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A CATALOGUE
OF
ENGLISH COINS
IN THE
BRITISH MUSEUM.

ANGLO-SAXON SERIES.

VOLUME II.

(WESSEX AND ENGLAND TO THE NORMAN CONQUEST.)

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WITH ONE MAP AND THIRTY-TWO PLATES.

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P R E F A C E

BY THE KEEPER OF COINS.

THIS volume of the Catalogue of English Coins in the British Museum contains descriptions of the Coins of Wessex from Ecgbeorht to Eadwig, and of those of All England from Eadgar to the Norman Conquest. Taken in conjunction with the first volume, which dealt with the coinages of Mercia, Kent, East Anglia, and Northumbria, it completes the description of all the Anglo-Saxon Coins in the National Collection.

In the lists of moneymasters given in the first volume the names of those not represented in the National Collection were inserted. In the present volume this scheme has been further extended by including all known types of Coins, whether or not represented in the Museum series. The names of moneymasters and the descriptions of the types of Coins not in the Museum are printed in italics.

As the Coins in the volume are all Silver Pennies (unless otherwise described), the weight only of each piece is given, and not the size or metal.

This volume has been compiled by Mr. H. A. Grueber, F.S.A., Assistant Keeper of Coins, and by Mr. Charles F. Keary, F.S.A., the author of the first volume. Mr. Keary is responsible for the Introduction, and Mr. Grueber for the description of the Coins, the Indexes, the Illustrations, and for seeing the work through the press.

BARCLAY V. HEAD.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE present volume of the Catalogue of English Coins ARRANGE-MENT. continues and completes the description of the coins which were struck in this country between the Coming of the English and the Norman Conquest. As it was impossible to describe in one volume the whole number of pieces, issued during this period, which are contained in the National Collection, the arrangement adopted has been to distribute the coinage into certain classes corresponding to the different heptarchic kingdoms in which the coins were struck. The heptarchic kingdoms of which we possess coins are five: Mercia, Kent, East Anglia, Northumbria, and Wessex. The coinages of the first four of these districts are described in Volume I. The coinage of Wessex has been reserved for the present volume, as it merges into that of All England. These last two series—or say, rather, this single series in its completeness—is of course more extensive than those of the other kingdoms put together; and if the first object kept in view had been the preservation of a uniformity in the size of the volumes, it would have been better to describe in Volume I. the coinage of Wessex down, say, to the reign of Eadgar, and to reserve the coinage of All England—and Eadgar's coins may fairly be so described—for the second Volume. But this arrangement would have involved breaking into a series which is really continuous; and the compilers of the Catalogue felt that that would be too great a sacrifice to make for the sake of a merely superficial uniformity. As it is, we see that the body of the present volume contains, with indexes, &c., 544 pages as compared with the 282 pages of Volume I., and the description of 4106 coins as compared with 2558 previously

described. Thus the whole collection of Anglo-Saxon coins in the British Museum, or, if the expression be preferred, of coins struck by the English previous to the Norman Conquest, numbers at the present moment 6364.

In the last volume the plan was adopted of enlarging the contents of the Catalogue somewhat beyond the limits suggested by its title and its immediate purpose, by inserting, in the lists of moneyers, names which are not represented in the National Collection. Of the present volume the scheme has been further extended to include all types of coins whether or not represented among the Museum coins. The comparative poverty of the National Collection in certain branches—as, for example, in the coins of Æthelred II., of which the Stockholm Museum possesses a much larger number than does the British Museum—rendered this extension of the plan of the Catalogue highly desirable if not absolutely necessary.

The period of history covered by the coinage described in this volume extends from the accession of Ecgberht of Wessex—the first king of Wessex who struck coins—to the Norman Conquest, or from A.D. 802 to A.D. 1066, a period of two centuries and a half. To speak, however, with strict accuracy we should date the beginning of the period from the battle of Ellendune, A.D. 825, for, as will presently be seen, it is not probable that Ecgberht struck any money before that event. To some extent the present period overlaps that covered by the first volume. It is necessary to assume that the reader of the present Introduction has read, or is in a position to read, the Introduction to and the body of the preceding volume; for it would be impossible to repeat at length either the history of the coinage or the description of certain series of coins there given. It is, again, not the part of the compilers of the Catalogue to enter into anything like a detailed history of England for the period under consideration. The only details to which we need descend are those which immediately affect the issue of the coinage. These will not be many. As a rule, the point at which the history of the currency touches political history is in the wider social aspects of the latter. It illustrates

the peaceful or disturbed state of the country by its excellence or its barbarism ; the wealth of the country at any particular time by its quantity. Some of the coinages with which we have to deal are records of the recovery of England by the English kings ; for we find Æthelstan and his successors striking at mint places which a short while before had been in the hands of the Danes. At another time the coinage of England, taken in connection with those of some neighbour countries, is a record of the *rapprochement* which had taken place between England and the Scandinavian countries of Europe. But even in such cases as these we must not look to the coins to give us exact dates or any of the minute details of history.

The reign of Ecgbeorht brings to a close the first great HISTORY. period in the history of the English, that of the long Ecgbeorht. struggles between the heptarchic kingdoms of England. These struggles, as was pointed out in the last volume, were due chiefly, first to the rivalries of Northumbria and Mercia, secondly to the rivalries of Mercia and Wessex. Mercia rose for a second time to pre-eminence under Offa, with whom begins the continuous (penny) coinage of England : and it retained this pre-eminence under Coenwulf, Offa's son. In their reigns the kings of Kent and East Anglia were little better than viceroys to the kings of Mercia. Beorhtric, the king of Wessex, Offa's son-in-law, was in much the same position. Ecgbeorht, the legitimate prince, was driven from Wessex and took refuge at the Court of Charles the Great. It is probable that his exile dates from the marriage of Beorhtric to the daughter of Offa, and was continued till Beorhtric's death, that is for a period of thirteen years (A.D. 789–802).*

We need not here stay to discuss the theories which have been enunciated of the imperial ambition which might have been fostered in Ecgbeorht's mind by his friendship with the first emperor of the New Western Empire. For there was in reality nothing essentially new in the policy of

* See *Dir. Nat. Biog.* s.v. Egbert.

Wessex under her new king. Ecgberht's policy was the policy of all the heptarchic kings who felt themselves sufficiently strong to entertain it. The position of Wessex, however, as an outpost of English conquest, obliged its king to concern himself much with the subjugation of his Celtic neighbours, the North Welsh of Wales proper and the West Welsh of Cornwall. This warfare in which Ecgberht was first engaged was the concern of Wessex, not in any sense a national English warfare. After his victories over the Celts (First harrying of the West Welsh, A.D. 815; victory of Camelford A.D. 825), the policy of Wessex required that Ecgberht should, if possible, assert his supremacy over Mercia, or he would once more sink into insignificance. Ecgberht's Welsh wars were so far from being 'national' wars, that Mercia had taken advantage of them to invade Wessex. But Mercia was no longer as great as it had been when Ecgberht fled to Francia. Ecgberht was favoured by the failure of the great line of Offa, by the rise of kings of inferior worth, and, as is probable, by a disputed succession. (Deposition of Ceolwulf, and accession of Beornwulf, not of Offa's line, A.D. 822 or 4. See Vol. I. p. lviii.)

Beornwulf was defeated by Ecgberht at the battle of Ellendune before spoken of. This victory established the supremacy of Wessex. The *Chronicle* continues, speaking of Ecgberht: 'He then sent Aethelwulf his son . . . with Ealhstan his bishop, and Wulfheard his ealdorman, to Kent with a large force; and they drove Baldred the king north over the Thames. And the Kentish people and those of Surrey, and the South Saxons and the East Saxons turned to him because they had been unjustly forced from his kinsmen.'*

* *Proximis his manum.* *Mag* may mean only a neighbour. But the kinsmen here meant are probably the former kings of Wessex, such as Ine, of whom Ecgberht was a relation, not a descendant. There is perhaps a difficulty for this translation in referring the 'him' (*him tecirdon*, 'turned to him') to Ecgberht. Mr. Earle translates *tecirdon* as 'turned away from,' and refers the him to Baldred, rendering the whole passage, 'They drove Baldred the king over the Thames; and the Kentish men threw off their allegiance to him, as did the men of Surrey, Sussex, and Essex, on the ground that they had been originally unjustly subdued by his family.'

This event heralds the foundation of the West Saxon coinage. The addition of Essex to the kingdom of Wessex does not seem to have been maintained.

The year following the East Anglians too prayed the protection of Ecgbeorht, and when Beornwulf the king of Mercia sought to punish them, they defeated and slew him. The same fate befell Beornwulf's successor Ludican. Ecgbeorht obtained a sort of supremacy over the East Engle; and in A.D. 829 the Northumbrians even consented to acknowledge his over-lordship.

It is now that we first hear of the title of *Bretwalda* about which there has been so much discussion among historians. According to the *Chronicle* it is the same as the imperial title which Beda bestows upon some of the early heptarchic kings. Beda ascribes this *imperium* to certain kings, but in a fashion which appears so arbitrary that it is difficult to formulate any tenable theory as to what it could have signified, or what was the bretwalda-dom which the *Chronicle* says is the same thing. But concerning the latter I think we may assume that it was rather a bookish distinction than a real one. A title of pre-eminence which is not bestowed upon the famous and magnificent Offa could not have had any strict relation to the possession of real power. Still, an empty title is quite as often an object of ambition as real power, more especially among barbarous or half barbarous peoples; and in reading history we are apt to give too definite a meaning to such words as *submission*, *tribute*, *supremacy*. Concerning the real power of Ecgbeorht in England the one thing of which we may be sure is that it did not extend beyond the Humber. The Northumbrians we are told met him at Dore (near Sheffield), or by the stream Dore,* and made submission. The formal act, which had no real political significance, was, we may be sure, all that Ecgbeorht required. The Northumbrian kings con-

* This Dore continued to be the northern boundary of Mercia. See *A.S. Chron.* (Earle) s. a. 942. The word is simply 'door,' used here for mountain pass. We may compare (with a difference) the name Ægisdyr (the River Eyder), 'Ægir's door.'

timed to issue a coinage of their own, uninfluenced by that of southern England.

Over Mercia, for some time after the victory of Ellendune, the influence of Wessex, as distinguished from its direct rule, was very great. After their long rivalry, the kings of Mercia remained for some generations the allies of the Wessex kings, allied for the most part both in policy and in blood. It is probable, however, that the ancient rivalries of the two kingdoms would have revived, had not the Viking invasions given a wholly new complexion to English history.

Over Kent, including therewith Surrey and the decayed kingdom of Sussex, the power which the king of Wessex acquired after the battle of Ellendune was much greater; we have seen that as a result of the battle all this country, that is to say, all the territory south of the Thames, was definitely added to the possessions of the House of Cerdic. Wessex and Kent, however (the latter name henceforward includes Surrey and Sussex) continued to be separate kingdoms, each retaining no doubt its distinctive laws and customs; and generally they were governed by different members of the West Saxon House. When the head of the house was on the throne of Wessex, the eldest son or the heir designate was usually King of Kent. In one case the King of Kent was especially debarred from accession to the throne of Wessex; and in another instance we have the relations of the kingdoms reversed, the father reigning as King of Kent and the son as King of Wessex. But this inversion of the usual arrangement was the result of a rebellion.*

The establishment then of the kings of Wessex in the supremacy in Heptarchic England is the first great event in English history covered by the period over which extend the coinages described in this volume. It is also the last event of importance previous to the Viking invasion of southern England.

The beginning of the West Saxon coinage must not be

* See below, p. xxv.

looked upon as brought about by the wide conquests of Ecgbeorht, so much as by the incidental fact that his conquests included Kent. The coinage of this king is in fact really a Kentish rather than a West Saxon coinage. This is shown almost conclusively by the names of moneyers on the coins of Ecgbeorht as compared with the names on the coins of his predecessors, the last kings of Kent, or of the Archbishops of Canterbury, his contemporaries; and again, by the types of Ecgbeorht's coins as compared with those of the same rulers. We must remember, further, that many of the coins of the kings of Mercia were probably likewise struck in Kent, and that when we find, as we do, the same moneyers' names occurring on the coins of a king of Mercia who reigned not long before the battle of Ellandune, and on the coins of Ecgbeorht, the probability is that these moneyers were Kentishmen who struck first for one master of their country, and then for the other.

Applying this test, we find that eight at least of Ecgbeorht's three-and-twenty moneyers, struck either for the kings of Mercia or Kent; in other words, that these men were probably coining in Kent before the battle of Ellandune. This is as many as the average of moneyers who continue in a new reign from the preceding one. Thus of Æthelwulf's thirty-eight moneyers a much smaller proportion, only about six, are survivals from the preceding reign. There is therefore a greater air of continuity from the coinage of Ecgbeorht's predecessors in Kent to that of Ecgbeorht himself, than there is from the coinage of Ecgbeorht to that of his son; so that on this ground alone it would be fair to assume that Ecgbeorht began to strike coins only as a king of Kent.

The same conclusion is enforced by a comparison of Ecgbeorht's types with those of his predecessors in Kent, as we shall presently have occasion to see.

The reader must be referred to the *Introduction* to the preceding volume for the history of the introduction of a coinage into this country, and of the intimate relations which long subsisted between the currencies issued on the two

sides of the English Channel. The conclusion to be drawn from the close relationship between the Frankish and English money, is that the coinage was then as much used for purposes of commerce between England and France as for the purposes of internal trade in this country. The close relationship between the English and the Frankish coinages ceases with Ecgbeorht's reign; and, as we shall have occasion to see in the latter part of this sketch, its place is before long taken by a relationship between the coinage of England and those of the Peoples of the North.

Wessex, on her side, we know, had not experienced the want of a currency before the time of Ecgbeorht; yet we cannot suppose that in other elements of civilization Wessex was behind her rival heptarchic kingdoms—with the exception perhaps of Northumbria. It possessed, for example, an admirable code of laws in those of Ine.

If we compare the laws of Ine with the earlier or contemporary Kentish laws (those of Æthelbearht or of Wihtred), we see that while in the latter the fines imposed are evidently reckoned in a current coinage, in the Wessex laws they are reckoned in the *solidus*, the usual money of account. The reckoning by the *solidus* of account is found, it need hardly be said, long before the introduction of an Anglo-Saxon coinage into this country (Vol. I. p. v.). We have, moreover, in the West Saxon laws the value of parts of cattle—parts of the ox, the eye, the horn, &c.—reckoned in the same money of account; and this makes it probable that the custom of cattle payments was still largely in use—though no doubt payment by weight of metal was the usual one.

As, previous to the accession of Ecgbeorht and in the earlier years of his reign, Wessex did not feel the need of a currency, it is quite possible that it continued to do without one till this king's death. Nay, we shall, as will presently appear, find one incident in the numismatic history of the West Saxon kings best explainable on the supposition that, till after the death of Ecgbeorht's grandson, Æthelbald, Kent still provided all the currency of the south. It would not, however, be safe to rely upon this isolated piece

of evidence, nor even to assert that Ecgbeorht did not strike money for Wessex.

If we attribute any of Ecgbeorht's coins to Wessex, it seems most reasonable to ascribe to it those with the legends SAX and SAXONIORVM (for SAXONUM),* which we have placed last in the list of Ecgbeorht's types. For at any rate these types are original and owe nothing to the influence of coins struck in Kent before it was acquired by the West Saxons. This attribution is perhaps upon the whole the most reasonable.

If we compare the types of Ecgbeorht's coins with those of the coins of the kings of Mercia and Kent, and the Archbishops of Canterbury, we find that (as has been already said) the large majority of the former are only copies. Thus:

Type ii. may be derived from the coins of Ceolwulf I., king of Mercia [A.D. 822–823 or 824]. Vol. I. p. 40, Pl. ix. 4.

Type iv. has also a prototype in the coins of Ceolwulf I., king of Mercia. *Ib.* p. 40, Pl. ix. 5.

Type vi. has its prototype in the coins of Coenwulf, king of Mercia [A.D. 796–822], cf. *Ib.* p. 35, Pl. viii. 8.

Types vii. (reverse) xv. (obverse) are copied from coins of Baldred, king of Kent [A.D. 806–825]. *Ib.* p. 70, Pl. xi. 11 (obv.). This, as we know, is the king whom Ecgbeorht drove out of Kent.

Types viii. and ix. (reverse) are from coins of Cuðred, king of Kent, the predecessor of Baldred [A.D. 796–806]. *Ib.* pp. 68, 69, Pl. xi. 3, 4 (reverses), 7 (obverse), and 6, 7 (reverses).

The obverses of Types xi. and xii., the reverses of xv., xvi. are all probably only developments of the type of the coins of Baldred. *Ib.* p. 70, Pl. xi. 9 (reverse).

Type i. calls for special notice. Agreeably with the principle, which has been generally adopted in this catalogue, of placing the coins with the indications of a mint-name before those which have none, those pieces

* 'Saxoniorum' is a ridiculous form, probably due only to the ignorance of the moneyer or of the clerk who gave him his pattern. Freeman, in his life of Ælfred (*Dic. Nat. Biog.*), says that the title 'Rex Saxonum' was unknown before the time of Ælfred, and was not common afterwards. These coins, of course, show that the former statement is incorrect.

which seem to have upon them the monogram of the city of Canterbury are made the first type of the reign. The type is evidently one struck in Kent, and therefore, whatever may be thought of the other types, this one must have been issued subsequent to the battle of Ellendune. And though it is an original type it is far from improbable that it was one of the first coins struck in Eegbearht's reign; for this reason, that the monogram on the reverse (ꝝꝑ) is without doubt copied from the Karolus-monogram ꝑꝑꝑ on the coinage of Charles the Great. Now Charlemagne died in A.D. 814, and the monogram was not again brought into use on the Frankish coinage until the days of Charlemagne's grandson, Charles the Bald, who came to the throne after the death of Eegbearht.* The reverse of this Type i. of Eegbearht occurs also on the coins of Ceolnoð, Archbishop of Canterbury (A.D. 833-870); see Vol. i., Pl. xiii. 7. But though the archiepiscopate of Ceolnoð begins before the death of Eegbearht, it extends long subsequent to it; so that there is nothing to negative the supposition that the archbishop's coin was copied from that of the West Saxon king. In truth, from the occurrence of this type in the Delgany hoard (see below, p. xxii.), we may feel pretty sure that it was in use before the accession of Ceolnoð. Eegbearht's intimate relations with Charlemagne give a certain interest to this example of one of the types of his coins derived from one of those of the western emperor, and to the possibility that this imitation of Frankish coins may have inaugurated

* This derivation of Eegbearht's ꝝꝑ coins from the ꝑꝑꝑ (or ꝑꝑꝑ) coins of Charlemagne has an important bearing upon French numismatics. For it was at one time keenly disputed among French numismatists whether any of the coins which bear this 'Carolus' or 'Karolus' monogram were to be attributed to Charlemagne, or whether all should not rather be ascribed to Charles the Bald, who at the edict of Pitres, A.D. 861 (*Edictum Pitensem*, c. II, Pertz, *Leges I.*, p. 490) re-established this type, and made it the sole legal one for his future issues. The fact that the type is found copied on the English coinage before the accession of Charles the Bald, and thirty years or more before the date of the edict of Pitres, is decisive of the controversy. But this argument has, so far as I know, never been employed by French numismatists.

his coinage; though the accidents of commercial relationship have on the whole much more to do with determining the types of coins than royal alliances or enmities. And this interest is the greater from the fact above alluded to, that close relationship between English and Frankish coins ceases with this or the following reign.

After the introduction of a coinage by Ecgbeorht, which, it may be assumed we are now agreed, followed upon the final assertion of the supremacy of Wessex in the battle of Ellandune, there was no other event of great importance for the history of southern England or the history of its coinage until the invasion of the country by the Vikings. The preparations for this event had already begun. The first appearance of the Vikings was in the previous century; and so far as we can ascertain the first attack made by these northern pirates was upon the English coast. In the year 787, according to the *Saxon Chronicle*, or 789, according to the true date, three ships of the pirates landed upon the southern coast, killed the port-reeve, Beaduheard, took some trifle of booty and sailed away again. In 793 the pirates appeared in quite a different quarter, on the Northumbrian coast, where they fell upon the holy island of Lindisfarne, and slaughtered the greater part of the monks of Cuthbert's foundation on that island. The saint revenged himself, the chronicler tells us; for the next year the pirate fleet was shipwrecked near Monkwearmouth and the crews were drowned or slain. The attacks next fell upon South Wales, and the Vikings, driven thence, came for the first time to Ireland (A.D. 795), which for the next half-century was to bear the principal brunt of their ravages.*

From about this time onwards the pirates began to make settlements on the Irish coast. It went so far that in A.D. 832 'a great royal fleet'† of Vikings came to Ireland, under the leadership of a certain Turgesius or Thorgisl. This Thorgisl, after some years of fighting, founded a short-lived

* *Gwent. Chron.* s. a. 795 (Camb. Archaeol. Assoc.); *War of the Guedhil, &c.* (Todd) *R. S.* pp. 4-5; *Ann. Ult.* s. a. 794; *Four Mast.* s. a. 790.

† *War, &c.* (Todd) *R. S.* pp. 8-9; cf. Keary, *Vikings in Western Christendom*, p. 174 and note.

Scandinavian kingdom in the northern half of Ireland—in the division called Leth-Cuind or Conn's half. Thorgisl's kingdom lasted from A.D. 842 to A.D. 845. But there were besides many other settlements of Vikings on the island.

It is just before the coming of this great fleet of Thorgisl to Ireland that the Viking attacks upon England begin again; and there seems good reason to believe that these renewed attacks came, not directly from the Baltic or the North Sea, but from Ireland. The first attack was upon the island of Sheppey. A hoard of English coins—some of Mercian kings, some of kings of Kent and Archbishops of Canterbury, with a few of Eegbeorht's coins—was discovered in Delgany, near Wicklow, in Ireland, in or about the year 1874. The latest date at which any of these coins could have been struck was A.D. 830; and it seems probable that all of them, if not actually struck in the county of Kent (which may very well have been the case with all), were at any rate current there. There seems no better explanation of all the circumstances attending this deposit, the date to which the latest coin of the hoard belongs, and the place (the east coast of Ireland) to which it has been carried, than to suppose that it was carried off to Ireland by the Vikings who attacked Sheppey in A.D. 835. For who else but these Vikings were at that period likely to have traversed the sea between the two countries? And though it is not certain, it is highly probable, that the pirates who carried their hoard over to the sister island, had come thence to England.*

In A.D. 836 the crew of a Viking fleet of thirty-five sail defeated the English at Charmouth, and in 838 the Vikings allied themselves with the Celts of Cornwall for an attack upon the king of the West Saxons. The combined army was met and defeated by Eegbeorht at 'Hengestdune' (Hengstone),† and that event put an end to the Viking

* See the paper by Mr. (now Sir John) Evans, "A hoard of coins found at Delgany in Ireland;" *Num. Chron.* 1882, p. 61, *sqq.*

† *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 835 [=838?].

attacks in England during the reign of Ecgbeorht, who died either in A.D. 838 or A.D. 839.*

At the beginning of Æthelwulf's reign the Viking attacks Æthelwulf. were renewed. We find the Vikings in the south of England—defeated at Southampton and victorious at Portsmouth(840)†—and in the eastern shires, Lincolnshire, East Anglia, Kent, (841), ‡ and finally plundering both London and Rochester (842)§. Then for some years the attacks cease. On both sides of England the Northmen were more active than they were in this country. In Ireland they had, as we have seen, got so far as to establish a temporary Scandinavian kingdom; and, even after the breaking up of this in 845, their attacks continued to be almost incessant. And it is about the time of the first cessation of the Viking raids on the English coasts that much more serious and determined ones began on the towns and abbeys which lay along the chief rivers of France and Germany, the Loire, the Garonne, the Seine, the Rhine, and the Elbe. The attacks on Ireland probably came from the Norsemen of the west coast of Norway; the attacks on France came from the Baltic countries (Denmark and South Norway). England lay between the two streams.

One attack on England, more serious than the preceding ones, has to be noticed. It occurred in A.D. 850 or 851,|| and was due to the successes of the Vikings upon the continent. The leader of the expedition was a Dane, Rorik by name, who for a time had held a fief of the empire. He had now adopted the life of a Viking, and at the head of his fleet of 350 sail he steered to the English coast, sailed inside the island of Thanet and up the Stour to Canterbury, and from Canterbury he and his fleet came up the Thames to attack

* We have a charter of Ecgbeorht and Æthelwulf which seems to give us the exact date of Ecgbeorht's death. It is first written in 838, and is confirmed in 839; and at the latter date Æthelwulf says that this year is the first of his reign (Kemble, *Codex Dipl.* I., pp. 318–321, No. 240). Still this last expression is not exact, and we cannot be absolutely certain between the dates 838 and 839.

† *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 837.

‡ *Ib.* 838.

§ *Ib.* 839.

|| *Ann. Fuld.* 850; *Ann. Xant.* 850; *Ann. Bert.* 852; Keary, *Vikings*, &c., p. 303, *sqq.* It will be seen that the chronology is confused for this period.

London, the chief city of the Mercian kingdom.* Beorhtwulf, the king of Mercia, encountered the Vikings in a pitched battle and was utterly defeated. The victors plundered London and spread north of the Thames. Presently they again crossed the river and came once more into the territory of Ethelwulf, king of Wessex, or perhaps, to speak more accurately, of his son Æthelbald, king of Kent. The father and son collected an army to attack the Danes, and the latter suffered a defeat at Ockley, which is represented as a signal one, not in the English chronicles only, but in those of the Franks.† Howbeit in the same year we find the strangers wintering for the first time on English ground, namely, in the island of Thanet. And this event is much more important than their defeat at Ockley, and much more portentous for the future than any which had been recorded up to that time. It seems that the Vikings began about the same period to take up winter quarters in many of the districts which had been the scenes of their attacks;‡ and it is probable that all the different fleets or ‘armies’ began just now insensibly to extend their policy, and from being mere pirates gradually became in some sense an invading nation. We do not hear of the little army of Vikings ever being expelled from its settlement upon the edge of Kent, though we hear once at least of a desperate effort being made to storm its camp.§ Still, it is probable that there were periods in which the Vikings quite disappeared from English soil; and though a succession of raids and alternate defeats and victories of the English are reported in succeeding years (A.D. 853, 855, 860, 865), we have no important change in the situation to record until the great Viking invasion of England in the year 866.

The only event in this interval which needs recording here, for it may have had some influence on the coinage, is the rebellion of Æthelbald in A.D. 856. In this year

* *A. S. Chron.* s.a. 851 [**A. D.-F.**], 853 [**B. C.**].

† *A. S. Chron. ad sap.*; *Annales Bertiani*, s.a. 850 (Pertz, vol. i. 445).

‡ Steenstrup, *Nordisk Tidsskrift*, I p. 261; Keary, *o. c.* p. 306.

§ *A. S. Chron.* s.a. 853 [**A. D. E.**], 851 [**B. C.**]

Æthelwulf made a pilgrimage to Rome, and on his return through Francia espoused Judith, the daughter of Charles the Bald, king of West Francia. This was the second time that an English king had married a Frankish princess, the first occasion being that of the marriage of Æthelberht of Kent with Berchta, the daughter of Charibert king of Paris, which brought in its train the evangelization of the English. The marriage of Æthelwulf and Judith was solemnized at Verberie by the famous Hincmar, archbishop of Rheims.* Charles made it a condition of the marriage that his daughter should be crowned queen and sit beside her consort,† an honour which the English law or custom forbade to the wife of the king.‡ Æthelwulf had several children by his former wife. The succession to the throne rested among the Teutonic people upon no fixed principle of primogeniture; and there are certainly to be found among them instances in which the superior rank of the mother gave a superior title to the throne—though this was rather among the heathen Teutons, in the case where the king had several contemporaneous wives.§ It is possible, therefore, that this elevation of Judith to the rank of a queen consort was (should she have children) a real menace to the rights of Æthelwulf's eldest son Æthelbald. At any rate it gave offence to a section of the chief men, bishops and ealdormen, of the kingdom; and on his return to his own country Æthelwulf found himself confronted by a rebellion, at the head of which stood his eldest son Æthelbald. Civil war was avoided by the moderation of the king who consented to a partition of the kingdom in a sense the reverse of that which usually obtained between the father and his eldest son. To Æthelbald was given the chief kingdom, Wessex, and

* *Annales Bert.* s. a. 857 (Pertz, vol. i. 450).

† Cf. Capit. Caroli II., *Coronatio Iudithae* (Pertz, *Leges*. I. 450).

‡ Ascer, *De reb. gest. Elfridi* (Wise), pp. 10–11; cf. Willelmi Malmi, *G. R. A.*, II. § 113 (*E. H. S.*, pp. 168–9).

§ As in the case of Harald *Hárfagr* in Norway. Harald's chief wife, wife of highest rank, was Ragnhild, daughter of the king of Jutland, and their son, Erik Blódöx, was, in virtue of his mother's rank, regarded as his father's heir. *Haralda Suja hins Hárfagra*, c. 21.

his father retained only the (usually) dependent kingdom of Kent.*

For convenience of description and reference the plan adopted for the arrangement of the types of the coins of the earlier West Saxon kings has been as follows. The types when they display a head or bust are always placed before those which have none; and the coins with the indication of a mint-place precede the coins devoid of any such indication. Thus, in the earlier reigns, the coins with the name of Canterbury head the classes to which they belong. This is the arrangement adopted in the first volume, where any attempt to distribute the types into an historical sequence must have proceeded largely on guess-work. From the time of Ælfred an historical arrangement of the types seems possible, and from that period it has been attempted, though the principle of heading the coinage of each reign with the mint-coins has not been abandoned. It is in virtue of this system of arrangement that the coins Pl. II. 1-4 appear among the first of Æthelwulf's types. But it does not follow that they were among his earliest issues; and we might be tempted to explain the juxtaposition of the two names DORIBI and CANT by reading ÆTHELWULF REX CANT(*Æ*) and taking DORIBI (for DOROBERNIA) to be the name of the mint. This reading would be forced upon us if we had only the types Pl. II. 2, 4. But the existence of type Pl. II. 1 rather militates against the interpretation suggested. Should, however, this reading be the right one, we might suppose that these coins were struck by Æthelwulf subsequent to the repartition of the kingdom in A.D. 856. The rule over Kent as an under-king did not include the right of striking coins:† of that we may be pretty sure. But when Æthelwulf became once more

* Ascer, p. 9. Ascer says only that the eastern part of the kingdom was retained by Æthelwulf, while Æthelbald had the western, the more important division. The *Chronicle* makes no mention of the rebellion of Æthelbald, or the division of the kingdom. Æthelstan, the elder brother of Æthelbald, had previously to his death been king of Kent. He struck no coins. In fact, it is obvious that these under-kings had not the right of coinage.

† See last note.

towards the end of his reign king of Kent only, he may very well have continued to issue money for his separate kingdom.

Which was the last of *Æthelwulf's* types we may be reasonably sure. It was type xvii. (last type with the bust *) which is retained upon the coinages of *Æthelbald* and *Æthelbearht*.

No satisfactory explanation can be offered of the extreme *Æthelbald*. rarity of *Æthelbald's* coins, of which only four specimens have ever been described, and only three are now known to exist.† An explanation (which has already been hinted at) would indeed be given by the supposition that the so-called West Saxon coinage was still—even at this late date—almost exclusively a Kentish coinage. For it does not seem certain that *Æthelbald* ever reigned as supreme or independent king in Kent. He was king of Wessex between A.D. 856 and the death of his father in 858; and after that date the kingdom of Kent appears to have passed to his brother *Æthelbearht*.‡ It seems difficult to believe that this explanation is the true one, and that Wessex had not at this date a regular currency of its own, as much as Kent had. And the acceptance of the contrary theory is made a little more difficult by the fact that *Æthelbald's* solitary type reproduces a type of his father's coinage and is continued in the coinage of his brother and successor.

Æthelbald's reign was a scandal to his contemporaries and to the chroniclers of a later time. He not only rebelled against his father, but on his father's death he married his stepmother, that Judith whom we saw married to *Æthelwulf* two years previously.§ Judith was still only sixteen, and perhaps can hardly be accounted responsible for the incestuous marriage. At *Æthelbald's* death (A.D. 860), she returned to her father's court, and after some adventures

* Pl. III. 6.

† The genuineness of the existing specimens is much questioned. They are all from the same die.

‡ We have a charter of *Æthelbearht* as king of Kent, dated A.D. 858. Kemble, *Codex*, no. 281. Cf. also Will. Malm. § 117 (*E. H. S.*, p. 174).

§ Ascer, p. 13; Will. Malm. *l. c.*: *Annales Bert.* (*Prudentius*) 858.

of a more or less scandalous sort, became the wife of Baldwin *Bras de fer*, Count of Flanders, and through him the ancestress of Matilda, the wife of William the Conqueror.*

Aethelbald

No other event of importance for the history of the coinage of Wessex distinguishes Aethelbald's reign (A.D. 858-860), and none of great moment that of his next successor (A.D. 860-866). During the first the Viking raids cease altogether; in the second they are renewed. In 860 Weland, a leader who had established himself at the Somme, and who was in the act of concluding a treaty with Charles the Bold, finding his hands tied in Francia,† took the opportunity of sailing with two hundred ships to the Wessex coast and fell upon and plundered Winchester, the capital of Wessex; he was subsequently defeated by the united fylds of Hampshire and Berkshire.‡ In the winter of 865 we read that the Vikings came to Thanet and wintered there:§ and this appearance of the Danes on the Kentish coast was more ominous than any of the preceding ones, for it was the precursor of a great expedition which took the form of a definite invasion of England, and which before it had come to an end had totally changed the history of this island.

Aethelred I.

In the spring of 866, the year of the accession of Aethelred, we find the men from Thanet ravaging the whole of Kent, at the moment they were treating with the English on the basis of a bribe to leave the country; and about the same time we find a huge fleet, which had been collected in Francia and Flanders, arriving on the East Anglian coast and establishing itself there; from which time the Viking invasion of England begins.

There are three great invasions by which England was afflicted during the period covered by the present volume. They form the three great epochs in her history during

* *Annales Bert.* (Hinemar), 862-3. She followed Baldwin about dressed as a man (*mutato habitu*). Charles did not give his consent to the marriage till the year 863.

† *Annales Bert.* 860 (Prudent.), 861 (Hinemar), and Keary, *o. c.* p. 350.

‡ *A. S. Chron.* s.a.

§ *A. S. Chron.* s.a. Hereafter the references to the Chronicle are not given, as they correspond nearly always to the correct year as given in the narrative.

these centuries; and her recovery from the first two, or the assimilation of the new elements which they introduced, constitute the most important part of the history of the intervening periods. The first of these invasions it will be convenient to speak of as the Viking invasion, the second is that of the Danes under Svend (Swegen) and Cnut, and the third is the Norman Conquest which brings our era to a close. All these three invasions were invasions by Scandinavians, but by Scandinavians in such different conditions of civilization and government that they must be reckoned almost as three different nations. For this reason, it would be wiser to speak of the first invasion of England, not as the invasion of the Danes but as that of the Vikings. When we examine the lists of moneyers' names for the districts which became subject to these Vikings, we have evidence that there must have been following their banners a very mixed nationality, by no means one of pure Scandinavians. In laws and customs, however, the new-comers were Scandinavians, nay Scandinavians of a very pure type—at any rate, of a type comparatively speaking primitive; and in this respect the Vikings stand contrasted with the Danish nationality, ruled by a single monarch, which was the chief agent in the second invasion of England; and in still more marked contrast to the Normans who were hardly any longer a Scandinavian folk, for they had adopted most of the laws and customs of their neighbours, the Franks. In the interval between the attack which we have now to chronicle, which began in A.D. 866, and the attacks which began a hundred years later (A.D. 980) and ended in the invasion of Svend and Cnut (A.D. 1003–1016), all the Scandinavian nations had undergone a great transformation.

We have some traces of the laws which governed the bodies of Vikings associated at this early period for the sake of plunder or settlement in England. As the ambition of the Vikings grew these bodies increased in size, until from being small armies, they became almost nations. But still the constitution of the larger and of the smaller bodies was the same; and the same likewise was their Constitution in the technical sense, the laws, that is, and the customs by

which their units were held together. In the former meaning of the word we have to note that the smaller and larger bodies were before everything else, armies, whether actively engaged in warfare or at rest. The invading Vikings of A.D. 860, and the subsequent years, are always spoken of as the Army (*se hær*), occasionally as the Great Army (*se myclahær*). Sometimes the army divides up into two or more 'Armies,' and long after the first great area of conquest was over we find mention of a number of lesser armies—the Army of Northampton, or the Army of Bedford, &c., when the intention is simply to designate the Vikings settled in or about Northampton or Bedford. The only difference is that what was 'The Army,' has by this time split up into several armies. This latter use of the word continues (chiefly by custom and association) down to the time of the second era of invasion.

Again, with regard to the Constitution by which these earlier bodies were governed, we find that they constantly proclaim themselves Republics. 'We have no king, we are all equal.'* Yet the title king is sometimes given to their leaders. Of one of these kings a Latin versifier says:—

'S lo rex verbo sociis tamen imperitbat.'†

The mere use or disuse of a title, such as the title of 'king,' is of small importance. What we may take to be the essence of the Constitution of these Vikings, that which made it republican in fact, if not in name, was that their leader had no rights over the soil, no superiority, or at any rate no dominant authority except for strictly military purposes.‡

We must bear in mind while we are speaking of the republican character of the Western Vikings (as the Norse Sagas call the settlers in the British Isles), the changes which just at this time are taking place in the constitution of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. Everybody knows the story of the taunt of the maiden Gyda to Harald of Norway,

* Duby, *Ds. Norm. Ds.* i.

† Abbo, *Bel. Par. Utbis*, i. 38; cf. Steenstrup, *o. c.* 277 *sqq.*

‡ But see the more lengthened treatment of the subject in Steenstrup, *i.e.*

when he sought to make her his wife, a taunt which was supposed to have been the awakening of the ambition of Harald Fairhair.

'She answered that she would never sacrifice her maidenhood and take for a husband a king who governed no more of a kingdom than a few *fylkir*.* "And it seems to me wonderful," said she, "that there is no king here who has the will to unite Norway, and become its supreme king, as have done king Gorm in Denmark, and king Eirik at Upsala."†

Before Harald had realized the policy thus sketched out for him, all of the petty kings of Norway who thought themselves strong enough to resist his encroachment, had entered into a confederacy, and—the feature in the case which more specially concerns us—had obtained the assistance of many of the Vikings of the West, *i.e.* of England, Scotland, and Ireland. The settlers in these islands, therefore, who were of the same class, and perhaps some of them the same individuals who took part in the great expedition of 866,‡ appear in the history of the Scandinavian nations as the representatives, in the countries of their origin, of a bygone or passing order of things, as the opponents of the extended sort of kingship which was the new order of the day in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.

These considerations are enough to show that in many points beside the mere difference of date, the epoch of the Viking invasion of England in A.D. 866–878 must be distinguished from the Danish invasion of the end of the tenth, and the beginning of the eleventh centuries.

During the greater part of the reign of Æthelred I., the doings of the Great Army did not intimately concern the history of Wessex. In A.D. 867 the Army marched north, and as has been already described in the *Introduction* to the

* Districts.

† *Haraldis Saga hins Hárfagra*, c. 3. (*Heimskringla*, ed. Unger, p. 50.)

‡ The battle of Hafirsfjord, in which this confederation was defeated, and the supremacy of Harald assured, is usually dated about A.D. 870; and if that date be accepted, we cannot suppose that any members of 'the Army' of A.D. 866 took a part in it. But there are reasons for postponing the date of the battle till about thirty years later. See *Corpus Poet. Boreale*, II. 487, &c. Cf. also Skene, *Celtic Scotland*, I. 3.

previous volume, it took York, killed two rival kings of Northumbria, and subdued the greater part of that country. The next year the army marched into Mercia, and this act affected the West Saxon kingdom in so far as Mercia was either an acknowledged dependency, or a close ally of that state. Consequently Burgred the king (whose coins we observe are of types similar to those of the majority of Æthelred's coins) sent to seek the aid of his brother-in-law, the king of Wessex; and a Wessex army commanded by the two surviving sons of Æthelwulf, Æthelred the king, and the next in command, the *secundarius* Ælfred, marched to Burgred's assistance. The united English army found the invaders shut up in the stronghold of Nottingham. After a fruitless siege a compromise was effected, which brought no honour to any of the leaders of the English forces; a ransom was paid to induce the 'Army' to return again into Northumbria. This was in A.D. 868. For the next two years the doings of the Vikings were confined to the northern and midland countries, to Northumbria, Mercia, and East Anglia (Vol. I. *Introduction*, pp. li. lxi.), and then in A.D. 871 half of the Army crossed the Thames and began the invasion of Wessex. The invaders took camp at Reading, where they were protected by two streams, the Kennet and the Thames, and the war was for a time confined to attacks by the English upon foraging parties, and to sorties of the garrison. But at length the invaders thought themselves strong enough to march westward, and they were brought to an engagement with the English forces under the command of Æthelred and Ælfred, at the famous battle of Ashdown.* The Danish forces consisted in reality of two armies, one commanded by two kings, Halfdan and Bægsæg, and the other by five earls, Asbjörn, Fræne, Harald, and the elder and the younger Sihtric. The only survivor of all these leaders was Halfdan, who effected his retreat, and once more shut himself up in Reading.

All these events in the invasion of Wessex passed during the earlier months of the year 871. Æthelred now died,

Ælfred

* Ascer (Wise), p. 40.

and Ælfred the Great, then only twenty-two years old, ascended the throne. Some delay was caused by the ceremonial of accession, which had no doubt to be affirmed by the Witan (Æthelred had left an infant son), and by the funerals of the dead king. The English army was never summoned but for a short period at a time,* and was no doubt disbanded during this interval. When Ælfred was again able to collect a force, he was confronted by an utterly changed condition of things in the country. The Danes had received reinforcements and marched westwards. Ælfred was obliged to abandon all the eastern side of his kingdom, and the next important engagement between the English and the Vikings took place at Wilton. This time victory fell to the Danes, but a hard-won victory. After this Ælfred purchased the departure of the invaders from his country.

It is of importance to take note of these money payments to the Danes, in view of the fact which we shall presently see, that many of the coins with the name 'Ælfred' were probably not really made under the auspices of that king, but are barbarous imitations of Ælfred's coins, manufactured either by the Danes themselves, or in districts which their invasions had disorganized. We cannot call these payments a danegeld. For as seems almost certain the danegeld, instead of being, as the earlier historians supposed, a sum gathered together as ransom and paid to the Danes, was in reality a tax (a sort of 'ship-money') imposed to raise money for the arming of a force—essentially a naval force—to protect the country against the Vikings.†

Halfdan, the leader of the Vikings, withdrew his forces from Wessex and retired to Mercia. Mercia got rid of the Vikings by paying a ransom, and they returned into Northumbria. Next year (A.D. 874) the army came back and deposed the Mercian king Burgred, and raised up in his stead a puppet of their own, Ceolwulf, an 'unwise king's thegn.'‡ 'And he swore oath and gave hostages that it

* Asser, p. 21 *sqq.*

† Steenstrup, *Normannerne*, iv. p. 148 *sqq.*

‡ Asser, p. 26; *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 874: MS. A. omits the name of the thegn.

should be ready for them on whatever day they would have it; and that he himself would be ready, and all who would follow him at the army's need.'*

But while Ceolwulf II. remained titular king of Mercia, it is very likely that Halfdan and his Vikings took possession of London. For we have an interesting coin, not in the National Collection, nor published in this catalogue, but described in Mr. Kenyon's edition of Hawkin's *Silver Coins of England*, p. 79, which is without doubt a coin of Halfdan struck at this period in London. The piece is given here.



DESCRIPTION.

Obr. VLF (in ex.) DENE XRX+
Barbarous imitation of coin of
Valentinian I., or of Magnus Maximus
as on Ælfred Type iv. (*reverse*),
p. 31.

*Rev. London monogram as on Ælfred
Types vi., vii. (*reverse*), p. 35.*

We see that this eccentric coin is in a certain way a link between a very rare piece of Ceolwulf II. of Mercia, and one of Ælfred.

For two years 'the Army' remained in Mercian territory. Then it divided into two sections. One of these, under Halfdan, marched into Northumbria, and began definitely to settle in the country. The northern half of Northumbria was left under the rule of princes of the old English line. But they struck no coins, and probably their power was small. The southern half of Northumbria, the kingdom of York as it is now often called, the Vikings made their own kingdom, and Halfdan was the king of it, so far as they had any king. Thus the ancient kingdoms of Bernicia and Deira reappeared.†

* 'Pas heros Pearfe,' the oath of military service.

† A. S. Chmn. s. a. 876.

But the other half of the Army, whose leader now was Guthorm, or Guðrūm, after settling for a short while at Cambridge, sailed out to sea and round to attack once more the kingdom of Wessex, the only one of the four English kingdoms which remained unsubmerged. For two years Wessex had to sustain the hardest struggle which it had yet known. Guthorm's army came first to Wareham. There it was besieged by Ælfred, and a fleet which came to relieve it was defeated by the fleet which Ælfred had taken advantage of the lull in the Viking attacks to build. (He had already gained one victory with it in A.D. 875.*) The Viking Army was allowed to depart from Wareham on condition that it would quit the territory of the West Saxons. This concession, which appears unadvisable, may have been necessary. Still the result was that it brought to ruin the English defence. The Army went no further than Exeter. There it received reinforcement, and in A.D. 877 it marched to Chippenham. The resistance of the English seemed to break down on every hand. ‘Many they drove over seas, and all the rest submitted to them save Ælfred the king.’† The winter of 877–8 is the winter of Ælfred’s entrenchment with a little band of devoted followers on the island of Æthelney (The Princes’ Island), at the junction of the Tone and the Parret, about which and his hunted days of wandering, so much picturesque legend has gathered. The spring of 878 saw the revival of his hopes and of the courage of the English. An army secretly assembled under the shade of Selwood forest, and marched upon the Danes encamped in or about Chippenham, who were quite unprepared for its appearance. The armies of Ælfred and Guthorm encountered at Æthandunc, probably upon the downs close above Westbury. This time the victory of the English was decisive. It was followed by the baptism of Guthorm and his followers at Wedmore, and by a partition of England, which added to the kingdom of Ælfred, roughly speaking, Mercia west of Watling Street and the River Lea, but gave over the rest of England north of the Thames, to

* Asser, p. 27.

† *A. S. Chron.* s. a.

be inhabited and governed by the Viking invaders. It was not however till A.D. 880 that the army of Guthorm fairly settled in its new dominions.

The rest of the reign of Ælfred was devoted chiefly to the fruitful victories of peace.

During the years of peace that followed it is probable that Ælfred extended the shire system into Mercia; that he redacted and amended the laws both of the West Saxons and of the Mercians; above all, that he found the leisure to do more than any king before him, or perhaps any that followed him has done, to spread and encourage knowledge and learning among his people, and to repair as far as might be the ravages which a century of Viking attacks had made in the civilization of England.*

That the new England which rose up out of the anarchy of the war, was different from the England which preceded it we may feel sure. Many of the characteristics of the early Teutonic civilization were unsuited to the changed condition of things. On every hand, not in England alone, the kingly power was becoming more defined. And in all these lands it rested more or less upon a standing army, such as it had been the effect of these wars to create. We may take it that the payments made to the Danes, the creation of a standing army, of a fleet, and the taxes which had to be contributed to these ends, are the main causes of the increase in the coinage which is characteristic of Ælfred's reign.†

One result of the war was that Wessex now finally and completely absorbed the countries south of the Thames. There was never again question of an under-king in Kent. Western Mercia took the place of Kent in this respect. She

* The earlier Viking attacks on Northumbria had done not a little to destroy the comparatively high civilization of that country at the end of the eighth century. Compare the letter of Alcuin in Jaffé, *Bibl. Rer. Ger.* Vol. vi. p. 22.

† What Ælfred did in the direction of creating a standing army was to divide the militia into two sections, and keep one half or the other always 'with the colours'. It is probable that in addition to this there was a permanent army for garrison duty. See *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 894. For Ælfred's ship-building, see *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 897.

became the dependent kingdom, not yet the integral portion of the domains of the House of Cerdic. Æthelred, the leading ealdorman of Mercia, and a man of the old blood royal, was made the lord or the ealdorman (but not, we observe, the king) of the Mercians, and he was married to Æthelflæd, the famous ‘Lady of the Mercians,’ the daughter of Ælfred and sister of Eadweard the Elder. But of course this under-lordship did not include the right to strike coins; so that if Æthelred issued money at any mint in his dominions, that coinage would bear the name of Ælfred, just as Eadgar’s Mercian coinage (struck in the lifetime of Eadwig) would bear Eadwig’s name. This does away with any external difficulty in the way of accepting the coins which read ORSNAFORDA as an Oxford coinage, if the internal difficulties in the way of changing an R into a K are not considered too great.*

In the year 884 the Chronicle tells us that the army in East Anglia broke the peace, and at the same time a new Viking army—probably with the connivance of the East Anglians—made a landing in Kent. Ælfred had kept his fleet in good order, and when he had driven away the new comers, he made with his ships an attack on the East Anglian coast, which was only partially successful.† Two years later we find Ælfred rebuilding or refortifying London and giving it over to his son-in-law Æthelred. It may be at this time that the coins with the London monogram were struck. In that case we must consider Halfdan the originator of this important type in the coinage of Ælfred. This seems in fact the most reasonable conclusion. Finally, in A.D. 892–3, the English sustained the last serious attack from foreign Vikings which she was to know for many years. One Army

* All that has been said by J. R. Green ('Conquest of England,' p. 141), and others concerning the evidence afforded by these ORSNAFORDA coins, is founded on a misconception.

† Ascer gives the impression that Ælfred’s attack on East Anglia preceded the breaking of the peace. But this cannot have been the case: otherwise the expression *approbiōse fregit* would be too unreasonable. Even supposing (as Ascer also implies) that Ælfred’s naval attack was directed more against the English than against the Danes.

of continental Vikings came—probably from the Rhine—and another, headed by the famous Hasting, came from France. The Vikings from Northumbria and East Anglia joined their former brothers in-arms. We described in the last volume the coins probably struck by the Siefred, a Northumbrian leader, who at this time, or the year following, came with a fleet of 140 ships to Hasting's aid, and eventually sailed round to Exeter, whither Ælfred was obliged to carry the English fleet to besiege him; while Æthelred the ealdorman led an army against the invading force, which had marched right across England from the Thaines to the Severn. These last were encountered and defeated at the battle of Buttington, in which Ælfred's son Eadweard, the future king, took part. With intervals this new war lasted till the year 897.*

We see that Ælfred took occasion of his latest victories somewhat to extend his empire, and this circumstance is to be noted as the first evidence of a turn of the tide. In the succeeding reigns we see the tide running strongly towards a complete recovery of England by the English kings.

Ælfred's long and famous reign ended in A.D. 901.

We may assume that the greater number of Ælfred's coins were struck during the years of comparative tranquillity which followed the expulsion of the Danes from Wessex. But though this applies to the coins it does not appear to hold true of the *types*.

Type i. is the type of Æthelred I.'s coins, and was no doubt the type of the first issue of Ælfred.

Type ii. is that of Æthered, Archbishop of Canterbury, who held his see between A.D. 870-889. Vol. I. p. 78, Pl. xiii. 9.

Type iii. is a variety of Type ii.

Type iv. is the curious and inexplicable type which occurs on the coin of Halfdan (*VLFDENE*) described above, and on a coin of Ceolwulf II. of Mercia (A.D. 874). It resembles certain sceatta types and types of early English gold coins (Vol. I. pp. 2, 3, Pl. i. 2) and is apparently derived from the solidi of Valentinian I. or of Magnus Maximus. Such a case of 'atavism' on the part of a coin-type seems almost inexplic-

* See also *Introduction* to Vol. I. pp. xlix, lxx.

able. The case is clearly an abnormal one, and too much stress must not be laid on it. This type is by the VLFDENE coin closely connected with the London monogram type which almost immediately follows.

Type v., like the previous type, is similar to the coinage of Ceolwulf II. issued in 874. (*See Vol. I. Pl. x. 16.*)

We come next to the monogram types, Nos. vi.-xii. We have already described a coin with the London monogram, that of Halfdan, struck as it seems in A.D. 874. Probably this coin is the inauguration of the monogram type. The monogram upon the reverse of coins had been hitherto essentially a Frankish device. And not only is it *prima facie* probable that the Vikings would be more familiar than the English with the Frankish currency of this date (so much of which had been paid as ransom into their pockets); but we have evidence in the Cuerdale coins (Vol. I. pp. xxix. 95, 204 *sqq.*) that the Vikings, in the earliest coins which they struck for their own use, were disposed to imitate the coinage of the Franks.* This first London monogram, then, was introduced in A.D. 874. But Halfdan only remained a short time in London. It is highly probable that after his departure the Londoners continued to strike coins with this monogram but placed upon it the head and name of Ælfred. It seems hardly likely that the monogram type should have remained totally in abeyance after its introduction by Halfdan until the year Ælfred was fully and legally lord of London, though it might have done so. For during a part of this time London lay in a deplorable condition. In A.D. 886, as we have seen, Ælfred rebuilt the town and made Æthelred, lord of the Mercians, its governor. From the London monogram are derived the others, Lincoln and Roiseng? (*Castle Rising?*) These types for convenience sake are placed next; though chronologically type x. probably precedes some of them. Both the last mentioned places, if the reading of the last monogram be correct, were like London before A.D. 886,

* The Frankish king whose coins may be taken to have suggested the London and Lincoln monogram-types is Louis le Bègue (A.D. 861-879). Compare Gariel, *Monnaies Royales de France sous la Race Carolingienne*, pl. 38.

outside the kingdom of \AA lfred. Though therefore they bear the name of the king of Wessex they are almost more Viking coins than English ones.

Type xiii. is derived from the St. Eadmund coinage of East Anglia described in Vol. I. (see pp. 97–137, Pls. xvii.–xix.) the issue of which must have taken place before A.D. 905.

Types xiv. and xv. are the types which were copied by Guthorm- \AA ethelstan when he began to strike coins (Vol. I. pp. 95–6, Pl. xvi. 12).

Type xvi. with the reverse CNVT, as on the coins of Northumbria described in Vol. I. pp. 204–221, Pls. xxiv.–v., is in its obverse similar to Type xiv. Guðred-Cnut of Northumbria reigned from A.D. 877–894.

Type xvii. ('Dorobernia') is the same as that of the coins of Plegmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, who held the see between A.D. 890 and 914. In fact, we have now arrived at the types which closely resemble some of those of \AA lfred's successor Eadweard I.

Type xviii. is the 'Orsnaforda' type, which likewise resembles the earlier types of Eadweard the Elder; and

Type xix. is only a variety of Type xviii., made by introducing a design which is Frankish in origin and is to be found on the coinage of Siefred, king of Northumbria (Vol. I. pp. 223, nos. 1029–1032, Pl. xxvi. 5–7), who reigned from A.D. 894 to *circ.* A.D. 898.

Type xx. the Gloucester coin stands rather apart from the other mints, and it may perhaps belong to an earlier part of \AA lfred's reign than the other mint-types which follow, viz.:—

Types xxi. and xxiii. struck at Exeter, Winchester, and Bath; and

Type xxii., the pieds-forts or so-called 'offering pennies,' which read on the reverse ELI MO-, but have on the obverse the same legend, AELFRED REX SAXONVM, as have the coins of Type xxi. This legend, ' \AA lfred rex Saxonum,' connects the last types of \AA lfred with Type i. of Eadweard the Elder, which reads EADWEARD REX SAXONVM; and these coins of Eadweard too have on the reverse the three first letters, BAÐ, of the mint Baðan, as on \AA lfred's coins of Type

xxiii. This reverse again is similar to that of Type xxi., which, however, has the three first letters of the mints, Exeter and Winchester, arranged in a different manner. Again, the moneyer Eli on the *pieds-forts* connects these coins with Ælfred's piece struck at Bath. It is obvious, therefore, that all these types belong to the latter years of Ælfred's reign.

It may, we think, be taken that all the types from Type xiii.-xxiii. were issued subsequently to what is known as the Peace of Wedmore. And albeit these only include a minority of Ælfred's types, the coins which belong to these types constituted without question a large majority of the issue of this reign. In the Museum Collection the later coins stand to the earlier in the proportion of 384 to 68.

The confusions of this time of invasion and internal warfare, and of a new departure in the history of England, are very well reflected on the coinages of Ælfred's reign; and it results from this that when we have, according to the best lights which we possess, determined the order of Ælfred's issues, we have by no means finished with the classes into which the coins are to be distributed. It seems almost as certain as it can be that all the coins bearing Ælfred's name were not struck under his authority or within his dominions. And we have now to examine again Ælfred's coins with the object of distinguishing two classes: (1) The true Wessex coinage, and (2) The more or less barbarous imitations of the coins of Ælfred.

We must look back for a moment to the previous volume to ascertain the different coinages which we know to have been struck outside the limits of Ælfred's kingdom during his reign. Of these there are three classes, two Christian and one heathen. The first are the coins which commemorate the martyred king Eadmund of East Anglia slain by the Danes in A.D. 870. Most of this coinage must have been struck somewhere between that year, 870, and the year 905. (See Vol. I. pp. xxix. 97-137.) Then there are the coins of Guthorm-Æthelstan (A.D. 878-890), the first Christian Danish king in England (*Ib.* p. 95). Finally, there is that curious series the penny coinage of Northumbria, of

which all the known examples formed part of the Cuerdale Hoard (*Ib.* pp. 204–230). This is the series which more than any other issued in England deserves the name of a Viking coinage.

Beside coins of these series, which are what they profess to be, coins struck outside Ælfred's dominions, we have other series of more or less barbarous imitations of Ælfred's coinage, which were probably made in places under the rule of the Vikings and where society was a good deal disorganized. We have even a series of imitations of the St. Eadmund coins (Vol. I., Introduction, p. xxix., cf. Pl. xvii., no. 11; Pl. xviii., no. 10; Pl. xix., nos. 11, 13); then, we have imitations of the coins of Plegmund, Archbishop of Canterbury (Vol. I., p. 79, no. 66; p. 80, no. 76), and finally we have imitations of just the same character of Ælfred's coins (p. 41). The following numbers of Ælfred's coins may be designated as probably imitations, and therefore, though professedly Wessex coins, probably not struck either in Wessex or under the authority of Ælfred.

- p. 38, No. 2 (St. Eadmund).
- pp. 41–45, Nos. 28–74.
- p. 46, Nos. 81–83 (Lincoln).
- p. 48, No. 103.
- p. 49, No. 113 (London).
- pp. 53, 54, Nos. 148–154 (Oxford).
- p. 59, No. 189 (St. Eadmund).
- p. 79, Nos. 424–427.
- p. 82, Nos. 453, 454.

We see that we have a link between the coins of Ælfred and those of St. Eadmund (2), as well as between Ælfred's coins and those of Northumbria (454). It is in each case most probable that the coin was made in the district of the least celebrated type. In other words, the coins of the famous king of Wessex are likely to have spread farther than those commemorating St. Eadmund, or those struck by Guðred-Cnut of Northumbria; and therefore imitative coins which combine Ælfred's types with one or other of these two are likely to have been made in the country of the St. Eadmund coinage or in the country of Cnut.

It is just at this point that the confusions and varieties

in the names of the moneyers which appear upon the coins reach their maximum. A large number of the names upon the St. Eadmund series, for example, seem to defy analysis.

Puzzling, however, as these names are, there is one thing that comes out clearly with regard to them, that a large number cannot be English names. Directly we pass outside the region of Ælfred's kingdom these un-English names meet us face to face. But what is strange is that they do not appear to be so much Scandinavian names as Frankish ones.

The majority of the moneyers' names, which we marked as uncertain in the Index to Vol. I., belong to this St. Eadmund series. But still among those names about which we need entertain no reasonable doubt by far the greater number are certainly not Old English. We find such names as—

| | | |
|------------------|------------|-------------------------|
| Abboe* | Eldecar? | Odulbert (Adalbert ?) |
| Abbonel | Elismus | Odulf |
| Adalbert | Enodas§ | Remigius |
| Adradus | Ergemond | Risleca (poss. Gisleca) |
| Ainmer | Fredemund | Robert |
| Albert | Gislefred | Snefren (Stefan ?) |
| Alus (Adradus ?) | Grim | Sten |
| Ansiger† | Gundbert | Stephan |
| Arus (Adradus ?) | Hludovicus | Walter |
| Bado‡ | Isiemund | Wandefred |
| Beringar | Johannes | Wigbald or Widbald |
| Beslin | Martinus | Wineger |
| Deinolt | Milo | |
| Domundan | Odomoner | |

Of names which appear to be English we have only Ædinwine or Eadwine, Eadred, Eadwulf, Huscam (= Hussa?), Oswulf, Tedwine, Winedulf, and Wulfold. The remainder are corrupt and obscure. Both in the case of Guthorm's moneyers and of those who struck the St. Eadmund series most appear to have been not Danes but Franks. We have

* Cf. Pertz, vol. i. p. 198, also the well-known Abbo, author of the poem, *Bella Parisiacæ Urbis*.

† Anskar or Ansgar, the Saint, Archbishop of Hamburg in the reign of Lewis the Pious, was of Danish origin. Cf., however, Förstemann, *Deutsch. Pers.*, pp. 105–6.

‡ Förstemann, *o. c.*, p. 196.

§ A moneyer of Guthorm-Æthelstan.

however, the names Grim, Sten (unless this be a contraction of Stefan*), which are probably, and Gisleca and Odulf,† which are possibly Scandinavian. Among the Frankish moneyers above given we find Abbonel and Enodas striking also for Guthorm-Æthelstan, and another of Guthorm's moneyers, Berter, who has a Frankish name.

It is pretty certain that the St. Edmund coinage was struck before A.D. 905. It probably belongs to a period when East Anglia, nominally a Danish kingdom, was in a quasi-anarchical condition, at any rate in this sense, that there was no single recognised ruler in the country. Such we must believe to have been its state after the death of Guthorm, and very likely before that event. For if we take the partition of *Ælfred's and Guthorm's Frið* to be the partition of A.D. 886, we find about fifty years later that a great portion of this kingdom once Guthorm's, has been under the rule of five separate small republics known as the 'Five Burgs.'‡ It is quite possible, despite its pious character, and the fact that St. Edmund was martyred by the Danes, that the St. Edmund coinage began in the reign of Guthorm. For these Scandinavians were quick to change their creed, and often strangely zealous in their new faith: witness the case of Harold Blaatand of Denmark; who, though he was in the first instance a forced convert, had no sooner become so than he set to work at once to imperil and to lose his supremacy over Norway by trying to compel his vassal Earl Hakon to accept baptism. §

We can explain the occurrence of Frankish names upon the coins of East Anglia on one of three suppositions: either there were a great many Frankish soldiers in that portion of the Great Army, which, under Guthorm, settled in East Anglia and Mercia; or the army brought over with it a certain

* *Eng. Hist. Rev.* v., p. 134.

† But cf. Pertz, vol. i., p. 93.

‡ The 'Five Burgs,' so called, are Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, Leicester, and Stamford. The first was probably never within the kingdom of Guthorm; but the other four were. On the character of these miniature republics, see Steensstrup, *Normannia*, iv. 40 *sqq.*

§ *Olaus S. Tryggvæts* (*Heimskringla*) c. 27 *sqq.*

number of Frankish captives (thralls), and these having some skill in metal-work were employed to engrave dies and were at the same time authorized to place their names upon them ; or finally, that the coins were issued by traders, and the majority of these in East Anglia at this time were men of Frankish descent.*

As the English power extends to the north and east we find Frankish and Scandinavian names beginning to appear beside the English moneyers of the West Saxon kings. Thus in the coinage of Eadweard the Elder, we have—

| | | |
|---------------------|---------|------------------|
| Berngar (Beringar?) | Lanfer | Rinnard (Rinard) |
| Grimwald | Marbert | Sigot. |
| Gundbert | Pastor | Waltere |
| Iofermund | Pitit | Warimer |

We also have the following names, which are probably Scandinavian—

| | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|
| Framwis | Irsara | Sigebrand |
| Frioðulf | Odo | Sigeferð |
| Frið | Rægenulf | |

In the following reign, Æthelstan (A.D. 925–940), we have among new names—

| | | |
|------------------|-------------------|----------|
| Abba | Domences, Dominic | Mærtен |
| Baldric | Duriant | Paul |
| Baldwine | Giongbald | Stefanus |
| Barbe | Gislemer | |
| Bardel or Burdel | | |

of possible or probable Frankish origin, and—

| | | |
|----------|-----------|---------|
| Rægenald | Rægengrim | Purstan |
|----------|-----------|---------|

which may very well be Scandinavian.

And if we continue our inquiry into the succeeding reigns, Eadmund's and Eadred's, we still find a large number both of Frankish and Scandinavian names. In addition to eleven Frankish names from the preceding reign we find on Eadmund's coins—

| | |
|----------|-------------------------------|
| Abenel | Efrard (Everard, Eberhard) |
| Agtard | |
| Bonsom † | Ercimbalde, |
| Dudelet | Hadebald (?) |

* This is the theory adopted by Mr. York Powell, *English Hist. Rev.* v. pp. 134–5. But see below, p. ciii. *sqq.*

† This may be a corruption of 'bonus homo,' a pedantry for Godman.

And for Danish names we have—

| | | |
|------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Ermulf or Arnulf | Regnulf | Ulf |
| Farnan* | Randulf | Pecodulf |
| Oda | Reingrim | Porulf or Deorulf |

Under Eadred only—

| | | | |
|-----------|---------|---------|--------|
| Engilbred | Norbert | Oxelric | Walter |
|-----------|---------|---------|--------|

have a Frankish look—

| | | |
|--------|------|--------|
| Godlin | Grim | Unbein |
|--------|------|--------|

may be Scandinavian, and so forth. Under Eadwig the Frankish names grow fewer, and by the time we reach the reign of Æthelred II. they have almost disappeared, but the Scandinavian names naturally continue in large numbers.

The various series of coins initiated during Ælfred's reign which we have been recently describing, the coins of Guthorm-Æthelstan, Northumbrian coins from the Cuerdale Hoard, the imitations of the St. Edmund coinage, of the coinages of Ælfred and Plegmund may be grouped together as the Viking coinage of England, and as such they are of considerable interest. It must be remembered that as yet scarcely any English coins had found their way to Scandinavia,† and certainly they had as yet produced no imitative coinage in the Scandinavian countries. And though, as we see in the case of the Delgany Find, it is probable that English coins had been carried over into Ireland by the Vikings of that country, they had produced no imitative coinage there either. It is possible, as was noticed in the *Introduction* to Vol. I., that the Swedes possessed a certain currency copied from the coins of Dorstat, which found their way to the north; but that is by no means certain. What is certain is that for the initiation of a lasting Scandinavian currency, Irish, Scandinavian, Norse or Swedish, we must go to a much later date, to the end of the tenth century, that is to say, to the era of the *second* Scandinavian invasion of England, that in which the Danes, now become the

* A York moneyer.

† See *Nom. Chron.* 1882 (paper already cited on the Delgany Hoard) p. 84.

Danish nation, took a leading part. This earlier currency, this mixed collection of original and imitative types, stands apart from any other Scandinavian coinage, and is the only one which represents what we have ventured to speak of as the nationality of the Vikings.

If the coinage itself is, as we see that it is, mixed and chaotic, it represents sufficiently well the nation and the governments of that nation which issued it. It would not be wise to press the coinage for more information than can reasonably be drawn from it. Numismatists are too apt to make that mistake. We cannot tell by what authority these copies of *Ælfred's* coins were made. The St. Eadmund coins themselves, though they were issued under the auspices of Christians, were coined in a country subject to the Vikings and must have passed current among the latter: the barbarous imitations of the St. Eadmund coins seem to prove that they did so. The Cuerdale-Northumbrian coins again, with their rude workmanship and their imitations of Frankish types, stand quite apart from any other series that we know. Though they bear the names of kings Cnut and Siefred, we can hardly suppose that they were issued under royal authority in the sense in which the contemporary coinage of *Ælfred* was so.* The only pieces out of all these extra-Wessex series which at all correspond to our ideas of an ordered and regular currency are the coins of Guthorm-*Æthelstan*. These are the only coins which can be said to imply a state of kingship among the Vikings at all corresponding to the kingship which obtained among the English.†

* The genuine coinage of *Ælfred*, that is.

† What is meant by this is that 'king' among these wandering Norsemen is like 'earl,' always a personal and not a territorial title. In England it was of course originally the same: but though *Ælfred* is still nominally 'king of the Angel-cyn,' he is in effect as much King of England, or of the part of England which he rules, as his successors Eadweard or Eadgar. It does not seem a too bold conjecture to suppose that Guthorm-*Æthelstan*, when he adopted Christianity, did so partly with a view to obtaining a more territorial kingdom than had been customary with the Vikings. And there can be little doubt that the settlement of Normandy and the vassalage of the Norman dukes is to be explained on the same principle. Halfdan in Northumbria probably attempted the same thing. He is always spoken of as a tyrant,

It is impossible to do more than hint these various points in which the coinage of Ælfred's time may illustrate the history of the period; in the first place, because it is no part of our purpose to write that history at length, still less to dwell upon all its constitutional aspects; and in the second place, because it is not advisable to overstrain the evidence which can be derived from coins, as numismatists are somewhat apt to do. The history of this period for all the parts outside the kingdom of Ælfred is buried in obscurity, and the confusion of the coinage only reflects the state of confusion of the country.

With the accession of Eadweard the Elder, in A.D. 901, we enter upon a simpler period of history and a simpler coinage.

Eadweard
the Elder.
According to the strictest laws of primogeniture, Eadweard was not the heir to the throne. That was Æthelwald,* the son of Æthelred I., who not unnaturally was aggrieved at being passed over by the Witan, and who attempted to raise a rebellion. It is probable that this Æthelwald was a man of no worth or likelihood, whereas Eadweard had already showed his metal in more than one encounter with the Vikings. The course which Æthelwald pursued in his rebellion was an outrage on the patriotism and the religious feelings of his countrymen; and it leaves a taint upon his courage. When he found how little support he received at his first rising, he retreated to Wimborne and shut himself up in the city with a nun whom he had ravished from the cloister. He swore that he would die there; but instead secretly left the place and fled north to Northumbria, where he was welcomed by the Northumbrians as a king.† Guðred had probably been dead six or seven years. The people of the north were perhaps

but then he had the Christians and the priests (the depositaries of the law) against him. The story of the 'invention' of Guðred-Cnut (see Vol. I. p. lxvii), shows the part the Christians played in changing the succession. But the history of Northumbria is buried in too much obscurity for us to say what manner of king Guðred-Cnut was.

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glad to welcome a claimant from a family whose ideas of kingship were more determined than their own. The rival of Eadweard maintained himself for a time ; but in A.D. 905 he and his Northumbrians were defeated by the English at Holme, in Norfolk, far, as we see, beyond the borders of Eadweard's kingdom.* This was the first of a series of engagements which all mark the turn of the tide of victory against the English Vikings.

A like turn of the tide had occurred—it may be as well to note in passing—on the Continent also. The prelude of it is the defeat of the great Viking fleet and army which besieged Paris in A.D. 885–7.† And though subsequent and temporary successes followed that defeat, the next great event in the history of the continental Vikings, the settlement of Normandy in A.D. 912, must be looked upon (like the settlement of East Anglia in this country) rather as a register of defeat than a token of victory. In Germany the Vikings sustained a decisive defeat at the hands of Arnulf the Emperor—the successor of Charles the Fat—in A.D. 891.‡ (It was this defeat abroad which brought about the second Viking invasion of England during Ælfred's reign.) This victory of Arnulf's was a final one as regards the relief of Germany from serious Viking invasions. Let us note that two new elements of warfare became at this time conspicuous by the aid which they gave towards the Vikings' defeats—the increase in the ‘cavalry arm’—the development of the heavy-armed man-at-arms of the mediæval type—and the development of military engineering, the building of forts and fortified bridges to hinder the advance of invading armies and invading fleets. In the defence of Paris, above spoken of, it is the fortification that plays the principal part. In Germany, too, at this period the building of forts was being actively carried on. And it is this element in warfare which is the most important one in England for the

* According to Florence he had been driven over sea and had returned, p. 118. Steenstrup has set right the chronology of this rebellion, *o. c.* III. 32 *sq.*

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‡ *Annales Fuldisces*, s. a. 891.

It is impossible to do more than hint these various points in which the coinage of Ælfred's time may illustrate the history of the period; in the first place, because it is no part of our purpose to write that history at length, still less to dwell upon all its constitutional aspects; and in the second place, because it is not advisable to overstrain the evidence which can be derived from coins, as numismatists are somewhat apt to do. The history of this period for all the parts outside the kingdom of Ælfred is buried in obscurity, and the confusion of the coinage only reflects the state of confusion of the country.

With the accession of Eadweard the Elder, in A.D. 901, we enter upon a simpler period of history and a simpler coinage.

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‡ *Annales Fuldenses*, s. a. 891.

period on which we are now embarked. This practice of fort-building was the main instrument in the extension of the power of the West Saxon kings over the Scandinavians settled south of the Humber.

After his victory over the Vikings at Holme we find Eadweard renewing his father's compact with the king of the East Engle. This king is not Guthorm-Æthelstan who died in A.D. 890,* but another Guthorm called Eohricson (Eriksson).

Whenever, upon his coins, Eadweard takes any title in addition to that of 'rex' it is simply 'Rex Saxonum,' as his father and great-grandfather had done before him. But in his charters Eadweard calls himself 'Angul-Saxonum Rex.' Before his death Eadweard had the opportunity of wholly incorporating Mercia with his dominions, and even in the lifetime of Æthelred, the ealdorman of Mercia, and of Eadweard's sister, Æthelflæd, the Lady of the Mercians, Eadweard was the king of this part of England. We may assume, and the types of the coins which bear it favour this assumption, that the rather restricted title 'Rex Saxonum' was only used by Eadweard at the beginning of his reign.† For Eadweard had very early in his reign the opportunity of extending his immediate rule over some of the Angles north of the Thames, over part of the country of East Mercia, which had previously belonged to Guthorm-Æthelstan. Each step whereby Eadweard gained his extension of territory we cannot trace—not, that is, until we enter upon the succeeding phase, the greatest in the recovery of England from the Vikings—the Building of the Burgs. At the date at which Eadweard begins building these frontier fortresses of his kingdom we find that his power has already extended some way into the old Viking country.

The building of fortresses in England was not inaugurated

* *A. S. Chron.* s. a. (C. 891).

† In Kemble, nos. 333, 335 (A.D. 901 and 903), the title *Angol-* (or *Angul-*) *Saxonum Rex* occurs: in no. 337 (A.D. 904) Eadweard called himself 'Rex Anglorum.' These are the only genuine charters given. Æthelred, of Mercia, and his wife Æthelflæd, call themselves in their only genuine charter (K. 330, A.D. 901). 'Monarchiam Merciorum tenuentes, &c.'

by Eadweard but by his sister, Æthelflæd the Lady of the Mercians. We first read that in A.D. 907 Æthelflæd restored the town of Chester which had lain waste for some time. The town (it is probable) became a mint under Æthelstan. But we are not told that Æthelflæd fortified it.* A.D. 911 is the probable date of the beginning of the work of building forts. Æthelflæd's first burg is said, in the Chronicle, to have been at Bremsburg, which Steenstrup places in Hertfordshire. Thorpe identifies the place with 'Bramsbury or Bramsby,' in Lincolnshire.† This identification is quite inadmissible; for it is impossible that at this date Æthelflæd's power could have extended into that country. If we accept Steenstrup's allocation we find her beginning near the boundary of her own and her brother's rule. Her second burg, 'Scergeat,' cannot be identified. After that we find her building upon quite the opposite side of her dominions at Bridgnorth, near the Welsh border, and therefore as much against her Welsh neighbours as against the Vikings.

The first burg which Eadweard built was upon the old line of division in the Ælfred-Guthorm peace, that is to say at Hertford on the Lea. But the country north of the Thames had formerly belonged to the Mercian half (Æthelflæd's half) of the West Saxon kingdom, so that it is clear that Eadweard's dominions had extended in this direction. The next burg was built further east, at Witham, half-way towards Colchester and in the country formerly assigned to Guthorm.

From this time forward the work of fortress-building went on apace. In A.D. 914–15 Æthelflæd further built Tamworth, Stafford, and Wedensborough,‡ in Staffordshire, Cherbury in Shropshire, Eddesbury and Runcorn in Cheshire, and Warwick. Then in A.D. 918 (?) Æthelflæd died. Her husband had predeceased her in A.D. 912, and they left only a daughter.§ It was unfitting that Mercia should any

* *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 907 (cf. y^r. 894); *Fl. Wig.* p. 120.

† See *A. S. Chron.* (Rolls Ser.) Vol. I. Index s. v. Bremsburgh.

‡ Wardborough? in Oxfordshire; see *A. S. Chron.* s.a. 915 and below p. exix.

§ Æthelflæd's daughter, Elfwyn, had been betrothed to Ragnald of York (the Ragnald, son of Ivar, whose biography is given in Vol. I p. lix.) without

longer be separated from Wessex ; and Eadweard the Elder, not without some remonstrance, but without any active opposition, incorporated the Anglian state in his own kingdom.

The following is a table of all the burgs built by Æthelflæd and Eadweard. It is taken from Steenstrup's *Normannerne*, vol. iii., p. 42.

| BUILDER. | BURG. | SHIRE. | YEARS. | |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|-----------------|
| | | | ANGLO-SAXON CHRONICLE, [MSS. A-D.] | Fian. Wicor. |
| Æthelflæd | Bremesburg . . . | Hertfordshire | {(B. C.) 910) (D.) 909 .} | 911 |
| " | Seergeat . . . | . | (B. C.) 912 . | 913 |
| " | Bridgnorth . . . | Shropshire . | (B. C.) 912 . | 913 |
| Eadweard | Hertford (Northern Burg) | Hertfordshire | (A. B. C. D.) 913 | 913 |
| " | Witham . . . | Essex . | (A. B. C. D.) 913 | 914 |
| " | Hertford (Southern Burg) | Hertfordshire | (B. C. D.) 913 | 914 |
| Æthelflæd | Tamworth . . . | Staffordshire. | (B. C. D.) 913 | 914 |
| " | Stafford . . . | , | (B. C. D.) 913 | 914 |
| " | Eddesbury . . . | Cheshire . | (B. C.) 914 . | 915 |
| " | Warwick . . . | Warwickshire | {(B. C.) 914) (D. 915 .)} | 915 |
| Eadweard | Buckingham . . . | {Buckingham- shire .} | (A. B. C. D.) 915 | 915 |
| Æthelflæd | Cherbury . . . | Shropshire . | (B. C.) 915 . | 916 |
| " | Wedensborough . . . | Staffordshire | (B. C.) 915 . | 916 |
| " | Runcorn . . . | Cheshire . | (B. C.) 915 . | 916 |
| Eadweard | Bedford (Southern Burg) | Bedfordshire | (A.) 919 . | 916 |
| " | Maldon . . . | Essex . | (A.) 920 . | 917 |
| " | Cledemutha (Gladmouth ?) | South Wales | (C. D.) 921 . | |
| " | Towcester . . . | {Northamp- tonshire .} | (A.) 921 . | 918 |
| " | Waymere . . . | Hertfordshire | (A.) 921 . | 918 |
| " | Huntingdon . . . | {Huntingdon- shire .} | (A.) 921 . | 918 |
| " | Colchester . . . | Essex . | (A.) 921 . | 918 |
| " | Stamford (Southern Burg) | Lincolnshire | (A.) 922 . | 919 |
| " | {Nottingham (Northern Burg) . . .} | Nottingham- shire . | (A.) 922 . | 919 |
| " | Thelwall . . . | Cheshire . | (A.) 923 . | 920 |
| " | Manchester . . . | Lancashire . | (A.) 923 . | 921 |
| " | {Nottingham (Southern Burg) . . .} | Nottingham- shire . | (A.) 924 . | 921 |
| " | Bakewell . . . | Peakland . | (A.) 924 . | 921 |

Eadweard's knowledge or consent. Apparently, therefore, there was a party in Mercia opposed to the claims of the West Saxon king, as indeed we should expect there to be.

Whenever a burg is completed we find that submission is made by the dwellers in the immediate neighbourhood. Æthelflæd's first burg was built subsequent to a victory which she had gained over the Danes at Tettenhall or Wednesfield.* This at least appears to have been the case, though the connection between the two events is not clear. It is probable that the West Saxons and Mercians fought together against the Vikings, and that the battle took place in A.D. 911.† Whether therefore it was brought about by Æthelflæd's work, or was the cause thereof, must be left doubtful. When Eadweard had built his burg at Witham, we read that a good deal of the folk submitted to him, which were before subject to the Danes.‡

But it was not to be expected that these works would go on without opposition on the part of the 'Danes.' In A.D. 914 'the Army rode out from Northampton and from Leicester, and broke the peace, and slew many men.' This 'army' was eventually defeated. Except in the early account of the peace between Eadweard and Guthorm Eiriksson, we only now and then hear of kings being concerned in these risings. And we may conclude that a very large part of Danish England or Viking England was at this time under a republican form of government (see what is said above, p. xxx). Possibly we may divide Viking-England into three distinct divisions—East Anglia, where the proportion of Viking, or at any rate of Scandinavian blood was comparatively small, but which had been and probably was still a kingdom; Northumbria, where the people were anxious to have a king as a counterpoise to the English kingdom; and the middle region, parts of Cambridgeshire, of Huntingdonshire and Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Rutland, Leicestershire, a great part of Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire, where the Danes were settled in large

* Tettenhall in the Chronicle; Wednesfield in Æthelward and Florence.

† Steenstrup, *Normannerne*, iii. 13 *sqq.*, shows the identity of the battles of Tettenhall and of Wednesfield. The site of the battle is in Staffordshire; but Danes from Hertfordshire may have taken part in it.

‡ *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 913.

numbers (this is the great region of ‘bys’ and ‘thorpes’), but settled under a very loose form of government, divided into different ‘armies’ under different chiefs. One group of small republics was that known as the ‘Five Burgs.’

We have in A.D. 915 an account of a new Viking raid. It was directed first against the Welsh. The invaders took prisoner the Bishop of Llandaff, and were eventually defeated by the men of Hereford and Gloucester. Eadweard’s severest struggle with Vikings at home took place in A.D. 921. A great army was gathered together from the land of the Mercian Danes, and of the East Anglian Danes. These men sought on their side to raise fortifications: they built a fort at Tempsford in Bedfordshire, and from Tempsford they marched on Bedford. But this rising only led to further defeats of the Vikings. Tempsford was taken, and the ‘king’ [of that body of Vikings] slain. ‘Thurferð and the holds, and the Army, which belonged to Northampton, north as far as Welland, the peasantry (*landleoda*) such as were left, submitted to King Eadweard, and sought his peace and protection; a great number of the folk, both in East Engle and in Essex, who had before been under the power of the Danes, submitted to him; and all the Army in East Engle swore oneness with him, that it would will what he willed.’ ‘And the army which belonged to Cambridge chose him to be lord and protector as he arede.’*

We gather from these quotations, in what form Eadweard extended his power over England. The English folk in many places threw off the lordship of the Danes and became Eadweard’s subjects once more: the Danish folk not singly, but in their constitutional bodies commended themselves to him; not thereby wholly abandoning their earlier form of constitution.

No doubt among themselves the Danish communities continued to be small republics within the state. These ‘armies’ rise again to the surface in the troubled years of Æthelred II. So do the Five Burgs, only now grown into the Seven Burgs, which notwithstanding seem to have been incorporated

* *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 921.

in the English kingdom in Eadweard's reign, or at the latest in that of his son Eadmund. We know too that all Viking England—all Danish England if that expression be preferred—continued to be governed by its own laws till it once more obtained a Scandinavian sovereign in Cnut. But for larger purposes of administration—for the furnishing of an army, for example, and the manning of a fleet—we may believe that England south of the Humber was now one.

Certain verses quoted in the Chronicle, speaking of Eadmund, Eadweard's son and second successor, assign to this king the especial credit of having subdued the Five Burgs. But that must, one thinks, have only been subsequent to a second revolt. For Æthelstan struck coins at two (or three) of these five towns.* And, as we have said, the Five Burgs are still a sort of political unity long after the days of Eadmund.

In every respect the reign of Eadweard the Elder is one of reviving prosperity for the English, and this characteristic is sufficiently reflected in his coinage. Ælfred's later coinage (the Exeter and Winchester coins for example) are a great improvement upon his earlier ones; and these later types are continued in the earlier coins of Eadweard his son. But, presently Eadweard's coins undergo a further improvement. The busts upon them are sometimes beautifully modelled and engraved, and remind us of the best drawings on Anglo-Saxon MSS. of the period. The letters in the inscriptions are better made and more clearly cut than heretofore; and, in their reverse types, the coin-engravers launch out, as it were, into a series of elaborate

Coinage of
Eadweard the
Elder.

* The attribution of the coins of Æthelstan assigned to Chester was adopted subsequent to the publication of a paper on the mints of Chester and Leicester by Mr. Hyman Montagu (*Num. Chron.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. xi. p. 12 *sqq.*). Previously the coins were assigned to Leicester. The reader must be referred to the paper for the arguments by which Mr. Montagu sustains the attribution which has been followed in the catalogue. They are of great weight. But at the same time it must be acknowledged that the time when we first find an English king beginning to strike at Nottingham and Derby, is precisely the time when we should look for a Leicester coinage also. It may be, therefore that the supposed Chester coins are Leicester coins after all.

ornaments and designs (the hand of Providence,* the representation of buildings, &c.), the like of which are not to be found either before or after—unless indeed we go far back to the peaceful and prosperous reign of Offa, king of Mercia, the reign which saw the first faint warnings of that great Viking invasion of which Eadweard in a certain sense saw the end.

It might even be fancied that the types of a building or a wall, such as those of the reverse of Pl. viii. 13 and 14, were commemorative of the building of the burgs, which had done so much to free England from the yoke of the foreigners.†

Æthelstan.
The Scandinavian populations in the British Islands, or even in the Scandinavian world generally, were at this moment entering upon a transition era which separates what may be called the First Viking Age from the Second Viking Age. When we read in the English Chronicle, as after an interval of forty years we do once more, the accounts of attacks upon England by various bodies of Scandinavians which begin almost directly after the accession of Æthelred II., we might fancy we had gone back two hundred years and were reading the history of the outbreak of the Viking era at the end of the eighth century. The names and expressions which we have been used to in the earlier age, ‘the Danes,’ ‘the Army,’ appear again in these accounts. But it would have been impossible for the Scandinavian people to remain stationary during these two hundred years; and, as a matter of fact, we know that they did not do so. Great changes had taken place among all the Scandinavian peoples since the moment at which

* This type of the ‘hand of Providence’ occurs on some imperial coins of the period (Danenberg, *Deutsche Münzen*, pl. 24, 563). This fact is interesting in view of the relations of Eadweard’s son (and daughter) to the German Emperor.

† Originally they were no doubt derived from the ‘temple’ type of Lewis the Pious. It is possible that this type (like the monogram type) was introduced by the Vikings, and that the coin of Ethelred I. which bears this type was struck by Viking invaders in East Anglia (cf. Vol. I. p. 94; Vol. II. p. 27). In any case the buildings on Eadweard’s coins are only remotely connected with this parent type.

they first emerge into the light of history. We may place the ending of the First Viking Era about the year 912, which is the date of the treaty of St. Clair-en-Epte.* At that date the extent of the conquests of the Scandinavians was practically complete. During the era which preceded it, out of the three parent Scandinavian countries had gradually been built up a vast congeries of states, a Greater Scandinavia. This Greater Scandinavia, with the older countries, included (counting from the East to the West) a huge district in the North and West of Russia extending from Kiev to Lake Ladoga. It included Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, and a strip of land in North Germany (Mecklenburg), Northern England, Man, most of the Western Scottish Islands, the Orkneys and Shetlands. There were, further, large settlements in Ireland grouping themselves into what were known as the three kingdoms of Dublin, Waterford, and Limerick. Then there were the Scandinavian Colonies, the Faroes and Iceland, to complete this great stretch of territories which were all inhabited by peoples closely allied in blood, in speech, and in customs. Here were ready to hand all the materials for forming a great northern empire; and at one time it was quite within the bounds of possibility that an empire might have been formed out of these elements. For not only had the northern states expanded in the way we have described, but the constitutions under which they were governed had been changing likewise. In the three older kingdoms at any rate monarchies had been established on a tolerably secure basis; and the establishment of these strong powers in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark no doubt had an influence on other Scandinavian settlements. The earls of Orkney (Orkney, Shetland, and Caithness) were nominally vassals, for a portion of their territory, of the kings of Norway, for another part, of the kings of Scotland. But the earls of Orkney who appear upon the stage of history at this period were men of very strong character who made themselves into practically

* This date has been disputed by Mr. Howorth (*Archæologia*, xlv. 244 *sq.*). But not in our judgment on sufficient grounds.

independent sovereigns. We know less about the rulers of the Western islands and of Man, or again about the kings in Ireland. But we may feel sure that in these countries also the very nebulous groups of Vikings, which resembled the different 'Armies' which our English Chronicle speaks of as settled, at the beginning of the tenth century, in East Anglia and Mercia, were beginning to group themselves into stronger and better-governed states.

There is another way in which the second era of Scandinavian conquest in England stands contrasted with the first. When the Vikings first came to England, or to any of the other countries of Christian Europe, they came as an army rather than as a navy. In other words, the Viking ships were not originally designed to take part in naval engagements, but were only ships of transport. The earlier Vikings could not fight at sea, for the simple reason that the Christian powers had no fleets to oppose to them. Among the Christian powers the English were the first who set about the building of fleets. And in the earlier naval battles between the English under *Æthelwulf*, or under *Ælfred*, and their invaders, the former were generally victorious. During the period of the Second Viking Age all the Scandinavian powers had learned to fight at sea, and naval battles were their chief delight.*

We have not yet arrived at the outbreak of the Second Viking Age, but so far as England is concerned at a transition era between the two. Among the English, as in other

* The era in which the word 'Viking' is found in commonest use, in the Sagas, &c., is during the latter part of the tenth century and the beginning of the eleventh. 'Viking' signifies in this use neither more nor less than sea-rover, sea-adventurer. But this is not the etymological meaning of the word *vik-ing*. Etymologically it is either the man of the *rik* (bay) in the general sense, or else the man of the *Vik* (*the Bay par excellence*) i.e. the land on the northern side of the Skager-rak. This etymological meaning must be the earliest one; so that the change in meaning to the general sense which 'Viking' has in the Sagas, implies a change in the character of the Vikings themselves. These changes in meaning may be compared, in the first place (as a mere expansion), with the change in the meaning of the word 'Hellen'; in the second place (as a change from a proper to a general name), with such words as 'myrmidons,' the modern French 'suisse,' and so forth. See *Cleasby's Icelandic Dictionary* (*Vigfusson*), s. v. 'Viking.'

countries, an instinctive tendency towards centralization and stronger government made itself felt. This tendency was strengthened by the vigour of the West Saxon kings who, during the two generations which follow Ælfred, expended all their energy in absorbing into their kingdom the Danes south of the Humber. All the lesser armies or the smaller republics, such as those five burgs, Lincoln, Nottingham, Leicester, Stamford, and Derby, lose their distinct individuality and became levelled away into a larger Dane-Law, a district subject to the English kings though governed according to Danish law and custom. The country north of the Humber, however, remained, and we may surmise became more homogeneous and stronger by the same process which was simplifying and strengthening both the English and the Scandinavian states. So that a good deal of the sense of nationality among the Northumbrians, even among the English of Northumbria, rallied round the Danish kings of that district, and we actually find an Archbishop of York, an Englishman, taking the part of these foreign kings against the kings of Southern England.

The Vikings of Northumberland came very near to submitting to Æthelflæd. But they would not submit to her brother Eadweard. There had been talk, as we saw, of marrying Æthelflæd's daughter to Ragnald, a Norse king of Northumbria. This Ragnald was a ruler whom the Northumbrians had imported from Ireland. And he was only the first of a series of Northumbrian kings who all belonged to the same house; collectively this house is known in the Chronicles as the Sons of Ivar ('Hy-Inhair' in Irish*), and Ivar, the founder of the house, has been identified with Ivar, a son of the half mythical or wholly mythical Ragnar Lodbrog.† The biographies and the coinages of these kings of the house of Ivar were given in the last volume,‡ and it is not therefore necessary to repeat their history here. But what we have to note is that during the reigns of the

* Todd, *War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill* (R. S.), pp. 268 *sqq.*

† The identification is probably mistaken. See Vol. I., Introduction, p. Ixix.

‡ Vol. I. pp. liii., lxviii.-Ixxii., 231-238.

three sons of Eadweard, Æthelstan, Eadmund, and Eadred, these kings do not at once disappear before the power of the West Saxon kings, as did no doubt the petty rulers in Mercia and East Anglia.

Æthelstan, about whose title to succession there was some doubt, was not at the beginning of his reign in a position to attempt the conquest of Northumbria from her new kings; the less so that (as we have said) the English Northumbrians showed that they had enough of the spirit of nationality or separatism left in them to make them ready sometimes to side with their heathen conquerors, rather than allow themselves to be incorporated in the West Saxon kingdom.

One of Æthelstan's first acts was to make peace with the present king of Northumbria, Sihtric Gale, and to give him his sister in marriage. Sihtric Gale died the next year, and Æthelstan was then able to take over the kingdom of York, and add it to his own kingdom. He may have done this as heir to King Sihtric, or as protector of his sister. The act was not in all respects a prudent one: for it produced the first great alliance of lesser British princes, directed against the power of the English king. Howel, king of the North Welsh,* Constantine (III.), king of the Scots, and Eadred, king of Bamborough—*i.e.*, Bernicia, the portion of Northumbria which had still been left to the Anglian kings though as under-kings only—were the members of this coalition. But they were, the Chronicle says, subjugated by Æthelstan, and compelled to swear oaths and give hostages to him. Guthfrid [Godfred], king of Dublin, who was a relative of—according to William of Malmesbury he was the son of—Sihtric Gale,† tried to make good his claim to the kingdom of Northumbria. Æthelstan, however, drove him from the kingdom. Guthfrid went first to the king of the Scots; but he did not deem himself safe there from the power of Æthelstan, and so returned to Ireland. A little later another unsuccessful attempt on the Northumbrian kingdom was made by one Turferd. It was probably subsequent to these events that

* ‘West Welsh’ the Chronicle says, by a slip of the pen.

† Wil. Malm. *G. R. A.* (E. H. S.), p. 212.

Æthelstan assumed the title ‘Rex totius Britanniae’ which we see on his charters and his coins. (See below p. lxii.)

Then followed seven years of peace, the most glorious years which any king of Wessex had yet known. That the titles which Æthelstan assumed were not empty boasts, but that his position was recognised by foreign princes we know. We know that many foreign princes sought the hands of his sisters, the daughters of Eadweard the Elder. The most famous of these marriages was that of the Princess Eadgith (Eaditha) with the Emperor Otto I. Charles the Simple of France married Eadgifu (Eadgiva). This queen and her son Lewis, amidst the troubles which surrounded the late Carlings, sought asylum in England; it was from England that this Lewis was brought back to be crowned king of the West Franks. Whence he is known in history as *Ludovicus transmarinus*, or Louis d’Outremer. Eadhild (Ethilda) married Hugh the Great, the father of Hugh Capet; and Ealgifu (Ealgiva) married Louis, king of Provence, son of Boso, and nephew of Charles the Bald’s second wife, Richildis. Æthelstan had thus intimate relations with nearly all the Christian princes of Western Europe.

Æthelstan’s greatness was recognised by the northern powers. Harald of Norway, now nearing the end of his reign, sent an embassy to England.

There are many accounts of the relations of Æthelstan and Harald. The best known story, the one told in *Haraldis Saga Hárfragr*, represents the intercourse of the kings as hardly friendly. But we may believe the stories of the practical jokes (for such they really were) which Æthelstan and Harald played upon each other are apocryphal. We must only accept the outcome of the legend that Æthelstan did really become godfather to Harald’s son Hakon, who was called Hakon Æthelstans-fostri. Harald Fairhair had no cause to love the Norsemen who were the foes of Æthelstan; for they were the men, or the sons of the men, who had fought under the banner of Kjötví and his allies at Hafirsfjord. So that friendship between Harald and Æthelstan was as natural as were the friendly relations of Harûn-el-Rashid and Charlemagne. This relationship between England and Scandinavia is of interest; more especially in view of the

part which the English coinage played in inaugurating a Scandinavian currency.

In the reign of Æthelstan we have the earliest numismatic record of the conquests of his father in the coins struck by the son at certain mint-places in Mercia, viz. at Chester (?), Derby, Nottingham, and a record of his own conquests in the coins which he struck at York. Another feature of the coinage of Æthelstan is the appearance on it of the title **REX TOTIUS BRITANNIÆ [REX TOT. BRIT.]** of which we have just spoken. We find that this title appears on nearly all the coins with mint names; though in one instance, a coin of Derby, we have a reversion to the antique form *Rex Saxonum*.* We have already said that the title *rex totius Britanniae* was probably first assumed after the submission at Eamōt (Emmet) of the Scottish and Welsh kings and of the Northumbrian Guthfrið.†

* Which never occurs on the charters of Æthelstan.

† On the probably genuine charters of Æthelstan in Kemble we find the king signing or described as follows:—

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Charter no. 345 (date uncertain). | Æðelstanus rex Anglorum, per omnipotantis dexteram totius Britanniae regni solio sublimatus |
| „ 347, A.D. 929 . . . | „ regnum totius Albionis deo auctore dispensans |
| „ 348, „ „ . . . | „ rex Anglorum |
| „ 353, „ 931 . . . | „ rex Anglorum, per omnipotantis dexteram totius Britanniae regni solio sublimatus |
| „ 356 (date uncertain). | „ rex Anglorum et æque totius Albionis, . . . rex totius Brytanniae |
| „ 357, A.D. 931 . . . | „ totius Britanniae basileus |
| „ 362, „ 933 . . . | „ apice totius Albionis sublimatus, . . . totius Britanniae rex |
| „ 363, „ „ . . . | „ rex et rector totius hujus Britanniae insulæ, . . . rex totius Britanniae |
| „ 364, „ 934 . . . | „ rex Anglorum per omnipotantis dexteram totius Britanniae regni solio sublimatus |
| „ 369, „ 937 . . . | „ rex monarelius totius Britanniae insulae . . . rex totius Britanniae |

In A.D. 934 Constantine III., king of Scotland, rebelled against Æthelstan; and the English king sent a fleet and an army to invade his country. It was either just before or just after this event that Constantine married his daughter to Olaf Quaran, a Norse King of Dublin, and likewise, according to one tradition, the brother-in-law of Olaf Tryggvason, subsequently King of Norway.* Three years after this harrying of Æthelstan's in Scotland, Olaf Quaran came back to Scotland bringing with him another Olaf, Olaf Godfredsson from Dublin. A new coalition was formed against Æthelstan. Owen of Cumberland joined it. The fleet of the allies sailed up the Humber and took York. Æthelstan must have been taken more or less by surprise. He craftily opened negotiations with the two Olafs. But in the interval he and his brother Eadmund hastened the muster of an army. At length the English troops encountered those of the allies at the battle of Brunanburg, and gained that memorable victory the fame of which lives in song.

From this time to his death (A.D. 940) the reign of Æthelstan was undisturbed. On his death he was succeeded by his brother Eadmund, who was then only eighteen years of age. It was natural that when the firm hand of Æthelstan was withdrawn Danish England should think once more of revolt. The Northumbrians chose Olaf Quaran, the son-in-law of Constantine the Third, and one of the two Olafs who had fought at Brunanburg† (Vol. I., pp. lxx., lxxi.). We must remember that the last king of Bernicia had been driven forth, and there was now no ruler to represent the nationality of the Northumbrians. It is likely that since the time (A.D. 870) when Halfdan first 'gedælde' (divided) the Northumbrian land among his followers, not wholly dispersing the English, a *modus vivendi* had been established

* Vol. I. p. lxx; *Ólafs S. Tryggras.* c. 33.

† 'Anlaf of Ireland' the Chronicle (D.) calls him. But this title is far from distinctive, as almost all the Olafs (Anlafs) who appear in history at this juncture came from Ireland. The Chronicle is extremely confusing at this point, and the different MSS. (D. E. F.) must be compared with each other and with the corresponding portions of the history of Simeon of Durham.

between the two races, and that the English even were not unwilling to welcome a Norse king from Ireland in default of a king of the old Bernician stock. For we find that the Archbishop of York, Wulfstan, allied himself with Olaf. The Danes of the east too—of East Anglia and of East Mercia—acknowledged him as king. It was for these republican ‘armies’ now a choice between Norse kingship or English.

Olaf marched first on Northampton; but this place he failed to take. At Tamworth he was more successful. The town was stormed with great slaughter on both sides. Eadmund upon his part had collected an army; he marched therewith to Leicester and nearly succeeded in capturing both Wulfstan and Olaf; but they escaped during the night.* Eventually, through the mediation of the celebrated Odo, himself by descent a Dane,† who had been lately raised to the Archbishopric of Canterbury,‡ a peace between the two armies was brought about. The contest had lasted for at least a year. The effect of the peace was to make of Northumbria a legally dependent but practically separate Norse kingdom. Olaf accepted baptism; and Eadmund stood sponsor for him, as Ælfred had done for Guthorm; or as the Emperor Lewis the Pious had done 116 years earlier for one of the first converted Danes mentioned in history.§ This event took place in A.D. 942. Olaf Quaran and his cousin Olaf Godfredsson, probably divided the Northumbrian kingdom between them.|| But Olaf Godfredsson apparently died in this same year 942; and Regnald, another son of Godfred, became the second king in Northumbria.

* *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 943.

† *Vita S. Oswaldi, Arch. Ebor.* (Raine, Archbishops of York, R. S.), p. 404.

‡ Stubbs, *Reg. Sac. Engl.*, p. 14.

§ Einhard, *Annales* (Pertz, i. 212); Thegan, *Vita Lud. Pii* (Pertz, vol. ii. 597, *sq.*); Ermoldus Nigellus, *Carmina* I. iv. (*Ibid.* ii. pp. 501–516).

|| See Vol. I. pp. lxx.–lxxi. Olaf Quaran is supposed to have been the brother-in-law of a third Olaf, Olaf Tryggvason, the king of Norway (see preceding page and cf. *Corp. Poet. Boreale*, ii. 84), and the conversion of the Irish king may have been the determining cause of the conversion of his more distinguished brother-in-law. If so, this baptism of Olaf Quaran was an event of capital importance in the history of Scandinavia.

If, however, Eadmund was compelled to behold a Norse Northumbrian kingdom established upon a more or less legal footing at one end of his dominions, he gained an equivalent by adding to the latter the whole of eastern England. Simeon of Durham, indeed, says that Watling Street was the boundary between the English and Northumbrian kingdoms.* But this is certainly a mistake, a reminiscence, perhaps, of the terms of the Ælfred-Guthorm peace. The *Chronicle* specially mentions that the Five Burgs were added by Eadmund to his kingdom.† What the exact meaning of this statement is it is not possible to determine. For on the one hand we find Æthelstan striking at at least two of these five towns, and possibly at three; on the other hand, we read of the burning of the seven ‘burgs’ (and these seven certainly included the earlier five) as much as seventy years later in the reign of Æthelred II.‡

Still, though we cannot define with precision, it does not seem that we have any authority to reject the general sense of the statement that Eadmund made, more completely than his predecessor had done, these Danish republics of East Mercia and East Anglia an integral part of the territory of the West Saxon kings. On the other hand there is no doubt that all Danish England, all the ancient Danelaga, continued to be governed by Danish law and ruled with a certain independence. Before Cnut came and divided all England up into earldoms, we find earls ruling in East Anglia and in Northumbria.

The kingdom of Olaf and Regnald in the north lasted only two years. In A.D. 944 Eadmund drove out both these kings. He gave part of their dominions to Malcolm, king of the Scots; no doubt with the object of forestalling any such hostile combination against the English as that which had threatened Æthelstan at Brunanburg. Two years after this Eadmund was murdered by Leofa at Pucklechurch.

* Simeon Dunelm., *H. R.* ii. p. 94 (Rolls Series).

† *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 943. ‡ *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 1015.

Eadred.

He was succeeded by Eadred the third of the sons of Eadweard the Elder. In A.D. 947 Eadred received at Tadcaster (in Yorkshire) an oath of allegiance from the Northumbrian Witan with Archbishop Wulfstan at its head. But in A.D. 948 the Northumbrians again revolted. This time they did not look for support to the Irish Norsemen, but elected as their king Erik Blóðöö, the son of Harald Hárfragr. Erik had been expelled from the throne of Norway by his half-brother Hakon, known as Æthelstan's foster-son. Erik, who had carried with him into exile a large fleet and army, came to York, and was there received as king. Eadred marched an army into Northumbria, and as an act of vengeance, fearfully ravaged the country. Ripon Cathedral was among the buildings burnt by the English army. Eventually the Northumbrians made peace with Eadred, and Erik was driven out. But before long the Northumbrians once more took Olaf Quaran for their king, and then Erik for a second time.* Eadred died in A.D. 955.

Undoubtedly during the last two reigns we find a certain recrudescence of the power of the Norse kings in Northumbria. And in many ways the coins struck by the princes who reigned alongside of Eadmund and Eadred are evidences of this. The coins struck by the kings of the House of Ivar are very different from those struck by the mysterious Cnut (Guðred-Cnut) and Siefred of the Northumbrian kingdom during Ælfred's reign. They are not barbarous fabrications such as those earlier Danish-Northumbrian coins; but are modelled upon the contemporary coins of the Wessex kings, Æthelstan, Eadmund, or Eadred, from which in many instances they are clearly copied (cf. Vol. i. Pl. xxviii. 4 [Ragnald] xxix. 4 [Olaf Quaran] with Vol. ii. Pl. ix. 1, 3, 7-12, 14 [Æthelstan]; Vol. i. Pl. xxix. 5 [Olaf], with Vol. ii. Pl. xi. 9 [Eadmund]; and Vol. i. Pl. xxix. 8-11 [Olaf and Eric], with Vol. ii. Pl. x. 5, 6 [Æthelstan] xi. 2-8 [Eadmund], and xii. 2-6 [Eadred]).

Again, how much power Eadmund and Eadred possessed in Northumbria during the periods in which they were nomin-

* See Vol. i. pp. lxxi.-ii.

ally kings of that country it would not be easy to determine. Against the representations of the historians is to be weighed the fact that Eadmund struck but one coin with the name of the York mint and Eadred none. But then neither of these princes affected very much the placing of mint names upon their coins. Æthelstan's York moneyers are Adelbert, Æðelred, Arnulf, Ecberht (?) Heldalt, Rægenald or Regnald, Rotberht and Siuard (Siward); and of these eight names, four, viz., Arnulf, Ecberht (spelled Eegbriht), Rægenald or Rægenold, and Rotbert (Rodberht), occur on the coins of Eadmund without mint names; two of the names, Arnulf and Rægenald, are, though not rare, sufficiently so to be fairly characteristic, and Rotbert is somewhat rarer. We may assume therefore that the coins struck by these moneyers, even when the pieces bear no mint-name, were struck at York. Arnulf and Rotbert occur again on the coins of Eadred. We have to add Eadmund's known York moneyer Ingelgar, who struck for Eadred also. This might in itself be taken as evidence of a continuous currency at the city of York. But on the other hand we have good reason for believing from a comparison of different writers that, as is said in Vol. i., Olaf Quaran reigned at York from A.D. 941-944, and again from A.D. 949-952, while Erik Blóðöx probably reigned from A.D. 948-949, and from A.D. 952-954. These dates are arrived at after a careful comparison of different authorities; for the evidence in regard to dates and periods is very conflicting at this point. It would be difficult to believe that Olaf with an array of eight moneyers and eighteen types, or Erik with his five moneyers and eight types, could have held the kingdom of York for a short period only. Let us further note that Olaf's and Erik's lists of moneyers have several names in common (Ascolu-Aeulf, Farman, Ingelgar, Radulf). Eadmund has two of these moneyers, Farman and Ingelgar (the latter his known York moneyer). Of Erik's moneyers Hunred strikes also for Eadred.

It may be noted, by the way, that the occurrence of these names, Ingelgar, Farman, and Hunred, on coins of the Norse and English kings of York alike seems to dispose conclusively of the theory that the moneyers were

not local people, but men who travelled in the service of the king.

By the expulsion of Erik shortly before the death of Eadred, England gained definite and final possession of the Northumbrian kingdom, and under Eadwig a considerable York coinage is once more found.

Put more concisely, the facts with regard to the coinage at York are :—

Under Æthelstan there is a considerable coinage at that town.

Under Eadmund and Eadred it almost disappears.

It reappears under Eadwig.

Then again—

Under Eadmund and Eadred we have a considerable Norse coinage at York.

Under Æthelstan and under Eadwig we have practically none.

If then we are to assume a continued extension of the power of the English kings during the reigns of the sons of Eadweard the Elder, we must suppose that during the reigns of his two younger sons the English rule was extended especially towards eastern England, among the Danes of the Five Burgs, of the rest of Eastern Mercia, and of East Anglia. This is of course more or less in accord with what the chroniclers tell us, for they represent the conquest of the Five Burgs as the principal achievement of Eadmund's reign. Eadred's great achievement was the subjection of the Northumbrian kingdom, though the effects of the achievement were felt not in his reign, but in those of his nephews.

We may consider that England's practical immunity from Viking troubles dates from the accession of Eadwig, not from that of Edgar the Peaceful. This was a sort of anti-cyclone between two storms, and it lasted for twenty-five or twenty-six years.

It was of evil augury for the future that England made this period of calm the occasion for bitter intestine quarrels, which at one time practically went the length of civil war. With the ecclesiastical disputes of this period we have

nothing directly to do ; as it is impossible to see any way in which they could have affected the coinage. Their only interest for us is the degree in which they weakened England and prepared the way for the disasters which overtook the next generation. The first effect of the unpopularity of Eadwig was the separation of Mercia from Wessex, which took place in A.D. 957, two years after Eadwig's succession. We may, I think, assume that Eadgar who now obtained the rule of Mercia, ruled as under-king to his brother, just as the former kings of Kent, when they were brothers or sons of the king of Wessex, ruled as under-kings to the king of Wessex ; or as Æthelbald, even though king of Wessex, ruled as under-king to his father the king of Kent.* We may assume, for instance, that the five moneyers who struck for Bedford under Eadwig did not all strike between A.D. 955 and 957. For though three of them were moneyers of Eadred (Baldwine, Boiga, Grim), the same three also struck under Eadgar. No doubt the effective rule belonged to the younger brother ; and to him belongs the credit if, during Eadwig's reign, the Norsemen made no attempt, even partially successful, to wrest Northumbria from the English kings.

Eadwig died in A.D. 959, and then followed the reign of Eadgar. Eadgar, the fifteen most glorious years in the history of the kings of the house of Cerdic.

During this reign the English and the Norsemen found fields for struggle outside the boundaries of the English kingdom. A disputed succession in the kingdom of North Wales invited the interference of English and of Norse troops. Eadgar espoused the side of Howel against his uncle Jago. The latter was assisted by troops sent by Maccus, the king of Man. Howel was successful ; he paid allegiance to Eadgar as his over-king ; nay, it seems that Maccus was himself compelled to do the same. Cumberland again—a larger country than the modern county—which had been over-run by Norsemen from Ireland and had long before been freed by Eadmund and granted as a fief to

* *I.e.*, that if he struck coins for Wessex he placed his father's name upon them.

Malcolm I. of Scotland (or Alban *), was confirmed to another Malcolm by Eadgar.† These three princes, Howel, Maccus, and Malcolm, were three of the eight under-kings who gave token of their subjection by rowing Eadgar upon the river Dee. The remaining princes were Kenneth, king of Scotland, Dufnall, king of Strathclyde, Juchill, 'king of Westmoreland' (it is difficult to understand a king of Westmoreland by the side of a king of Cumberland and also a king of Strathclyde), and Sieferð or Siefred and Jacob who are also spoken of as kings of Wales. Is it possible that this Jacob is the same as Jago, and that the uncle and nephew had found some sort of *modus vivendi* in North Wales? This celebrated row upon the river Dee—or say universal homage to Eadgar, as 'basileus totius Britanniae,' took place in A.D. 973, two years before Eadgar's death.

Coinage of
Eadgar.

Of the coinage of Eadgar we have only to note that in the excellence of design and execution, in the number of the pieces struck, and in the number of the moneymen employed to strike them, it fairly well carries out the impression of magnificence and prosperity which the chroniclers attribute to this reign. We have also to note that there is now a considerable increase in the number of mint-places recorded on the coins. There exist coins of Eadgar struck at Bath, Bedford, Cambridge, Canterbury, Chester (?), Chichester, Derby, Dover, Exeter, Gloucester, Hereford, Hertford (?), Huntington, Ilchester, Ipswich, Leicester, Lewes, Lincoln, London, Lymne, Norwich, Oxford, Rochester, Shaftesbury, Southampton, Stafford, Stamford, Tempsford (?), Thetford, Totness, Wallingford, Wilton, Winchelsea, Winchester, and York.

Eadweard II. The short reign of Eadweard the Martyr (A.D. 975–979) intervenes, and then we come to the reign of England's great disasters, that of Æthelred II. As generally happens in history, Æthelred's character has borne the chief part of the blame for the misfortunes which fell upon England during his long reign. Æthelred's *sobriquet* of Unready does

* Skene, *Celtic Scotland*, i. p. 362.

† Malcolm I., son of Donald, was slain in 951.

not of course, as everybody knows, bear its modern signification, but means the Counselless. Freeman gives it rather a technical meaning of one who acted without advice of the Witan. But it is by no means just to lay the chief blame for all the misfortunes of England upon its ruler. The truth is, we see, during the whole of this reign, evidences of a most extraordinary degeneracy in the English people, for which it is impossible adequately to account; we see treachery on all sides among the nobility, and very frequently cowardice among the people. It may be conjectured that the English really had very much deteriorated during the foregoing generations. The country was like a human body which has been overfed on too nourishing or too stimulating food. It had not yet absorbed the large foreign element which had settled in the country. It is probable that the religion of the people had altered very much for the worse. This is only to be expected when we remember how very rapid and superficial had been the conversion of the Vikings. The efforts of Dunstan and Odo to reform the clergy were rendered necessary by the scandalous condition into which church discipline had fallen; and no doubt the corruption of the clergy only reflected the corruption of the people.

In trying to understand the history of this new era we must never lose sight of the fact that there were two lines of cleavage among the inhabitants of England at this moment: one a distinction of blood, and the other of religion. The party which represented the secular party of the previous reigns, the party opposed to Dunstan would be the people among those of English birth who were, when the time came, the least bitterly opposed to the half-heathen Svend in his claim to the throne of England; while of course among the two nationalities who lived side by side in England at this moment, the descendants of the Vikings in the East and North, would be far more favourable to Svend than the English in the South and West.*

* Note in this connection an expression used in a verse in the *A. S. Chronicle* (s. a. 1011) in speaking of Eltheah the martyr—

Wæs ðā ræpling, se ðe ár wæs heafod
Angelkynnes and Cristendomes.

Superficially, as we have already said, the points of likeness between the beginning of this second Viking age and the beginning of the first one, are almost absurdly striking. It is curious, moreover, that the second age begins almost exactly two hundred years after the first. We read how the first age was preceded by a supernatural warning—a rain of blood which Alcuin saw descending upon the minster at York. Just before the beginning of the second age, that is to say on the accession of Æthelred, a bloody cloud was remarked in the sky. Probably it was only an aurora borealis; but still it was accepted by the people of the times as a warning of some coming terror; and the very next year ravages on the coast began, just like those that (to read the accounts in the *Chronicle*) began in England towards the end of the eighth century.

It is probable again that the first invaders in Æthelred's reign came either from Ireland or from the Western Islands, and we know that that holds true of the first invaders in Ecgbeorht's time. Down to Eadgar's time there had been considerable fighting in the outlying parts of Great Britain between the English troops and the Vikings of the islands, and the relations between the English and the Norse islanders were becoming strained. Maccus, the Norse king of Man, took, as we saw, one side in the quarrel over the succession in North Wales, and Eadgar took another.

But these and other points of resemblance in the first and the second era of Scandinavian invasion are chiefly superficial. We have already pointed out how many points of difference there were between the two classes of invaders; this one among the rest, that this second army of Vikings came in well-armed fleets ready to fight both by sea and land.

In A.D. 980 we read that a naval force ravaged Southampton; another ravaged Chester, and Thanet also was attacked. The next year there was another fleet on the south coast; Padstow was harried and the fleet likewise attacked Wales. In A.D. 982 three ships came to Dorchester; and afterwards they sailed round to London, which was partially burnt. There were other attacks in 983 and 986; and in 989 Watchet was ravaged. This year, too, is memorable for the death of

Dunstan. All these attacks were like the attacks which opened out the first Viking period, merely plundering expeditions, and without any great significance; but the Northern powers in general were, as we have already said, in a far better organized condition for making great conquests than they had been two hundred years before, and it is quite certain that both Denmark and Norway had their eyes upon England, which was already half Danish, and which was much the richest country of any which lay at all near the great belt of Scandinavian States which we described upon an earlier page.

In A.D. 991 a fleet came to the east coast and attacked Ipswich; this fleet, it seems, was under the command of three leaders, Olaf, Justin, and Guthmund. The Olaf was the famous Olaf Tryggvason, who four years later was to make himself king of Norway. There is a long and fabulous history relating to this Olaf's birth, and to his early bringing up in Russia; but we really know nothing definite about him before his appearance at this moment upon the stage of history. It is very likely that he came from the Western Vikings, either from Ireland or from the Isles; his first wife, we saw, is said to have been a sister of Olaf, king of Dublin. This year, 991, is memorable not only for the appearance of Olaf, but for the battle of Maldon, in which the English ealdorman Brihtnoth strenuously but vainly endeavoured to resist the invaders, the memory whereof has been preserved in a fine Anglo-Saxon poem. After this defeat, the English paid their first bribe (10,000 pounds of silver) to the Northmen.

In A.D. 992 Æthelred gathered a great fleet at London intending to revenge the Maldon defeat and to drive the invaders from the Eastern Counties. But he was betrayed by one of his ealdorman, Ælfric, and the enemy had time to escape.

In A.D. 993, Bamborough, the Bernician capital, was stormed; the army then sailed up the Humber and plundered Lindsay in Lincolnshire. This was probably a Danish army, for now a new Scandinavia foe had appeared in the field—the most powerful of all—Svend, king of Denmark.

We have said that the troubles of this age are a good deal complicated by being a series of struggles, not merely between the English and Danes, but between heathens or half-heathens and Christians, or again between the high church or monastic party, the party of Dunstan, and the secular party: all these different interests acted and counteracted. Svend may be reckoned the nearest approach to a representative of heathenism. His father, Harald Blaatand, had been converted by force by the Emperor Otto I., but he had apparently taken to his new faith and become a rather zealous Christian; for he did his best to make Hakon, earl of Norway, his vassal, follow him in his change of faith. Hakon resisted, and the result was that Norway substantially threw off its vassalage to Denmark and that Hakon became practically an independent king. Svend, Harald's son, who was often in rebellion against his father, apostatized. He had now again become nominally Christian, but his friendship with the earls of the family of Hakon and his subsequent opposition to Olaf Tryggvason, when he became the reformer of Norway, show that his interests were rather with the heathen party than with the Christian. Olaf when he came with Svend to the English coast was still a heathen, but according to the story in Olaf's Saga after he had plundered in England this year, he sailed to the Scilly Isles, where he met a very reverent hermit who converted him by a display of his prophetic powers. It was due to his change of faith that in the year 995 Olaf showed himself willing to come to terms with Æthelred and to receive confirmation at the hands of the English archbishop.

From this time England had two or three years' peace. In A.D. 995 an opening arose to Olaf Tryggvason to secure the crown of Norway. Hakon, the old earl and champion of heathenism in that country, had made himself odious by his crimes, and now when Olaf arrived in Norway he found that Hakon had already been hunted into hiding by his bonders, and that everybody was ready to receive him as the representative of Harald's line. From that time to his death (A.D. 1000), Olaf was fully occupied in spreading Christianity

by force in Norway and Iceland, and in preparing himself to encounter the growing hostility of his two Scandinavian neighbour states, Sweden and Denmark. The Western Vikings seem during part of the same period (A.D. 995–7) to have been much occupied in Wales; and Svend was probably engaged during these years in an invasion of Saxon and Slavonic Germany.

Though Æthelred has received the most part of the blame for the feebleness of the English resistance, it was hard for him to find any among his thanes or caldormen who were to be trusted. A sentence of the Saxon chronicler must suffice us to explain the state of affairs, or rather to show that no satisfactory explanation is possible. Whenever a force was gathered against the invaders—

‘*yonne wearð þær æfre, purh sum ping, fleam ástiht.*

there was ever through *some thing* flight determined on.’*

When the king did take active measures it is difficult to see what purpose they had, unless they were merely dictated by desire for revenge on those who were most open to attack. His idea seems to have been to revenge himself for the incursions of foreign fleets by the massacre of the Norsemen or the Danes settled in his own country. Between A.D. 995 and 1000, England was left almost at peace. One fleet came in 998 to the Isle of Wight, another in 999 to Kent. They were bribed to withdraw. Æthelred took this occasion for a strange display of energy. Though he had failed to meet the fleets that assailed him, he now set to work to attack the Norsemen settled in or hard by his territories. We read that in the year 1000 he ravaged Cumberland and attacked the Isle of Man. Cumberland was at that time very largely inhabited by Norsemen who had come over either from Ireland or from the Western Islands, and it is quite possible that the men of Cumberland had furnished some contingents to the invaders of England. But that the foreign fleets, least of all those that had come from Norway and Denmark, could be seriously injured by

* *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 998.

the harrying of the Norsemen in Cumberland was an absurd notion. One authority states that Æthelred likewise sent a fleet to attack the dominions of the duke of Normandy. Acts such as these quite serve to explain the still more foolish and criminal act of two years later, the celebrated massacre of Saint Brice. The order given was that on Saint Brice's day all the Danish men in England were to be slain.* It is of course impossible to suppose that Æthelred contemplated a massacre of all the people of Danish blood settled in England, many of whom were, as Odo the Archbishop had been, champions, not of Christianity only, but of the high ecclesiastical party. Others such as Ulfketil, the earl of East Anglia, were among the most capable defenders of England against the invaders. But there can be no doubt that this slaughter of Saint Brice was, as it is always called, a massacre, and perpetrated upon men who were settled peaceably in this country and had no reason to expect attack. They may have been comparatively recent comers, but they had been allowed to settle themselves and become subjects of the English king.

The epoch of these two attacks—the attack upon the Danes in Cumberland, and the massacre of Saint Brice—was a very important one in the history of the Scandinavian nations. The year 1000 was the year of the great coalition made between the three Northern leaders, Svend, king of Denmark, Olaf, king of Sweden, and Erik, the son of Hakon, former earl of Norway. The coalition was directed against Olaf Tryggvason. Sigvald, the leader of the Jomsburg Vikings, a very celebrated little republic of fighting men situated at the mouth of the Oder, was drawn into the alliance and was induced to betray Olaf Tryggvason into the hands of his enemies. The three allied potentates lay in wait for Olaf as the former was returning from a friendly voyage to the Slav king who ruled in the country of the Oder, and as he and Sigvald were sailing in company past the island of Rügen. The battle which ensued—the battle of Svold—is

* Hét ofslean calla pá Denisean men þe on Angeleynne wæron.—A. S. Chron. s. a. 1002, **B. C. D.**

one of the most celebrated in Scandinavian history. In it Olaf Tryggvason fell, and his death was followed by the partition of Norway, the southern part of which went to Svend, the western part to Earl Erik, while a strip was taken from the east and incorporated in the kingdom of Sweden. It was natural that the king of Denmark should have been a good deal occupied with these events and with the settlement of his rule in Norway. But when the news of the massacre of Saint Brice came from England it found the king of Denmark more powerful than he had ever been, and fully prepared to undertake in a more thorough fashion than he had yet done the invasion of England. According to the Northern Sagas he had always intended not merely to ravage the country, but to make himself master of it, and to drive Æthelred from the throne. He is said to have taken an oath to do this at his succession over the Bragi cup; but now for the first time he saw himself in a position to put his purpose in execution, while the Massacre of Saint Brice had given him a sufficient pretext for so doing.

In the year of the massacre, it should be noticed, Æthelred had married Emma (*Ælfgifu*, the English called her, after Æthelred's first wife), the sister of Richard the Fearless, duke of Normandy; by this act a new influence was imported into English politics. We shall have hereafter to notice the gradual spread in England of the Norman influence, which was, as we shall see, the counterpoise to the spread in this country of Danish influence, or of Scandinavian influence generally. It is curious that in the first year of definite Scandinavian invasion we find these two influences brought into connection in the betrayal of Exeter to Svend's army by a certain Count Hugo, a Norseman, who had been, through the influence of Emma, made the governor of that city.

It was in A.D. 1003 that Svend returned to England to avenge the slaughter of his countrymen. He began with the siege of Exeter, which was betrayed to him by the above-mentioned Count Hugo. In A.D. 1004 Svend turned his fleet against the eastern counties, burning Norwich and Thetford. This was the country under the rule of an earl or ealdorman of Danish descent, Ulfketil or Ulfkel Snilling,

as he is called in the Northern Sagas,* who was son-in-law of Æthelred. Ulfketil was one of the most capable and devoted defenders of the English against the Danes; and this year he succeeded in beating back the enemy from East Anglia. In A.D. 1006 a very severe attack was made. The fleet came first to Sandwich. They then settled themselves in Wight and harried everywhere in Hampshire and Berkshire. Eventually 36,000 pounds of silver had to be paid to them. If Svend was willing to retire with these bribes, his intention of conquering England for himself could not have been very fixed.

Æthelred once more and for the last time made determined efforts to collect forces to repel the invaders. A law promulgated in A.D. 1008 levied a universal land-tax for the support of a fleet. The law is the forerunner of certain taxes instituted by Cnut and Harthacnut for the support of a standing fleet and army which constitute the real danegeld known to English law, a tax which takes an important place in the compilation of 'Domesday.' At the time of the levy of Charles I.'s ship-money these laws were quoted as a precedent. We must take these laws into account as among the concurrent causes of the large coinage of Æthelred's and Cnut's reigns, along with the heavy payments made to the invaders—the danegelds of our history books. We have already said more than once that taxes and tributes more than internal commerce are the origin of large issues of coins at the period about which we write.

All the efforts of the English king were rendered abortive by the mutual jealousies and the acts of treachery of the thanes and ealdormen who surrounded him. Fresh Danish attacks followed in the years 1009 and 1010; and in the latter year Æthelred paid a fine of 48,000 pounds of silver, the heaviest ransom that had yet been exacted.

The year 1012 saw the martyrdom by the Danes of

* *Ólafs Saga hins Helga*, cc. 13 & 23 (Unger, *Heimskringla*). In the earlier passage Olaf the Saint is said to have taken the English side in a battle fought by the Danes and English on Hringmara-heath (Hringmarheiði) in Ulfkel Snilling's land. In chapter 23 we are told that Ulfkel was killed by Erik, earl of Norway. See p. lxxx.

Archbishop *Ælfheah* (*Elphegus*), which was the typical martyrdom of this second invasion as that of *Eadmund* was of the first. The two ‘passions’ were much the same in origin and circumstance; each victim sacrificed himself to save his people or his flock from further sufferings at the hands of the conquerors.

Finally, in A.D. 1013, *Svend* sailed for England with the largest fleet which had yet been seen upon our coasts—and now the definite and decisive conquest of England was undertaken. The Danish king received the submission of all England north of *Watling Street*, and a little later on of all England except London. From London king *Æthelred* sent his wife, *Emma*, and her two children, *Ælfred* and *Eadweard*, to Normandy to place them under the protection of *Emma’s* brother, Duke *Richard the Fearless*. In January of the year following (1014) *Æthelred* himself followed, abandoning his crown to the Dane.

But *Svend* himself died the next month. It was said that he desecrated the shrine of St. *Eadmund*, the martyr of the first Viking invasion, in whose honour so many coins were struck; and that the dead saint from his tomb struck king *Svend* with a mortal illness to which he almost immediately succumbed.

Then *Æthelred* was recalled by the English party, by the *Witan* and by the *Londoners*. He was brought back from Normandy by a Norse fleet belonging to *Olaf Haraldsson*, or *Olaf the Saint*, who had already borne arms against *Svend*; and this fact is interesting, for it is the beginning of the long enmity between *Olaf* and *Cnut*. On the other side, *Svend’s* son *Cnut the Great (Canute)* was proclaimed king by the Danish fleet and army. But as a new king there were necessarily difficulties in his way. There was a pretender in Norway as well as in England. For a time therefore *Æthelred* seemed to carry all before him. He was supported by a stronger personality than his own—that of his heroic son, *Eadmund Ironside*. *Cnut* returned to England in A.D. 1015. He came in an immense fleet, part of which was furnished by his brother-in-law, *Olaf*, king of Sweden, known in history as *Olaf Skötkonung*. This *Olaf*

had been one of the three powers allied against Olaf Tryggvason at the battle of Svold; another of the allies, Erik, the Norwegian earl—celebrated already as a victor in two of the most famous engagements of the Scandinavian world—joined Cnut with his contingent. ‘He,’ says the *Ólafs Saga hins Helga*, ‘was present at the taking of the castle of London, where he slew Ulfkel Snilling’—Ulfketil the East Anglian earl, Æthelred’s most doughty champion.

Eadmund Ironside. London was not in fact taken during the lifetime of Æthelred, but he himself scarcely ventured outside of its fortifications, and there he died in A.D. 1016. His son, Eadmund, well called Ironside, was universally chosen as Æthelred’s successor by the English party. He did all that it was possible for a man to do to vindicate his rights. He fought against the Dane with doubtful results at Pen Selwood by Gillingham, at Shoiston, and he relieved London which the Danish fleet was investing. But at last he suffered a severe defeat at Assandune (Essington), a defeat brought about by the desertion of one of his thanes, Eadric Striona, who had acted in a similarly treacherous manner on several occasions.

Cnut, says the Chronicle, there won him all the English people (*Pær ahte Cnut sige & gefeht him ealle Engla þeoda*). Still the Danish king thought it wiser to come to a compromise with Eadmund, and at the treaty of Olney, England was divided in much the same way that it had been divided by Ælfred after the peace of Wedmore in A.D. 878. Cnut took the whole of the country north of Watling Street and the Lea. Later on in the same year Eadmund was murdered — according to the Norse writers by the aforementioned Eadric Striona [‘Henry’ Striona].* And Cnut the king took all the English empire.† Eadmund Ironside struck no coins and can hardly be reckoned to have really reigned in England.

*Coinage of
Æthelred II.* In reviewing the coinage of Æthelred II., it must be owned that in appearance it does not by any means tally

* ‘Heinrekr Strjona,’ *Ólafs S. hins Helga*, c. 24.

† *A. S. Chron. (A)* s. a. 1017, Hér on piſsum geare feng Cnut cyning tō eallen Angeleynnes ryce.

with the picture of terror and suffering which the chroniclers draw for us during this reign. It has already been said that a large currency is not at this historical period an evidence of commercial prosperity to the degree that it is with us at the present moment. For coins were used much more for the payment of dues, taxes, or tributes than for the ordinary purpose of currency. It is evident that a large—nay the larger—number of coins coined by Æthelred II. were used for the payment of ransom to the invaders. For at this day larger hoards of his coins have been found in the Scandinavian countries than in our own; and, as we have said above, the National Museum at Stockholm is richer in this series than our own National Collection.* But at the same time it is hardly possible that such an immense number of coins could have been made unless there was a good deal of wealth in the country; and a good many things lead us to believe that in spite of the disorders in which England was plunged during all this reign, the wealth of the country was increasing. Professor Thorold Rogers has noted that the same thing took place during the Wars of the Roses.† It is not only that Æthelred's coins far exceed in number those of any previous reign; that might be an accident of discovery; but that there were in this reign more minting places than there ever were before, and a much greater number of people employed in striking coins.

At any rate there can hardly be a doubt that the wealth of England had grown enormously during the century which followed the death of Ælfred, and still more rapidly during the years subsequent to the accession of Eadgar. The wealth of England made a great impression upon the Scandinavian states of the north.‡ And the effect of the English wealth and the English currencies was more felt during Æthelred's reign than any other.

It is for this reason that in the history of the Numismatics

* Compare the catalogue by B. E. Hildebrand, *Anglo-Sachsiska Mynt i Svenska k. Myntkab.*

† *History of Prices*, Introduction to Vol. iv.

‡ Ólafr S. hins Helga, c. 139 (*Heimskringla*).

of Northern Europe, Æthelred's reign is the most important of all during the period over which our inquiry extends. Owing to the fact of his heavy payments to the Norse and Danish invaders, Æthelred's coinage became known over the whole Scandinavian world, and evidently constituted a regular currency among the Norsemen in Ireland; to a somewhat less extent among the Norsemen of the Scottish islands and of Man; to a greater extent again in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. And as in the early years of the eleventh century, the kings of these three last countries began to bethink them of issuing coinages of their own, they one and all modelled them upon the types of Æthelred's coins. Or, to speak with greater accuracy, in almost every instance they modelled their first issues upon one of two types of Æthelred. These types are our nos. iii. and iv. The earliest Scandinavian coins struck in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway respectively were issued by Svend, by Olaf Skötkonung, and by Earl Hakon Eriksson.*

It is curious that in this way we find the coinage of Æthelred II. symbolizing, after a certain fashion, the wide empire which was enjoyed by his successor on the English throne, Cnut the Great. And this fact, the fact of the contrast presented by the wide spread of Æthelred's coins among the Northern people, with the strict limitation of his power of which these very people were the instruments, should be a warning to us as to what conclusions we draw from the study of coins.

The only new types of importance introduced in this reign are those with the Agnus Dei and the Dove.

Cnut. The accession of Cnut forms a supreme moment in our history. We have more than once spoken of the Greater Scandinavia in Europe, that vast chain of Scandinavian states which stretched across the north from Russia to Iceland. England, which was now half Scandinavian in blood, stood almost within that huge arc. And if, out of this congeries of separate states, anything of the nature of a Scandinavian empire were to be created, it was before all things desirable that England should be drawn into it.

* Cf. *Num. Chron.* 3rd Series, Vol. vii. p. 233.

The creation of such an empire Cnut effected. But as soon as he had completed the conquest of England he became an English king much more than a Danish. England became in reality the central state and the seat of government of Cnut's empire, which included this country, Denmark and Norway. The kings in Scotland, not the lowland king of Scots only, but two highland kings, likewise acknowledged his supremacy. That he had any power in Ireland seems doubtful. Coins with the name of Cnut were indeed struck in Dublin; but so also were coins with the name of Æthelred. The latter certainly could not have been struck by Æthelred himself: they were only imitative coins, the predecessors of a regular Dano-Irish coinage. In the same way we have no reason to assume that Cnut's coins with Dublin mint-marks prove that he had any actual rule in Ireland. Still his power was so great that but for one fatal flaw in the Scandinavian system of government, there seems no reason why his empire should not have been extended over the whole Scandinavian world, with the exception possibly of the Swedish states, *i.e.* Sweden proper and Scandinavian Russia, or Greater Sweden as it was called. For Cnut, as ruler of Norway, possessed Iceland and the lesser colony of the Faroes which were dependencies of Norway.

Cnut began his reign in this country harshly by putting to death several of the chief men in England who had previously opposed him or whose power he feared. Among those who were executed was Eadric Striona who, as the Chronicle says, suffered deservedly enough.* Cnut likewise levied an enormous tax of 72,000 pounds of silver for England at large, and 15,000 pounds for London alone; an incidental proof of the high position in the country which the chief city of England had attained, of which there are many other proofs in the history of this time, and to which again the large London coinages of Æthelred and Cnut bear witness.

Taxes of this kind were no doubt heavily felt by the

* *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 1017. The chronicler however only attributes base treachery to Eadric, not the murder of Edmund.

English; but they were necessary to the imperial aspirations which Cnut cherished. He introduced the traditions of the Vikings and of the Scandinavian nations into English politics by constituting for the first time a standing army and a standing fleet. Neither was very large. The Standing Fleet consisted actually of forty vessels; the standing army was the crew which manned it.* At other times they formed a body-guard round the king. These men who were the far-off descendants of the *Comitatus* of the Prince in the days of Tacitus's Germani †—went by the name of *huscarls*. The designation was well understood in the north. No doubt most of the members of this small standing army were Scandinavians, and they would serve the secondary purpose of guarding the king against plots or violence on the English side. We read of one of the most famous Earls of Orkney, that he had been commander of Cnut's huscarls.

In A.D. 1017–18 there was a meeting of the Witenagemot held at Oxford, which may be taken to mark the cessation of the severities consequent upon the conquest. At this assembly it was decreed that the laws of Eadgar should be observed: we may understand by this expression the laws which were in force during Eadgar's reign. Both Danes and English united in this decree, which foreshadowed the principles upon which Cnut intended to govern his newly-acquired kingdom. The reign of Cnut was as regards

* Saxo, p. 524 (Müller) says that Cnut's standing army was 6000 strong (60 ships, 100 armed men on each). If the fleet was of 40 vessels, 4000 would be the number of troops.

† Mr. William Hunt says (*Dic. Nat. Biog.* s.v. Canute) 'the *huscarls* have been frequently compared with the *comitatus*. Their strictly stipendiary character, however, seems to make the comparison invalid.' But it must be remembered that in days before a regular currency existed, the *comitatus* could hardly have a strictly stipendiary character; and so far as concerns the Scandinavian and English people we may believe that the companions of the king did in very early days receive payment in the precious metals, i.e. in the armlets or necklets which constituted a sort of currency. The words *hringbrjótr*, *beággjifa*, &c., which are less epithets than synonyms for *prince*, mean, it would seem, essentially the giver of rings (money) to the household soldiers (*comites*, *thegns*, or what not); in other words, the entertainer of a large standing force—*cui plurimi comites*, as Tacitus says, *G. c. 13.*

Britain almost a repetition of the reign of Eadgar. His conduct showed that he did not hold the throne as a conqueror, but as the lawfully elected king of the whole people. It is a marked contrast to the policy adopted by William of Normandy half a century later. The majority of Cnut's troops were sent back to Denmark: and he only reserved forty ships, the crews of which constituted, as has been said, his famous army of huscarls.

The terms of this agreement of Oxford were to a certain extent embodied in a series of statutes identical with or similar to those which bear the name of Cnut in the collection of Anglo-Saxon laws. We may assume that the coins with the legend 'Pax' (PACX) have some reference to the agreement at Oxford, or to the promulgation of Cnut's laws, and to the theory that the peace of Eadgar had been re-established.

We remember that the peace of Eadgar's time was by his descendants first broken through ecclesiastical disputes. In Church matters Cnut was a complete contrast to his father. It is quite possible that the story of St. Edmund's miraculous vengeance is a contemporary legend. At any rate we find Cnut richly endowing the shrine which his father had desecrated. And on every side the Danish king was a liberal endower of churches and monasteries, not in this country and in his native Denmark only, but even on the Continent. No course could have been wiser from a mere worldly point of view; though we have no reason to suppose that Cnut was actuated chiefly by worldly motives. The founders of the second German Imperial house—or say the first truly German Imperial house—the Brunos and Liudolfs, dukes of Saxony, from whom were sprung Henry the Fowler and the emperors of his line, had been famous for their liberality to the Church. If Cnut desired that his power and wealth should be recognized by the continental princes, and that he should take his due place among the European powers, he could find no better way of bringing himself to their notice than by allying himself as he did by marriage with the German Imperial family, by endowing abbeys in France, and by making a pilgrimage to Rome.

With regard to his own government Cnut adopted a system not unlike that adopted by the emperors in Germany. He divided all his domains into great earldoms. Wessex was one earldom ; it was governed by the celebrated Godwine. Mercia was another ; its first earl was Eadric Striona, who, we saw, soon met the reward of all his treachery, being put to death at Christmas, A.D. 1017. East Anglia—under Thurkill, a Norseman who had at one time been a comrade of Olaf (the Saint) of Norway—formed a third ; Northumbria —under Erik Hakonsson of the House of Hlade, the king's brother-in-law—formed a fourth ; Norway, when Olaf had been driven from the throne, was entrusted at first to Hakon the son of Erik, whose house had given so many rulers to the country ; but afterwards it was made into a kingdom, and Cnut's son Svend was made king of it. Denmark, when Cnut succeeded to that country, was ruled by Earl Ulf, the brother-in-law of Cnut, and likewise, through his sister Gyda, the brother-in-law of our Earl Godwine. Later on Ulf entered into a sort of conspiracy to make Harthacnut, Cnut's son, king of Denmark ; and though Cnut seems to have consented to leave his son in possession of regal powers, his share in this conspiracy cost Earl Ulf his life.

Never therefore, during her history, were the prospects of England brighter than they were during this reign. Though England had been conquered by the Dane she was really the centre of his Danish empire ; and if that empire could have been extended to include all the Scandinavian countries, she would still have remained so. The superior wealth of the country, the greater antiquity of its habitation, and the density of its population, its position in the centre of the great arc—say rather great *cusp*—of which we have often spoken, its proximity to the Continent, all tended to secure it a foremost position. But what more than anything else ruined these hopes, as they almost always ruined the hopes of extended Scandinavian rule, were the customs of inheritance which obtained among the northern nations. That which proved fatal to Danish power in this country, was the same cause which weakened the edifice of power which Harald Hárfagr erected in Norway, the custom

of inheritance which divided the estate equally among the sons of the deceased. Thus one of Cnut's children succeeded in England, another in Denmark, and a third in Norway.

The result was not in strict accordance with the intentions of Cnut. Harthacnut was the son of his wife of highest rank, in fact, his only legitimate son. Besides this, it had been agreed between Emma and Cnut on their marriage, that if she had any son he was to follow his father in England; and Harthacnut was the son of Cnut and Emma. Cnut had two sons by his first wife or mistress *Ælfgifu*,* Svend (Sveinn) and Harold; Svend he always designed to succeed to the kingdom of Norway, and Harthacnut during his lifetime became, as we saw, king of Denmark; probably he was intended to reign both as king of Denmark and king of England, so as to keep intact the greater portion of Cnut's empire. It does not seem that any place was assigned to Harold.

From what we know of the two brothers, Harold appears to have had the stronger character; they were equally unscrupulous. Harold found a party of Danes ready to support his claim to the throne on the death of his father, and, as Harthacnut was absent from the country, all the advantage was on his side. He was however opposed by Earl Godwine and the more English part of the population. If Harthacnut had at once come from Denmark to assert his claim, a civil war might have arisen; but as he still stayed away his party became reconciled to Harold.

Harold's principal and most disgraceful act was the measure he took to get rid of one of his rivals, one of the children of Emma and *Æthelred II*. *Ælfred*, the *Ætheling*, was enticed over to England and murdered, many people said by the connivance of Godwine. In the series of events which followed Cnut's death, we see the fatal process of decay which seems among the Scandinavians always to follow a prosperous reign and a period of extended empire. However great they were in other things, these people seem to

* Called *Alfifa* in the Icelandic Sagas, cf. *Ólafs saga hins Helga*, c. 252 (*Heimskringla*).

have lacked some political instinct, the want of which prevented them from taking their proper place in history. Harold and his brother were inferior to their father in character, and Harold was much less popular in England than Cnut, so that the eyes of the English turned towards Eadweard (Edward the Confessor) the son of Æthelred. It was just the same in Norway, where the third brother Svend was unable to retain his hold on the kingdom. Soon after Cnut's death the chief Norse lendermen and the people generally reverted to their loyalty to the old line, and sent to Russia to recall the son of Olaf, Magnus the Good. Svend made but feeble resistance. In the course of a few years we find the tables turned between Norway and Denmark. While Harold was reigning in England, Harthacnut's power had very much decreased in his own kingdom, and Magnus succeeded in recovering a great part of the territory which had been taken from Norway and attached to Denmark. He might have carried his conquests farther, but an agreement was come to between Magnus and Harthacnut, whereby it was decided that the survivor of the two kings should be the inheritor of both.

Harthaenut. Harthacnut's two years' reign (A.D. 1040–1042) as king of England presents but few events which bear directly on his coinage. The most important was the levy of an extortionate danegeld to provide pay for the crews who manned the ships which accompanied the king from Denmark. The levying of this tax led to serious riots throughout the country, but more especially at Worcester, where a general massacre of the huscarls took place. The city paid heavily for this act of rebellion. The king came in person with his army of Danes, put the inhabitants to the sword, burnt their city, and ravaged the neighbouring country.

By such acts the Danish princes became more and more hateful to this country; and England, as Norway a few years previously, was anxious to revert to her old line of kings. After Harthacnut's death a new claimant to the throne of Denmark, of much greater abilities than the last king, appeared in the person of Svend Estrid's son, a son of Earl Ulf and a nephew of Cnut by his sister Estrid, or Ástrið.

The coinage of the period of Danish rule from Cnut to Coinage of
Harthacnut shows in its general appearance a continuity with that of the previous reign. In especial the likeness of the two series in the formation of the inscriptions and in the reverse types is to be noticed. For in these respects the coinage of Æthelred is distinguished somewhat—not perhaps from that of his brother Eadweard—but certainly from the coinage of Eadgar his father. The double cross on the reverse first becomes common under Æthelred II. (Cf. Pl. xv. 1, 3–5, 7, 10, 11; Pl. xvi. 2, 7, 11, 12). This type has a certain fiscal significance; for the double cross was made to facilitate the cutting up of the coin into halfpence and farthings. This type of reverse becomes still more usual under Cnut and his immediate successors (cf. Pl. xvii.–xxi. *passim*). It was not afterwards abandoned; and, as we should see if we continued our inquiries into the later English coinage, it long survived the Norman Conquest.

The whole appearance of the coinage of Æthelred II., as compared with that of the previous reign signifies an increase in fiscality, that is to say, in the use of a circulating medium, consistent with what was said above of the possibly increased wealth and trade of the country, even during the severest days of Danish invasion. Unquestionably the whole history of our Anglo-Saxon coinage points to the fact that if our Northern conquerors were great despoilers, they were likewise great founders of trade and commerce. In all these features the coinage of the kings of the Danish line is but a continuation of that of Æthelred II.

But in minuter points there are some changes. Especially we must note the introduction by Cnut of two varieties of obverse type: (1) the head wearing a pointed helmet, and (2) the head wearing a crown. The representation of the pointed helmet is interesting. It is the same helmet which we frequently see upon the Bayeux Tapestry. But historically this type has no special significance. With the crowned head it is different. It may have been a purely original device. But it may with equal likelihood have been copied from a similar type to be found on the coinage of the

Emperors in Germany about the same period.* It is to be noted that on the Continent a wider and wider divergence in type and general character between the coinage of France and Germany was at this time declaring itself. Though both series were descended from the earlier Carlovingian denarii, the types of different varieties of this coinage were becoming appropriated to the two divisions of northern Europe, the German-speaking and French-speaking territories. We have seen (long before) one type of Carling coinage—the monogram type—suggesting a type to Ecgbeorht. Another Carling type, the temple, suggested a rare type of Æthelwulf, and perhaps was afterwards copied by some king in East Anglia. But before the period at which we have now arrived the direct influence of the Carling coinage is quite lost sight of in the English currency. Not so, however, its indirect influence through that of Germany. If we accept the theory that the crowned bust of Cnut was copied from the crowned bust on some coins of the German emperors, this would be the strongest example of the influence of the German coinage on that of England.

This is in such complete accord with the political history of England at this moment that there does not seem to be any valid reason for doubting that Cnut, who framed his Scandinavian empire so much upon the pattern of the empire of the German emperors, who had his earls of Norway, of Denmark, of Northumbria, of Mercia, of East Anglia, and of Wessex, as the German emperors had their dukes of Saxony, of Lotharingia, of Franconia, of Swabia, and so forth, deliberately adopted the crowned bust upon his coins in imitation of the crowned bust of the German emperors.

Under Cnut the number of mints does not diminish; and most of those cities and burgs which exercised the right of mintage under Æthelred continue to do so in this reign. Of the new mints which appear we shall speak under a

* Cf. Dannenborg, *Deutsche Münzen der sächs. u. fränk. Kaiserzeit*, Pl. 15, 341. [Otto III., 983-1002].

special heading.* We have referred above to the coins of Cnut which bear the mint name of Dublin.

The exact chronological arrangement of the types of Cnut is rendered not difficult by paying a due regard (1) to the types of the preceding and succeeding reigns, and (2) to what may be called transition types, those which combine a new obverse with an old reverse, or *vice versa*. Types i.-iii. correspond closely with those which occur on the coins of Æthelred. It may therefore be concluded that these comprise the first issues of Cnut. They could not however have been struck before the death of Eadmund Ironside and Cnut's accession to the western portion of the kingdom. For the mints at which coins of these types were struck are Bath, London, Norwich, Oxford, Shrewsbury, and York. Coins of these types must have been issued in very small numbers, as they are all rare. The National Collection only possesses one specimen of type i.; and that so indistinct as to make the mint place illegible. Of types ii.-vii. it possesses no specimens. Types viii.-x. were evidently coined in large numbers, as numerous specimens of all are known. Of these types nos. v.-x. are all closely allied, and contain the two forms of the royal bust spoken of above, the king wearing a pointed helmet or a crown. While the idea of the crowned bust was, as has been said, probably suggested by the coinage of the emperors, the crown itself is no doubt the exact form of one worn by the king. We find him wearing a similar crown with three fleurs-de-lis in a contemporary MS. in the British Museum. This manuscript records the dedication of the abbey of Hyde, near Winchester, and there Cnut is represented presenting a golden cross to the abbey.† Types xi.-xvi. were probably issued during the second half of the reign, and they are nearly as common as those which immediately precede them; whilst types xvi.-xx., which occur also on coins of Harold I. and Harthacnut, are found in very small numbers, and may reasonably be assigned to quite the end of the reign. We have referred above to the inscription PACX

* See below p. cviii. *sqq.*

† B. M. Stowe, 960.

which occurs on the coins of Cnut. Type xvi., on which the king is shown holding the Danebrog or Danish national standard, is perhaps the most interesting of all the types of Cnut. A similar representation is that which occurs on Northumbrian coins of Sihtric and Anlaf [Olaf]. (See Vol. I., Pl. xxviii. 3 and 5, and Pl. xxix. 1.)

The types of Harold I. follow in the like order. Nos. i.-iv. are but repetitions of the later types of Cnut; and nos. v. and vi. we find again occurring during the reign of Harthacnut. It is a curious fact that of all the types of this last king published by Hildebrand, only nos. i. and ii. are represented in the National Collection, and the dearth of his coins of other types is general. They have never been found in this country. That they are English we need not question, as they bear on them the mint names of London, Norwich, and York. The general scarceness of the coins of Harthacnut is of course primarily due to the shortness of his reign; but the fact that his coins are more common in the Scandinavian countries than here, shows that the English treasury was drained to support the army and fleet which Harthacnut had to maintain in Denmark against the ambitious designs of Magnus the Good.

When Harthacnut died, a portion of the English, or rather of the Danish population of England, desired to keep the Dano-English empire still united by offering the crown to Svend Estrid's son. But it may be doubted if Svend was at that time strong enough to accept it. Magnus of Norway had laid claim to the succession in Denmark, guaranteed by his treaty with Harthacnut, and for some time he continued to assert his claims. Meanwhile the more English party, headed by Earl Godwine, decided to offer the crown to Edward, Æthelred's son, then an exile at the court of the Norman duke. Earl Godwine acts in these negotiations the part of General Monk at the Restoration of Charles II. After Edward's restoration the earl of Wessex retained a position of much greater power than Monk was ever able to attain. The history of England from this time forward is almost more the history of the house of Godwine than of the house of Cerdic.

Edward the
Confessor.

But at the same time a new element was beginning to enter into English history, namely the introduction of Norman influence; as Freeman says, the Norman Conquest really began in the reign of Edward the Confessor. The reign of Edward the Confessor is of great importance in the history of England on this account alone. But it is a curious fact that no trace of the Norman influence is to be detected in the coinage of this reign. The coinage of Normandy, under the contemporaries of Edward—Robert or William—is undistinguishable in its general character from the other French coinages, royal or feudal. The coinage of Edward the Confessor, on the other hand, is continuous with that of the previous reign; and where it does show originality in types these changes are certainly not due to the influence of any French coinage. What is stranger still—though this matter lies outside the subject of the present volume—the Norman coinage in this country has no sharp line of demarcation from the Anglo-Saxon coinage, and it owes nothing whatever to the coinage of the dukes of Normandy. It is probable that for a while William himself continued to strike two distinct classes of coins—for his English subjects and for his Normans in Normandy. After that the coinage of Normandy ceases for a century and more.

It is not necessary therefore to trace at great length the growth of the Norman influence in England before the Conquest. We know that during the earlier years of Edward the Confessor's reign there took place a continuous influx of Normans into this country, and that the new comers gradually absorbed more and more the offices of State. Up to the year 1051 the history of this country is the history of the decline of the power of Godwine and of his house and the rise of the power of the Normans with Robert of Jumièges, who in A.D. 1050 became Archbishop of Canterbury, at their head. In A.D. 1051 took place the banishment of Godwine. This was followed, however, in the next year by a counter-revolution; and English influence was once more supreme. This state of things continued not only till the death of Godwine in A.D. 1053,

but, under his heir Harold, during all the remainder of the reign of Edward, which was indeed as much the reign of Harold as the reign of Edward the Confessor.

Harold II.

Harold II.'s reign, which sees the end of this reaction towards the Scandinavian side of English politics, is marked by the same tokens of weakness which sooner or later manifest themselves in the government of other Scandinavian countries. The different earls whom Cnut had appointed to govern under him in England,—the earls of Wessex, of East Anglia, Mercia, and Northumbria,—had during the weaker reigns of Cnut's sons once more split England into a series of smaller States, and the triumph of the Dano-English party meant the revival of the power of these earls. Wherefore as soon as Harold had overcome the rivalry of the Normans he had still to encounter the rivalry of the other earls in England, some of whom were members of his own family.

Let us note how the same sort of thing had been going on in other Scandinavian countries, how that Magnus, who had once all but succeeded in extending his empire over Denmark, had since found a rival in his uncle, St. Olaf's half brother, Harald Sigurdsson or Harald Hardrada (*Harðráðr*). When Harald returned from his long residence in the Greek empire, he claimed half the kingdom of Norway. Magnus divided his kingdom with Harald, and they reigned together on comparatively good terms till Magnus' death in A.D. 1048, when Harald Hardrada became sole king of Norway. The English Harold did not settle matters so amicably with his kinsmen. The most serious of all the disputes and rivalries which had arisen among Edward's earls was that between Tostig, our Harold's brother, and the earls of Northumbria and Mercia, Morkere and Eadwine. Harold, we know, eventually sided with these earls against his brother, and Tostig was banished.*

There were two external forces threatening England. Magnus had once extended his claim as heir of Harthacnut, not only to Denmark but to England. So far as

* *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 1054–5. *Wil. Malm. G.R.A.* § 200. (E. H. S.)

England was concerned he had gone no farther than to make some naval preparations and to send an embassy to Edward the Confessor to assert his rights.* Harald Hardrada, who was more adventurous than Magnus, and had probably a larger army of mercenary troops at his command, entertained, from the moment of his accession, the thought of asserting in a more active manner his claims to the throne of England. This was one danger by which the power of Harold Godwineson was threatened. On the other side of this country lay the territory of William, duke of Normandy, who, claiming to be the heir designate of Edward the Confessor, and the favoured of the Pope, was a more serious rival than Hardrada, and had stronger claims than his. When Tostig was driven from this country, he had thus a choice between these two powers, both of which were threatening England. He turned first to William of Normandy and obtained a fleet from him, with which he harried the south coast of England, but was eventually driven off. Then he turned, with far more memorable results, to the other claimant, Harald Hardrada.†

It is extraordinary to see how in this brief space the position of England in northern Europe had been entirely changed. Under Cnut, as has been pointed out, though she was a conquered country, England was in reality the greatest of all Scandinavian states, and stood in a position to become the seat of empire over them all; now that she had been shaken, as it were, from her moorings, and the other Scandinavian countries had drifted into separate policies of their own, she lay a prey for two rival claimants, the duke of Normandy in the south, the king of Norway in the north. The results of the prosecution of these two claims is well known. The fact that England was ruled at this time by one of her most capable sovereigns only brings the inherent weakness of her

* *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 1046 (**D**). *Magnús S. Goða* (*Heimskr.* ed Unger), cc. 37-39.

† *Haralðs S. Harðráda*, c. 82.

position into greater relief. Before the death of Edward the Confessor and the coronation of Harold, Duke William had begun his preparation for an invasion of England; for he knew that he could not acquire the crown by peaceable means only. At the same moment Tostig succeeded in persuading Harald Hardrada to undertake the invasion of the same country from the north. The Norse army arrived in Yorkshire, and sailed up the Humber. Harald Hardrada received hostages from all the northern provinces. He had only just done this, when there appeared upon the field an army which the English Harold commanded. Then followed the battle of Stamford Bridge, in which Tostig and Harald Hardrada were decisively defeated, and both were slain. Meanwhile the Duke of Normandy, having completed his preparations, set sail for England; and by the time that Harold had brought his fatigued army back to the south, William had effected a landing. Then followed the battle of Hastings, which brings our period of history to a close.

Coinage of
Edward the
Confessor and
Harold II.

We have the same criteria for determining the sequence of Edward the Confessor's coinages, viz. the survival of types from the previous reign, the occurrence of transition types, and the survival of one type into the succeeding reign, which were our guides through the coinages of the Danish kings. We may assume that the types with a beardless bust are the earliest of Edward's types. Not probably because the king, who was in his fortieth year when recalled to ascend the throne of his ancestors, and about sixteen years older than the half-brother who preceded him on it, was ever without a beard. We have in the anonymous *Vita Ædwardi Regis*, a contemporary description of Edward: 'Hominis persona erat decentissima, discretæ proceritatis, capillis et barba canitie insignis lactea, facie plena et cute rosea';* and on the

* MSS. Harl. 526. Publ. in *Lives of Edward the Confessor*. ed. Luard (Rolls Series), p. 396. *Barba* might of course stand for moustache, were Edward ever represented, like Harold Godwine's son, with a moustache only.

Bayeux Tapestry, the king is always represented with a full beard, and is indeed the only figure who wears one. Harold and Duke William alike wear their hair after the Norman fashion; that is to say, they shave all but the moustache. It seems on the whole reasonable to suppose that the beardless bust of Edward the Confessor is a mere survival of the type of the previous reign.

The majority of the reverse types with the beardless bust occur also in previous reigns; they are the small cross pattée, the short cross voided beneath quadrilateral ornament, and the PACX type (types i.-iv.). The types with beardless bust which are new are the cross with expanding limbs, and the short cross with limbs terminating in three crescents (types v. and vi.). This last type is the connecting link between those with the beardless and with the bearded bust (type vii., &c.). The most remarkable of the new types of this reign are (1) types ix. and x., known as the sovereign types, which show the king upon a throne; (2) the types with a facing bust (xiii. and xiv.). The obverse of the sovereign type, which represents the king seated facing, holding sceptre and orb, is probably adopted from late Roman coins. The martlets in the angles of the cross, on the reverse of type ix., are commonly called the arms of the Confessor. The facing bust appears now for the first time on coins of the English kings; but it is a type destined to survive all the others. This type likewise may be derived from Byzantine coins; possibly, however, it comes from the German coinage. Type xvii. with the reverse type PAX between two lines connects the coinage of Edward with that of Harold II., who adopts this type only. Whether this was mere chance, because it was one of the latest, if not the last type of his predecessor, or whether it was adopted designedly, we need scarcely discuss. Harold knew when he accepted the crown of England that he was beset by enemies on all sides, and his greatest desire therefore might well be for peace—a desire which, unfortunately for him, was not realized. Or we may suppose that he meant by adherence to this type what Cnut meant when he first adopted it, that the ancient laws of the country, the laws of

Eadgar, would be maintained in their integrity, and the peace between Englishmen and Norsemen reign as heretofore.

MONEYERS.

The names of the moneyers contained in the present volume complete the list of these officials up to the time of the Conquest ; and the whole list furnishes us with a larger contribution towards an *Onomasticon Anglo-Saxonicum* than is given by any other series of documents, not even excepting the Charters. But there are some special difficulties in the way of making use of these names on the Anglo-Saxon coins which it is necessary to point out here.

In the first place, we are not dealing with the writing of lettered men—men lettered, that is, up to the standard of their age—as we are in the case of the charters. For it must be remembered that the names of the witnesses to the charters were always written by the clerk who drew up the document. The duty of the witness was not to sign the instrument, but to attest it by placing his finger on the cross in front of his name ; just as we to-day deliver as ‘our act and deed’ a transfer of land or of shares by placing a finger on the wafer which is attached to the document. The result is that we do not see any great discrepancies in the spelling of the names on the charters : an ‘Ælfhere dux’ or an ‘Æðelwold episcopus,’ whose name appears on some half-a-dozen different charters of about the same date, has that name spelt generally in the same way on each. Exactly how the signatures upon the coins were made it is impossible to say. We possess no information as to the manner in which the various mints throughout the country were provided with dies for striking coins. In later times, at all events from Henry II. downwards, the supplying of dies appears to have rested with the Exchequer, even in the case of those which were used at the London mint. Should this system have been in force before the Norman Conquest, we can then well account for a great similarity of workmanship and minute resemblances which sometimes characterize coins of the same type albeit struck at different mints. This strong similarity might also

have been brought about by the sending of workmen provided with patterns to the various towns.

But even if the types were supplied in this manner, there can be little doubt that the process by which the names of the moneyers were finally transferred to the dies was in the hands of unlettered people, who were capable of almost any kind of mistake in copying an inscription placed before them. It does not affect the question whether these engravers were placing their own names upon the pieces or not; because, even if they were doing so, we must suppose them incapable of signing their own names, and ignorant of the value of the letters which expressed them. If, as is most probable, the great earls and thanes would have been unable to sign their names below a charter, it is not likely that an obscure coin-engraver in Norwich or Exeter would have been able to sign his name upon a coin. It follows therefore that the first class of errors in the proper names would arise from the mistakes which the engravers made in copying the inscriptions, through mere ignorance of the phonetic value of the signs set before them.

A further and subsidiary group of errors would arise in the mechanical process by which the inscriptions were copied and preserved. We have not now to do with men wielding a pen and writing upon parchment; but with engravers making use of one or two tools to punch in letters upon a coin-die. It would seem that they had two implements, or two classes of implements, to work with. One class we might liken to a blunt chisel on a very small scale—or even a screw-driver; the other class was of the nature of a gouge. The one implement makes the straight line in the letters, which is generally we notice rather wedge-shaped, showing how the cut has broadened out at the end of the stroke; the other implement made the curves. In the formation of each letter the engraver uses one or other of his tools several times. Thus in the commonest form of **A** for example he uses it four times (**Ā**); in **B** he uses it thrice (**B**). Here, then, we have another and a subsidiary cause of error. It is so easy for a man who understands very little of the use of the signs he

is engraving to leave out or to misplace one of the three or four strokes which make up his letter ; or to use the wrong implement, the straight one instead of the curved one or vice versa ; or even to alter a letter by the mere alteration of the angle at which he holds his tool. Thus **B** may become **P** ; **R** may become **F** ; **D** may become **P**, which might then be either **P** or **w**. The slightest stroke will change **L** into **C**. The faintest shake of the hand may transfer **C** into **F**. **A** and **H** constantly interchange ; so in fact do **H** and **M** ; still more frequently do **H** and **N**. In this last instance we have another source of error, the confusion between the Runic **H** [=N] and the Roman **N** : it would appear that this confusion long survived the disuse of the body of the Runic alphabet. The smallest stroke gives us **C** in place of **C**. (See for examples of the changes of **A** into **H** and **N**, pp. 398 sqq. of the coins of Edward the Confessor.)

These errors of the engraver give us by far the largest number of mis-spellings with which we have to deal. Familiarity with the inscriptions gives the numismatist a certain *flair* for these mistakes. But he must always allow a very large margin for errors of this kind.

It has been necessary to dwell at some length on this point, on account of some of the criticisms which were made upon the first volume by writers who are not themselves accustomed to the handling of coins ; and of the evidence which these criticisms afforded of how far the considerations which we have detailed above were liable to be overlooked by such writers. These critics supposed that there was no difficulty in deciding what name the moneyer had *intended* to write—as would have been the case had we been dealing with a clerk writing upon parchment—and that therefore the right reading of the name upon the coin was far more a question of philology than of epigraphy. This is by no means the case. The epigraphical considerations must first be weighed ; the etymological come after. If, for example, we find a number of coins in one reign, or in a succession of reigns signed by a moneyer ‘Earduulf,’ and only one or two signed ‘Eaduulf,’ it is more probable that the engraver has in one or two instances left out the **R** than

that a new moneyer has appeared who only signs one or two coins. This epigraphic question is not affected by the consideration that Eardwulf and Eadwulf are perfectly distinct names. The same argument would apply to such names as 'Eadmund' and 'Eadhun'; seeing that H is throughout these coinages constantly used for M , and that the last letter of a moneyer's name is very frequently omitted.

CYTELM would naturally stand for Cytel Monetarius; and the name Cytel is very common in this coinage. But if we had a number of pieces in one reign struck by Lytelman and this form CYTELM only occurred once, it would be more probable that the engraver of the coin had made the slight, it might be almost infinitesimal, error of changing L into C than that a new moneyer Cytel had appeared in this reign. Any number more of such changes might be instanced which, slight in themselves, would convert one moneyer into another. And though both the names might in themselves be perfectly natural, we should yet have to consider (after the manner of Hume) where the fallibility of the human instrument was most likely to manifest itself. All attempts to decide such questions upon *primâ facie* considerations of philology are therefore to be deprecated.

The reader of this catalogue may here be warned against a possible source of error which is inseparable from any printed catalogue of coins. In the present volume about a hundred different alphabetic forms are used, including as many as twelve A's, not fewer G's, seven D's, seven or eight O's, seven R's, seven S's—this is of course speaking only of the single letters; when we include the compound letters the number of types used in the following pages is increased very largely. But it is impossible to give all the intermediate forms which actually occur. Take, for example, the two letters C and F. We have among our types one intermediate form f which is neither one nor the other. But as a matter of fact there may be infinite variations in the way the two horizontal strokes are attached to the perpendicular stroke. It is extremely hard for the cataloguer to decide

to which of two normal forms he is to relegate any particular intermediate one. The same applies to the gradations between **H** and **N**. We have one intermediate form **H**; but the gradations of the middle stroke are really infinite. **M** varies indefinitely between that form and **U**, and sometimes merges into **H**, at other times into **N**. **P** and **D** have the same number of intermediate forms; and **B** and **D**, **B** and **R**, **V** and **Y**, are very difficult to distinguish.

To set against these difficulties we have the advantage derived from the repetition of the same name a number of times upon the coins. For each variety of coin in the catalogue implies that a different die has been used for the piece, and therefore that the engraver has had a fresh opportunity of correcting his error. And, as has been said before, familiarity with the kind of mistakes that engravers commit allows us to strike an average between many different kinds of spelling and to approximate to the original form which the engraver has probably had before him.

As a matter of fact it is only with regard to quite the minority of names that we are left in any serious doubt. We may get a considerable variety in the spelling of a quite recognizable name, such as Burnwald, Byrnwald, Birnwald, Brynwald, &c. But on the whole the names range themselves into easily recognized forms. During the earlier portion of our history, both in this volume and in the previous one, the moneyers' names are of normal Anglo-Saxon character. That is to say, they are either monosyllabic, such as Brid, Dun(n), Man(n); dissyllabic, ending in A, such as Bosa, Buda, Diga, Ella, Hussa, Ifa, Lulla, Oba, Tata, Tocga, Tuma, Wina, &c.; or else ending in one or other of the characteristic old English terminations, such as -beald (bald), -berht (bryht), -brord, -el, -frið (ferð), -gar, -geard, -hæd, -heah, -heard (hard), -helm, -here, -hun, -ing, -lac, -laf, -mod, -mund, -noð, -red, -rie, -sige, -stan, -wald (weald, wold), -weard, -wig, -wine, -wulf (ulf), with a few rarer terminations, -hyse, -ue (Dudue, Lullue). Precisely the same is the case with the names attached to the charters of the same era. No doubt there are some peculiar names, but by comparison very few.

We might expect to find here, as in the charters, a certain number of Latin and biblical names. But as a matter of fact we hardly find any among the moneyers of the earlier period. Presumably these names were borne chiefly by ecclesiastics, and the moneyers were all laymen. When we come to Ælfred's reign we have among the moneyers a Samson, a Simon, and a Stefanus. There is nothing in these names to suggest that the bearers of them were not Englishmen.

But as we have already seen it is different when we get to some of the 'Viking' coinages which are contemporary with the coinage of Ælfred. In these we find two varieties of un-English names, some which appear to be Frankish, and others which are certainly Scandinavian. The former are at first the most frequent, but later on the latter become the commonest. It is not easy, amid all the varieties of spelling to which the moneyers' names are subject, to distinguish with certainty between English and Scandinavian names. But we see that certain very characteristic and quite unmistakable prefixes and suffixes are to be found on the coins of the later period: such prefixes as Arn-, Nor-, Od-, Ulf-; such terminals as -cytel, -fara (*Irfara*), -fugel, -leda. Ulf as a suffix cannot be distinguished from uulf, the proper Anglo-Saxon form—for the two forms are constant throughout the coinage (as on charters likewise). Dreng again is undoubtedly Scandinavian; so, we may believe, is Winer, which is probably the O. N. *vinnr*, slightly Englished. Oda again is Scandinavian. Some of the Scandinavian names are particularly interesting, such as Sumerleda, Winterleda, Sumerfugel, Winterfugel. Those forms with 'winter' (instead of 'vetr') appear to be hybrids, or forms slightly corrupted by English influence.

Fastolf is a good Scandinavian name, which has, further, no small interest for us both historical and literary. It is especially interesting to find Fastolfs at this date striking at Thetford and at Lincoln,—quite in the country, that is, of the well-known Caistor family, the family of the Sir John Fastolf of the Paston letters, the prototype (however really unlike him) of the far more famous Sir John Falstaff.

Concerning the exact status of the moneyers, something

was said in the Introduction to the first volume; though not much more can be said than that we are left without precise information on the subject. As was noticed in the first volume, the extract from the laws of Æthelstan there given seems to point the moneyer out as the actual fabricator of the coin. At any rate he must have been at the smithy to superintend its fabrication. For if the coin was debased, he was to be punished by having his hand cut off and stuck up ‘over the mint-smithy.’ The story which Eadmer relates of how Dunstan insisted on the punishment of three false moneyers who were his villeins (*qui in potestate viri erant**) shows that as a class they were men who were more or less in a servile condition. This would not, however, prevent them from being men of some wealth; and it is likely that at the end of our period the right of coining was farmed out to the moneyers. This at least is implied in one or two passages in ‘Domesday.’† It appears from all these entries that the moneyers received dies, and it is implied in most that they had to go somewhere (generally to London) to get them. If, therefore, the *monetarius* usually paid a sum down for the right of coining, he was without doubt a person whose position enabled him to put money in circulation. He would be in something of the position of the tradesmen who issued copper tokens when a copper coinage was scarce at the beginning of the present century; or still more like the earliest issuers of a token copper coinage in England, such as John, Lord Harrington, in the reign of James I.

The inscriptions on the reverses of the coins throw no light upon the position of the moneyer. These inscriptions

* Eadmer, *Vita S. Dunstani*, c. 27, p. 202, Ed. Stubbs (Rolls Ser.). The punishment inflicted was that decreed in the law of Æthelstan, the loss of a hand.

† E.g. concerning the town of Worcester: ‘In civitate Wirecestre habebat Rex Edwardus hanc consuetudinem. Quando moneta vertebatur quisque monetarius dabat xx solidos ad Lundoniam pro cuncis monetæ accipendiis.’ And of Hereford in like manner we read: ‘Septem monetarii erant in civitate. Unus ex his erat monetarius episcopi. Quando moneta renovatur dabat quisque eorum xviii solidos pro cuncis recipiendis et ex eo die quo redibant usque ad unum mensum dabat quisque eorum regi xx solidos: et similiter habebat episcopus de suo monetario xx solidos.’ The entries for Dorchester, Bridport, and Wareham are similar to that for Worcester.

are, it is known, at first the name of the moneyer only, such as DUDD, LULLA, &c. Then a portion of the word 'Monetarius' is added BIORNFRED MONETA, &c. Finally the mint place appears, and we have at first ELI BAÐ, BOIGA MONET DEORABI, CENARD M[—]ON EXE. These forms give place to the universal one with the name of the moneyer followed by ON (in), and then the name of the town.

It has been disputed whether the monetarius was or was not sometimes an itinerary moneyer travelling in the service of the king. There may have been a few moneyers of this kind, but the evidence of the coins is opposed to the belief that there were many.*

We must note that, though the earlier English coins contain a certain number of different contractions such as MON., MONET., &c., almost from the very beginning of the coinage the form MONETA becomes the usual one after the name of the moneyer. Later on it becomes—till the appearance of the mint-names—almost the stereotyped form. In some cases, notably for example in the case of the type introduced by Æthelwulf (no. xvii.), and continued by his successors and on the contemporary coinage of Mercia,† it is obvious that this word 'Moneta' is no necessary contraction, the exact number of the letters in the inscription being carefully arranged beforehand. The question therefore arises whether at this time 'moneta' could really have in the eyes of the coin-engravers stood for 'monetarius.' If it did so, why should they have voluntarily

* Mr. Ernest Willett gives some statistics with regard to the moneyers of Edward the Confessor, represented in a large hoard found in the City—

'In the account of the City Hoard, Table V. (*Num. Chron.*, vol. xvi., p. 375) occur 220 different moneyers' names, and an examination of the list will show that 155, or nearly three-fourths, *occur in one town only*. Of the remaining 65, 32 occur in only two towns, and 11 in but three, reducing the number of widely distributed names down to 22, or just one-tenth of the whole. Of these one, Leofwine, occurs in 19 towns, Godwine in 16, Elfwine in 13, Godric in 12. The rest are distributed as under: four occur in 7 towns, four in 6, three in 5, and eleven in 4.'—*Num. Chron.*, 3rd Series, vol. i., p. 33.

These facts are certainly opposed to the notion of peripatetic moneyers.

† See pp. 21, 23 sqq. of the present volume, and Vol. I., pp. 75, 76. Compare also Ælfred, type i.

assisted at this unnatural abbreviation? It is quite possible that the form 'moneta' at first was a contraction, but that afterwards it became a substantive word. In the latter use it could only have signified 'money,' 'coin.' And in that use of the word a legend such as TORHTVLF MONETA (p. 21) could only signify Torhtulf's money. It is not necessary to suppose that the engravers or the users of the coin were sticklers for grammatical accuracy. It would be enough for either to understand that 'moneta' meant money, and for them to see the name of some moneyer before it to interpret the legend in the sense we are supposing. And the supposition that they did so interpret the word 'moneta,' receives confirmation by an observable tendency in the later coinage to put the name of the moneyer in the genitive. Under Æthelstan we get the form Paules, on which it would not be wise to insist as it may very well have been intended for Paulus. But such forms as Amyndes (Amundes), Durandes, Gotæ, Regðeres, Sigares, Wihtes all under Eadmund; Agtardes, Boigaes, Crimes, Inguces (Ingulfs?), Oðelrices under Eadred; and Cnapees,* Dunnes, Freðices under Eadwig, are in the possessive case. It seems impossible to explain the occurrence of even of only these dozen or so of possessive cases better than on the supposition that when they were engraved, at all events 'moneta' had come to stand in popular repute for 'coin,' 'money' only. But if this were the case, it rather implies that the 'monetarius,' or person who signs the coin, was the issuer thereof, in the same sense, that is, that Lord Harrington was the issuer of the copper token coinage in the reign of James I.

TYPES.

The coins described in the present volume present no varieties of type to compare in interest with some of the types described in the previous volume. We have no such series as the sceattas or as the coins of Offa, king of Mercia.

* Boigaes, Cnapees, are of course ungrammatical forms, comparable to the ungrammatical perfect and past participles (shooted, catched, etc.) which uneducated people use to-day. It is possible that the OBAN on p. 215 is really ODAN for ODA (see no. 77, same page). This is a regular English possessive case.

The majority of the coins present on the obverse a bust, on the reverse some religious symbol. The varieties of these reverse types are moreover not numerous. We have first in frequency some variety of the cross, the cross pattée, the cross crosslet, and the cross moline; then we have A and ω combined, and the ♀ or ♀. Very often these symbols appear on both sides of the coin. There are a certain proportion of coins which bear inscriptions in place of types on one or both sides. These are most frequent in the reign of Ælfred. The coins of Eadweard the Elder stand out conspicuously by the variety of designs that they show, floral patterns, the hand of Providence, and various forms of buildings—one device seems to be that of a church, possibly the minster church of St. Peter at York.

Until the reign of Edward the Confessor the bust when it appears is always in profile. It is a traceable descendant from the bust on Roman coins, as for example on the *solidi* of Honorius or Arcadius, and at first following its prototypes is always a filleted bust and is beardless. Under Æthelstan we get in one type a crown or the suggestion of one, and this appears once more in the coinage of Eadgar. The coins of Æthelred II. show us for the first time the king wearing a helmet. It is a round helmet, and sometimes seems to have a spiked crown outside it. Under Cnut appears the pointed helmet such as we see on the Bayeux Tapestry, and for the first time a conspicuous crown similar to the crown on the coins of the German emperors. But of the types of the later kings we have already spoken at sufficient length.

During this period the busts on the obverse begin to show often unmistakable signs of attempted portraiture. The busts of Ecgberht, Æthelwulf, Æthelbearht, and Æthelred I., are purely conventional. Ælfred's coins show some attempt at portraiture which becomes much more apparent in the coins of Eadweard the Elder, Pl. vii. 8 and 9, of Æthelstan, Pl. ix. 13, and Pl. x. 2, 3 and 10, of Eadmund, Pl. xi. 10, and of Eadgar, Pl. xiii. 9. The workmanship of many of these coins is highly artistic. The beauty of the work is still more striking when we take into

consideration the extremely low relief of the engraving. With the accession of Æthelred II. the art of the engraver conspicuously declines, and we lose all traces of portraiture for a time, the bust being again quite conventional, but we find a revival of the latter at any rate on the coins of Edward the Confessor, whose beard is as conspicuous and as much of a personal distinction on the coins as it is in the Bayeux Tapestry.

The whole of the coinage described in the present volume is distinguished in its general character by its independence of the coinage of the Continent. The dissimilarity is greatest between the coinages of the two nearest countries, England and France. We have seen one type of Ecgbeorht copied from the monogram type of the Carling *denarius*; another type, the 'temple' type, imitated on a few rare coins of Æthelred I.* We have seen that the crowned bust of 'Cnut' may have been suggested by the crowned bust of the German emperors. The crowned bust, facing, of Edward the Confessor may have come from a like source. But in almost every other case where we find an approach between the coinage of England and that of any continental people, it is an instance of copying from England, and not of the reverse process.

MINTS.

The rapid growth of mint-places, and their importance as showing the increasing domination of the kings of Wessex, have already been noticed. Of the laws which regulated the constitution and the working of the mints, we know little or nothing. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle affords us absolutely no information on these points.† The laws of Æthelstan, however, are a little more explicit. In the first volume reference was made to the enactments of the Synod held at Greatley‡ in Huntingdonshire, in A.D. 928, when it was ordered that there should be one kind of money throughout

* Pl. iv., nos. 5, 6.

† The Charter in which Eadgar gives one moneyer of Stamford to the abbey of Medeshamsted (Peterborough) is of doubtful authenticity (see *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 963, and Kemble, 575).

‡ Schmid, *Gesetze der A.S.* pp. 138-9.

the whole realm, and that no one should coin save in a town. Each burg was entitled to have one moneyer: but certain places, on account of their importance, were to have two or more moneyers. Thus, Canterbury was to have seven—four for the king, two for the bishop, and one for the abbot; Colchester three—two for the king, and one for the bishop; London eight; Winchester six; Lewes two; Hamtune [Southampton] two; Wareham two; Shaftesbury two; Hastings and Chichester, though specially mentioned, were to have one moneyer each. Many of the burgs availed themselves of this privilege granted by *Æthelstan*: yet we have no coins struck during that reign of even some of the places specially mentioned in the edict of Greatley; such as Chichester, Colchester, Hastings, and Lewes. It does not follow, of course, that these places did not strike coins at that time: all that we can say is that none are at present known. A find of Anglo-Saxon and Oriental coins in Skye in 1891* has brought to light the new mint of Wardborough, one of the burgs founded by *Æthelflæd*. This is of importance, as future finds will very probably increase the number of mints during the reign of *Æthelstan*, and thus show that the privilege of coinage was of wider extent than at present it can be proved to be. During the successive reigns of Eadmund, Eadred, and Eadwig, the number of mint places decreases, but with Eadgar they again increase, till in the reign of *Æthelred II.* there was no place of any note which did not exercise the right of coinage. There is no doubt that the frequent and heavy payments caused by the Danish invasions was one great cause of the growth of the mints. The fines and taxes had to be paid in coin, and this could not have been done had the number of mints remained restricted. It was the easiest and readiest way of levying a tax. Religious houses as well as very small towns and even villages must have had to share in the burdens; and this would in some way account for many mints only existing for a very short time. Among such places may be mentioned Bedwin, Brewton, Darenth, Otford, Sidbury, Welmesford, Weybridge, Witham, &c.

* Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot. 1891-92, Vol. xxvi. p. 225.

The mint towns mentioned in Domesday form but a very small portion of such as were actually coining money during the reign of Edward the Confessor, and at the time of the making of the Great Survey.

The identification of the various mints is rendered difficult from the fact that as a rule only the three or four initial letters of the names are given in the inscription. London is often written in full, LVNDENE; sometimes LVNDONI, LVNDONIA. Lincoln is sometimes found written LINCOLNE, but we also have the form LINCOLLA. We have DEORBY, GIPESPIC, ÐEOTFORD, and in two instances DEORBII, ÐEOTFORDE. For Salisbury we have the forms SERBY and SERBI, which are enough to show that the whole inscription would have been SEREBYRIG or SEREBIRIG.

These forms are no doubt, properly speaking, those of the oblique case. But it is equally certain that (like the Celtic Kil-in place names, which is also an oblique case) this is the form of the word which survived the longest, and that from this termination 'byrig' in *Æglesbyrig*, *Cadanbyrig*, and the rest, the modern forms Aylesbury, Cadbury, &c., are derived. The Latin writers nearly always use this form, and we have in them frequently such phrases as 'quod Glastingabyrig nuncupatur,' 'quod Sceftesbyrig nuncupatur,' 'qui Searesbirig nominatur.'

It is evident from the passages in Domesday cited on a previous page* that the establishment of a large number of local mints was a source of considerable revenue to the king, which was augmented by the frequent changes of the types of the coins. The entry under Worcester which directly mentions the reception of the dies at London is important; it probably shows that the practice of issuing them from the Exchequer existed during the reign of William I. To what extent this custom prevailed we do not know. In later reigns it was general. But in these later reigns the position of the moneyer would be greatly changed. He was no longer the actual maker of the die on which his name occurred, but he became only the officer in

* P. civ.

charge of the mint, and as such was responsible for the true standard of weight and fineness of the coins issued by him.

The mints described below are either doubtful or else have been identified for the first time in the course of preparing the present volume of the Catalogue of English Coins.

Ashdown (*Æsðedune* or *Æscedun*) in the parish of Blewberry, co. Berks, now usually called Aston-Upthorp, is first mentioned in *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 648, when Coenwealh, king of the West Saxons, gave 3000 hides of land there to his kinsman Cuthred. It was probably the scene of the famous victory of *Æthelred* and *Ælfred* over the Danes in A.D. 870. In A.D. 1006 it was occupied for a while by the Danes. Why a mint should have been established at this place we have no evidence to show. The only known coins attributed to this mint were struck during the reign of *Æthelred II.**

Bedwin (Bedewind or Bedewine) in the union of Hungerford, Wilts, is better known as Great Bedwin, to distinguish it from the smaller place of that name. There is an ancient camp in the immediate neighbourhood. In A.D. 675 it was the scene of a battle between Wulfhere, king of Mercia, and *Æscwine*, king of Wessex. *Ælfred* gave land there to his elder son, Eadweard.† Edward the Confessor signed a charter there‡; and a grant of land at that place was made to the monks of the church at Abingdon. At the Great Survey 'the king held it, as also did Edward the Confessor: it was never assessed or hided.' The only coins of this mint in the National Collection were issued during the reign of Edward the Confessor.§

Brewton or Brutun (Briutune) in the union of Wincanton, Somerset, was distinguished as the site of a monastery founded by Algar, earl of Cornwall, circ. A.D. 1005, for monks of the Benedictine order.|| It was for a time annexed to the abbey of St. Martin of Trouarn in Normandy. The manor was a royal one before the Conquest, and was held by William I., who granted it to William de Mohun, in whose

* Hildebrand, *Angl. Mynt.*, p. 37.

† Birch, *Cart. Sax.*, 553 (Alfred's Will).

‡ "Istud factum est ad villam nomine Bedewinde in camera regis," Kemble, 911. § See p. 312. || Collinson, *Hist. of Somerset*, vol. i. 213.

possession it was at the time of the Great Survey. The coins of this place were issued in the reign of Cnut. It is probable that the mint belonged to the abbot of the monastery.

Bridgnorth (Brydiga, Briege, or Brigge) in Shropshire, a burg built by Æthelflæd in A.D. 912.* There appears to be no further record of this place till after the Conquest, when the castle and land there were held by Robert de Belesme, son and successor of Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury.

Cadbury (Cadanburh or Cadeberie) in the union of Wincanton, Somerset, was the site of a Roman camp or city, as many Roman antiquities, coins, &c., have been found there. We have however no records of this place during the Anglo-Saxon period. At the time of the Survey it was held by Turstan Fitz Rolf, a Norman, who also resided there. Alwold held the manor during the reign of Edward the Confessor, and it was assessed to the geld of twelve hides.† South Cadbury (Sud-Cadeberie), close by, was also held by Alwold, and later on by Turstan. The coins of this place belong to the reigns of Æthelred II. and Cnut. (See p. 258, and Hildebrand, *Ang. Mynt.*, pp. 41 & 207.) Though there seems no reason why Cadbury should have a mint, there can be little doubt of this attribution, as on the coins of Æthelred II. the name of the place is given in full, 'Cadanbyrig.'

Castle Rising (Roiseng or Risinges) in the Lynn division of the Freebridge Hundred, Norfolk. The evidence of this place having been a mint during the Anglo-Saxon period has been discussed by Mr. H. Montagu.‡ It is based on the doubtful reading of the monogram on the reverse of the coin of Ælfred (no. 155, p. 54). Mr. Kenyon read the monogram CROINDEN for Croydon; Mr. Haigh read it ROISENG or ROISENGER for Castle Rising (?). With this latter reading we are more inclined to agree, and the coin is ascribed to Castle Rising in this catalogue. Castle Rising was a place

* *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 912.

† *Domesday.*

‡ *Num. Chron.*, 3rd Series, ix. 335.

of considerable importance from a strategical point of view. It stands on the Wash and in a district frequently attacked by the Danes. No other coins which can be assigned to this place occur till the reign of Stephen, when the mint appears to have been revived for a short period.

Corbridge (Corabridge) in the union of Hexham, Northumberland, was a Roman settlement, and during the Anglo-Saxon period the site of a monastery. There exist however no records of this place earlier than A.D. 1138. The only coin which has been ascribed to this mint reads on the reverse OIERHD MO. COR.* It was struck by Æthelred II. The attribution is, therefore, very doubtful.

Darenth (Darentune, Dærentan, Derent, or Tarent) in the union of Dartford in Kent, derives its name from the river Darent. In A.D. 934 Æthelstan gave a grant of land at Darenth to Ælfwald.† In Domesday it appears as belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury. There is only one coin known which can be attributed to Darenth. It was issued during the reign of Æthelstan, and is in the possession of Mr. H. Montagu. It is of type v., and reads on the reverse BEORHTVLF DARENT . VRB. In the catalogue it is erroneously given to Dartmouth (see list of moneyers, *Beorhtulf*, p. 101).

Dereham, East (Deorham or Dyrham), in the union of Mitford and Launditch, Norfolk, was the site of a nunnery of Benedictines founded by Anna, king of the East Angles, in A.D. 650 for Withburga, his youngest daughter, whom he made prioress. The nunnery was subsequently destroyed by the Danes; but the remains of Withburga were disinterred and translated circ. A.D. 974 to Ely, to which see the manor of Dereham was given by Edward the Confessor.‡ The only coins which can be attributed to this mint belong to the reign of this king.§

Dorchester (Dorceastre or Dorecestre). There were two Dorchesters in Anglo-Saxon times, both places of great importance, and either likely to have possessed a

* Hildebrand, *Ang. Mynt.* p. 17.

† Kemble, 907.

‡ Kemble, 364.

§ P. 356, nos. 200-202.

mint. It remains to determine whether the DOR on the coins is Dorchester in Oxfordshire or Dorchester in Dorsetshire.

Dorchester in the union of Wallingford in Oxfordshire was an ancient British and Roman settlement. In A.D. 654 an episcopal see was established there, and Birinus was its first bishop. It ceased to be a see from A.D. 705-870, in which year Leicester having fallen into the hands of the Danes, Dorchester was made the seat of the united bishopric of Dorchester, Leicester, and Lindsey. It continued to be a see until A.D. 1085, when it was transferred to Lincoln.* In ancient charters this place is styled *villa episcopalis*. There is no mention of Dorchester in Oxfordshire having received the right of coinage or of a mint.

Dorchester in Dorsetshire was also a British and Roman settlement. The first mention of it is in a charter of Ecgbeorht, A.D. 833,† containing a grant of lands at Wenland to three sisters, Beornwyn, Alfled, and Uvalen-burh. The town is there styled *villa regalis*. In Domesday it is again spoken of as a royal demesne. As, moreover, we are expressly informed in Domesday that in this Dorchester there were [in the reign of Edward the Confessor] two mint-masters, each of whom paid to the king one mark in silver and twenty shillings upon a recoinage, it is evident that Dorchester in Dorsetshire was the mint place during the Anglo-Saxon period.

Geoðaburh or Joðaburh. This place is identified with Jedburgh by Hildebrand.‡ Raine and Dixon identify in like manner Juðanburh with Jedburgh (Archbishops of York, vol. i., p. 116; cf. *A. S. Chron.*, s. a. 952; also Toller and Bosworth, *A. S. Diet.*, s.v. Juðanburh). It would seem, however, that the usual names for Jedburgh were Gedword, Gedewerde, Gedewurth, &c. It cannot, therefore, be said that this identification is other than doubtful. Jedburgh is not a likely site for the event mentioned in *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 952.

* Parker, *Hist. of Dorchester*, pp. 19-22.

† Kemble, 232.
‡ *Ang. Mynt.* p. 437.

Hamtune (Southampton or Northampton). Both places, Southampton and Northampton, are called in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle and at this period simply 'Hamtune.'

Southampton, as the chief port in the west, was a place of considerable importance even in Roman times. It was occasionally the residence of the Anglo-Saxon kings; and it suffered much from the incursions of the Danes. Frequent mention is made of this town in the charters of Edward the Confessor, and from Domesday we learn that it possessed two moneymen. The Hamtune mentioned in the Edict of Greatley above referred to* is also undoubtedly Southampton; for all the other towns mentioned in the edict are in the ancient dominions of the kings of Wessex.

Northampton was captured by the Danes in A.D. 917 and served as their head-quarters circ. A.D. 921. In this year, being defeated by Eadweard the Elder, the Danes evacuated Northampton and for nearly a century the town remained undisturbed. The year 1010 witnessed another invasion by the Danes, during which Northampton was burnt to the ground; and in A.D. 1064, during the rising against Tostig, it was plundered and the inhabitants outraged. During the reign of Henry II. it received the right of coinage. But the balance of probability is that Southampton alone enjoyed this right in the Anglo-Saxon period. The 'Hamtune' mint was in active operation from the time of Æthelstan to the Conquest, though coins of all the reigns are not represented in the National Collection.

Horndon (Horninduna, Hornyngdone, or Torninduna) in Essex is divided into three parishes, a division which appears to have existed since the time of Edward the Confessor. (1) East Horndon was held in the reign of Edward the Confessor by Aluin, one of the king's thegns. Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, also had twenty acres there. (2) West Horndon, otherwise called Little Horndon, was held by two freemen during the same reign. At the time of the Survey the manor was held by Edward son of Algut. (3) Horndon on the Hill was in the reign of Edward the Confessor

held by Uulric a freeman, probably the same who held East Horndon; but Eustace, Earl of Boulogne, and his under-tenant Garner held it at the time of the Survey.* The only coins of this mint were issued during the reign of Edward the Confessor.

Jedburgh, see Geoðaburh.

Lowik or Luffwick (Luneic, Lufwyk, or Luhwic) in Northamptonshire. Of the early history of this place scarcely anything is known. From Domesday it appears that the manor there was divided between the Bishop of Constance and the crown; as Edwin and Algar held one virgate of the former and Sibold one virgate and a half of the latter. The attribution of the coin reading LVVEIC (no. 20, p. 195) to this place is therefore very doubtful.

Lymne (Liman, Limna, or Limene) in Kent. This is the Portus Lemanus of the Romans, one of their most important harbours. The harbour fell into decay at an early period of the Saxon occupation, and Hythe sprang up to take its place. In the early part of the eleventh century the lands at Lymne were divided up into several manors. The most important of these was that of Aldington, which became part of the estates of Christ Church, Canterbury, in A.D. 1032. In Domesday it is entered under the general title of *terra militum archiepiscopi*, i.e. 'land held of the Archbishop by knight's service.' Coins of this mint range from Eadgar to Edward the Confessor.

Maldon in Essex and Malmesbury in Wiltshire. The similarity in the spelling of the names of these two places makes it, when we have only the initial letters to guide us, almost impossible to distinguish between the coins of the two mints.

Maldon is found as Mældune, Mealduna, Mealdune, Meldune, and Meldunum; and Malmesbury as Maildulfesburh, Malmesbiriensis, Mealmesburh (*Mealmesbyrig*), Mealdemesburh, and Meldunum. Both places were of considerable importance during the Anglo-Saxon period. The first mention of Maldon

* Morant, *Hist. of Essex*, vol. i. pp. 207-216; Wright, *Hist. of Essex*, vol. ii. p. 250.

is in the *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 913, when Eadweard the Elder came with some of his forces into Essex at Mældune, and encamped there whilst a town was building and fortifying at Wiðam (q. v.). Again in A.D. 920 the same king came to Mældune and rebuilt and fortified the town. In the next year Maldon was unsuccessfully besieged by a joint army of East Angles or of Vikings from over the sea, and was again besieged and captured in A.D. 993. At the Great Survey Maldon formed part of the royal domain, as the king had in it one house, and pasture for 100 sheep, and also 180 houses, which the burgesses held of him.

The first mention of the town of Malmesbury during the Anglo-Saxon period is of the burning of the burg by the Danes, circ. A.D. 878. The town was afterwards consumed by another fire and rebuilt by Eadweard the Elder. In A.D. 1015 (*A. S. Chron.*) after the murder of the thanes, Sigeferth and Morkere at Oxford, the king ordered that Sigeferth's widow should be taken to Malmesbury. The town owed its origin as well as its name to the celebrated abbey founded in the seventh century by Maildulf, an Irish monk, and is made illustrious by the writings of William of Malmesbury.

Newark (Newarcha or Newerke) in Northamptonshire was an ancient chapelry in the parish of St. John the Baptist, Peterborough. There exists some doubt whether the coin attributed to this town (see no. 13, p. 160) may not have been struck at Newark in Nottinghamshire, in which city a castle is said to have been built by Ecgberht. This manor was subsequently held by Leofric, Earl of Mercia, and in Domesday Godiva, his Countess, appears as paying the danegeld for it.

Newport (Niweporte), in the hundred of South Bradfield, Shropshire, is situated near Watling Street. There appear to be no records of its early history. Sir John Evans identifies this mint with Newport in Cornwall, the Celtic name of which was Lanstephadon, or the town of St. Stephen's Church.*

Northampton, see Hamtune.

* *Num. Chron.*, 3rd Series, vol. v., p. 257.

Otford (Oſnford, Ottanforda, &c.), in the hundred of Codsheath, Kent, was the scene of the victory obtained in A.D. 773* by Offa of Mercia over Eallmund of Kent (cf. Vol. I., p. xlv.), and also of the battle in A.D. 1016 in which Eadmund Ironside defeated the Danes. Offa gave the manor of Otford to the Church of Canterbury, and at the Great Survey it was assigned to the Archbishop, and continued to form part of the possessions of the see till long subsequent to the Conquest.† There are no coins of this mint in the National Collection. A penny of Æthelred II., reading **LEIFDOÐ MO. OÐN**, is described by Hildebrand, *Ang. Mynt.*, p. 130. It is of type iv. var. a.

Richborough (Ricreiburh) in Kent is the Portus Rutupiæ of the Romans. Traces of Roman work are discoverable in the ruins of the castle. There are in fact no evidences of Saxon occupation. Such occupation, however, might very well have taken place, and yet have left no durable traces either in buildings or in walls. It is therefore with considerable doubt that the coins with the legend **RIC** (see pp. 289, 422) have been attributed to this place. There is no mention of Richborough either in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle or in Domesday.

Sidbury (Siðesteburh or Sideburh), a parish near Sidmouth, Devonshire. This manor was granted to the see of Exeter by Edward the Confessor during the episcopacy of Leofric, and it was in the possession of that see at the time of the Great Survey. The attribution of the coins described at p. 231 and p. 292 (Æthelred II. and Cnut) is doubtful.

Sidmouth (Sidmes, Sedemunde, or Sedemude). a seaport in Devonshire. The most ancient name appears to have been Sidemen. Numerous Roman antiquities and coins have been found there. At the time of the Conquest, Gyda, mother of Harold II., was in possession of the manor of Sidmouth; but shortly after the Conquest and prior to the Great Survey it was bestowed by William on the monastery of St. Michael 'in periculo maris,' Mont St. Michel in Normandy. The

* *A. S. Chron.*, s. a. 773.

† Hasted, *Hist. of Kent*, vol. i., p. 322.

only coin attributed to this place has the mint name SIDMES.*

Southampton, see Hamtune.

Tempsford (Tæmeseforda or Temesanford), in the union of Biggleswade, co. Bedford, was fortified by the Danes in A.D. 921. Later on in the same year it was taken by Eadweard the Elder, 'who beset the burg and fought against it and slew the King, and Earl Toglos and Earl Manna, his son and his brother, and all those who were there within.' The city appears to have remained undisturbed till A.D. 1010, when the Danes took it and reduced it to ashes. The coins attributed to this mint (pp. 173-174) were struck before the place was burnt by the Danes.

Tonbridge (Tonebrig, Tonebrug, &c.) in Kent. Of this place there are no records before the Conquest. There was an ancient castle there which is supposed to have been built before that time. In Domesday the only reference to Tonbridge is in speaking of Richard de Tonbridge, alias Fitz Gilbert, who held the manor there and was also possessed of land in various other parts of Kent. The attribution of the coins of Æthelred II., ascribed to Tonbridge by Hildebrand, is doubtful.†

Totleigh or Totley (Totleah or Totele) in the union of Ecclesall-Bierlow, Derbyshire. Of this place there appear to be no early records. The coin of Cnut, which is ascribed to Totleigh, reads TOTEL.‡

Wardborough (Weardburh) in the union of Wallingford, Oxfordshire. We have scarcely any records of this now small and unimportant place. In *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 913, we find that Æthelthæd, lady of the Mercians, built 'in the next year after midwinter that (burg) at Cyricbyrig (Cherbury) and that at Weardbyrig,§ and that same year before midwinter that at Rumcofa (Runcorn).' Land at Wardborough was granted by Eadmund to Wulfric A.D. 944.|| Of this

* Hildebrand, *Ang. Mynt.* p. 137.

† *Ib.* p. 149, 3828 9.

‡ *Ib.* p. 304, 3566.

§ Steenstrup, *Normannerne*, vol. iii., p. 42, identifies this place with Wedensborough in Staffordshire (see above p. lii.)

|| Kemble, 1148.

mint only one coin is known. It is of Æthelstan, type v. p. 103, and bears on the reverse the inscription BYRHTELM MOT PEARDBV. This coin formed part of the Skye hoard found in 1891, and the presence in the same hoard of coins struck at Oxford renders its attribution to Wardborough beyond question.

Warmington (Wermington), in the hundred of Polebrook, Northamptonshire, formed part of the possessions of the see of Peterborough, during the Anglo-Saxon period; though the documents which profess to record the grants of it are, as in the case of Welmesford (q.v.), not of the date which they profess to be.* At the time of the Survey the abbey of Peterborough still held seven hides and a half at Warmington. Coins attributed to this mint read PORI or PORIME, &c. They were struck during the reigns of Æthelred II., Cnut, and Harold I.†

Welmesford, Walmesford or Wansford (Welmesforda), in the union of Stamford, Northamptonshire, was also an ancient possession of the see of Peterborough. The passage interpolated in *A. S. Chron.* (E.) s. a. 657 records the supposed grant of the manor to the abbey of St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Andrew, at Medeshamstede, i.e. Peterborough, by Wulfhere, son of Penda, king of Mercia; and a spurious charter in Kemble (575) is supposed to confirm the grant. Welmesford is not mentioned in Domesday; but appears to have been part of the knight's fees which Anketil de St. Medard held of the abbey. The attribution to Welmesford of the coin of Cnut with mint name PELMIAE (no. 556, p. 296) is open to doubt.

Weybridge (Weybricca, Weybrugge, or Wibrieg) is in the union of Chertsey, Surrey. Two hides of the manor of Weybridge were granted by Æthelstan to the abbey of Chertsey, A.D. 13 Dec. 933.‡ This grant was confirmed by Edward the Confessor in A.D. 1062.§ At the Great Survey the abbey still possessed two hides of land at Wey-

* Cf. *A. S. Chron.*, s. a. 963; and Kemble, *Cod. Dipl. Sax.*, 575.

† Hildebrand, *Ang. Mynt.*, pp. 165, 314, 375.

‡ Kemble, 363.

§ *Ib.* 812.

bridge, and Alured held them in the time of Edward the Confessor, and after his death. The coins having the mint name **PIB** or **PIBR**, struck during the reign of Cnut,* can only be doubtfully ascribed to Weybridge.

Winchcombe (Wincelcumb) in Gloucestershire was a place of residence of the Mercian kings. Offa of Mercia founded a nunnery there in A.D. 787. Two years later Coenulf of Mercia laid the foundation of a Benedictine abbey dedicated to St. Mary, which took the place of the nunnery. Coenulf was buried there in A.D. 822. The monastery suffered severely during the Danish ravages and was in a ruinous condition in the reign of Eadgar, when Oswald, bishop of Worcester, rebuilt it, and it was reconsecrated to the Virgin Mary and St. Kenelm.† The only coin which can be attributed to this place is that of Cnut, no. 597, p. 299.

Witham (Wiðam) in Essex. This burg was built by Eadweard the Elder in A.D. 913.‡ There are no further records of it till the compilation of Domesday, from which we learn that it belonged to Earl Harold (Godwine's son) during the reign of Edward the Confessor. At the time of the Great Survey, Peter the Sheriff kept it in the king's hands, and it was some time part of the estate of Eustace, Earl of Bouillon, who married Goda, sister of William I. It subsequently reverted to the crown, and Stephen gave it to the Knights Templars.§ A coin reading **PIÐA**, struck during the reign of Harthaenut || is attributed to this mint.

In completing, as we do in this volume, the description of the whole series of coins struck between the time when the English first began to strike money and the Norman Conquest, it may be well to review in a few words the contents of the two volumes together, and sum up very briefly

SUMMARY.

* Hildebrand, *Ang. Mynt.*, p. 307.

† Rudder, *Hist. of Gloucestershire*, pp. 825-26.

‡ *A. S. Chron.* s. a. 913.

§ Wright, *Hist. of Essex*, vol. i., p. 216.

|| Hildebrand, *Ang. Mynt.*, p. 408.

the chief points of historical and artistic interest which the whole series of Early English coinage has to offer.

English coinage began, as we saw, with the series of imitations of the money current among the Franks of the earlier Merovingian dynasty and of their neighbours the Frisians. We saw also reason to conjecture that, at the time at which this first English money was made, some Roman silver and gold coins and a very large number of small Roman copper coins were still current in this country. The first series of English coins consisted of a few gold and a very considerable number of silver pieces (sceattas), which were no doubt chiefly current in the districts nearest to the French coast. But they evidently spread through middle England as far as Northumbria, for we have coins of this series with the name of Mercian and Northumbrian kings. In Northumbria it is probable that the sceattas did not displace the chief currency of the district, which still consisted in the small copper Roman coinage of which we have before spoken, and the result of the introduction of the sceattas was that these coins assimilated themselves in appearance to the small Roman coins. The Northumbrian coinage, called the Styca series, changes from a silver to a copper one, and this Styca series endures until the conquest of Northumbria by the Danes in the year 868.

South of the Humber, the history of the English coinage is affected by the changes which took place in the coinage of Francia. In the latter country the house of Heristal introduced, before the end of the eighth century, a new type of silver coin by the coinage of what was called the *new denarius*; and this money was speedily imitated in England in the penny coinage of Offa (probably struck in Kent) as also in the penny coinages of the kings of Kent, the Archbishops of Canterbury, and a few of the kings of East Anglia. Between the battle of Ellendune in A.D. 825, and the death of Burgred in A.D. 874, we watch the other South Humbrarian coinages disappear and that of Wessex alone survive. As we have pointed out, the early so-called Wessex coins were probably at first struck only in Kent.

The two classes of coins, then, which mark the beginning

of an English coinage—the sceattas of the seventh and eighth centuries and the pennies which succeeded them—were both derived, so far as regards their general appearance and fabric, from similar (Merovingian and Carolingian) coinages on the Continent. But from the very beginning of the English coinage a great originality is shown in the details of the fabrication, such as in the choice of the types, in the forms of the letters in the inscription, &c. In truth the originality is even more conspicuous on the earliest coins,—in the sceattas, for example, and on the first coins issued by Offa, than it is on the later pieces. Still on the whole we may say that in respect of type and general appearance the English currency throughout is markedly independent of influences coming from the Continent. The continental coinage develops into two distinct branches, the French and the German. The English coinage stands apart from both as a distinct series. All these facts argue a very considerable wealth and remarkable commercial activity in this country.

The incursions of the Vikings and the first coins struck by a Scandinavian people during the latter half of the ninth century form the next important feature in the history of the English coinage.

One of these different series of Scandinavian coinages is imitated rather from the Frankish coinage than from the English. (See Vol. I. pp. 204-229, and Pl. xxiv.-xxvii.) All the other coins which were struck by or under the influence of Scandinavian conquerors in England, are no more than debased imitations of the current coinage of the country. It is at this time that the names of the moneymen upon coins begin to show a curious infusion of foreign elements, and not Scandinavian elements only, among the population of England. In Ælfred's reign we have to note the beginning of the practice of adding the names of mint-places upon the coins, the only mint-places which had before his reign been mentioned on any coins being London (Vol. I. pp. 10-11) and Canterbury (Vol. I. p. 41 and Vol. II. pp. 6, 13-14). The chief interest to be found in the mint-names on the coins begins during the reign of Æthelstan.

For in the whole series of coins from this reign down to the reign of Eadgar we have continuous evidence of the recovery by the kings of Wessex of the country from the hands of the Danes. With the exception of three reigns, those of Eadmund, Eadred, and Eadwig, the number of mint-places recorded by the coins goes on continually increasing to the time of *Æthelred II.*

After the reign of Eadgar we notice a certain change in the appearance of the coins. The dies appear to have been made more roughly than heretofore, and we may infer that a greater number of coins than previously were struck from the same die. It is difficult to describe in words this change in the appearance of the English coins; but the general effect of it on the eye and mind is to suggest that after the death of Eadgar, or at any rate after the accession of *Æthelred II.*, the number of pieces issued was considerably greater than at any previous time, and that the more purely commercial character of the coinage was exclusively kept in view, while a striving after art in the manufacture of the dies almost disappeared. Indeed the amount of money coined in the reign of *Æthelred II.* must have been enormous. The payments which are recorded to have been made at various times in this reign and the next—10,000 lbs. of silver, 16,000 lbs., 45,000 lbs., 87,000 lbs.—imply an enormous currency, even though we admit that these large sums could not all have been paid in specie. That such payments in any form should have been possible despite all the misfortunes of England implies that her commercial prosperity had been continually on the increase.

In the reign of *Æthelred II.* we have further that important event in the history of the English coinage, in some respects the most important event of all, the initiative which it gave to the creation of a Scandinavian coinage—currencies initiated by the Danes in Ireland and in Scotland and other currencies for Denmark, for Sweden, and for Norway. As we have already said, the coinage of *Æthelred* and its imitations symbolize the wide rule of Cnut, who might have built up a lasting Scandinavian Empire if Cnut had had worthy successors, or if the Scandinavian customs of

inheritance could have been broken through. Undoubtedly this enormous currency of *Æthelred's* coinage, and of imitations of it throughout all Scandinavian lands, must have led to an increase in trade between England and other northern countries and paved the way for intercourse of all kinds. We know how much the English chronicles are concerned with Norwegian and Danish history at this time, and how much the Icelandic Sagas have to tell us about English history.

Some further tokens of the power and the ambition of Cnut are given by the adoption upon the coinage of a crowned bust, probably copied from the bust on the Imperial German coins; and one or two instances which occur at this time of the copying of German types upon the English money, or the converse, suggest that our relations were (through Denmark and Frisia) rather more with the German Empire than with France. The whole state of affairs changed when Edward the Confessor mounted the throne, and Norman influences began to be felt in this country.

This history of the spread of English coinages in the North marks the end of the influence of English coinage before the Conquest. As we have said, the influence of the new power—the Norman—though it began to be felt during the reign of Edward the Confessor, is not reflected so far as we can gather upon the coinage. Perhaps in one case we may see a reflection of it in the so-called ‘Sovereign type’ of Edward the Confessor, which is the first appearance of what we may call a coat-of-arms upon coins.

Thus far as regards the historical interest of the English coinage. Its artistic interest is, of course, very much smaller; but still it is not without artistic interest. In the earliest series of all, the sceatta series, we have a number and variety of designs which in proportion to the extent of the issue is perhaps without precedent in any other coinage of the world. The designs on the sceattas are not themselves for the most part artistically beautiful, but in any history of the development of ornament they ought to take a conspicuous place. They present, as was shown in the first volume, some striking examples of the degradation of

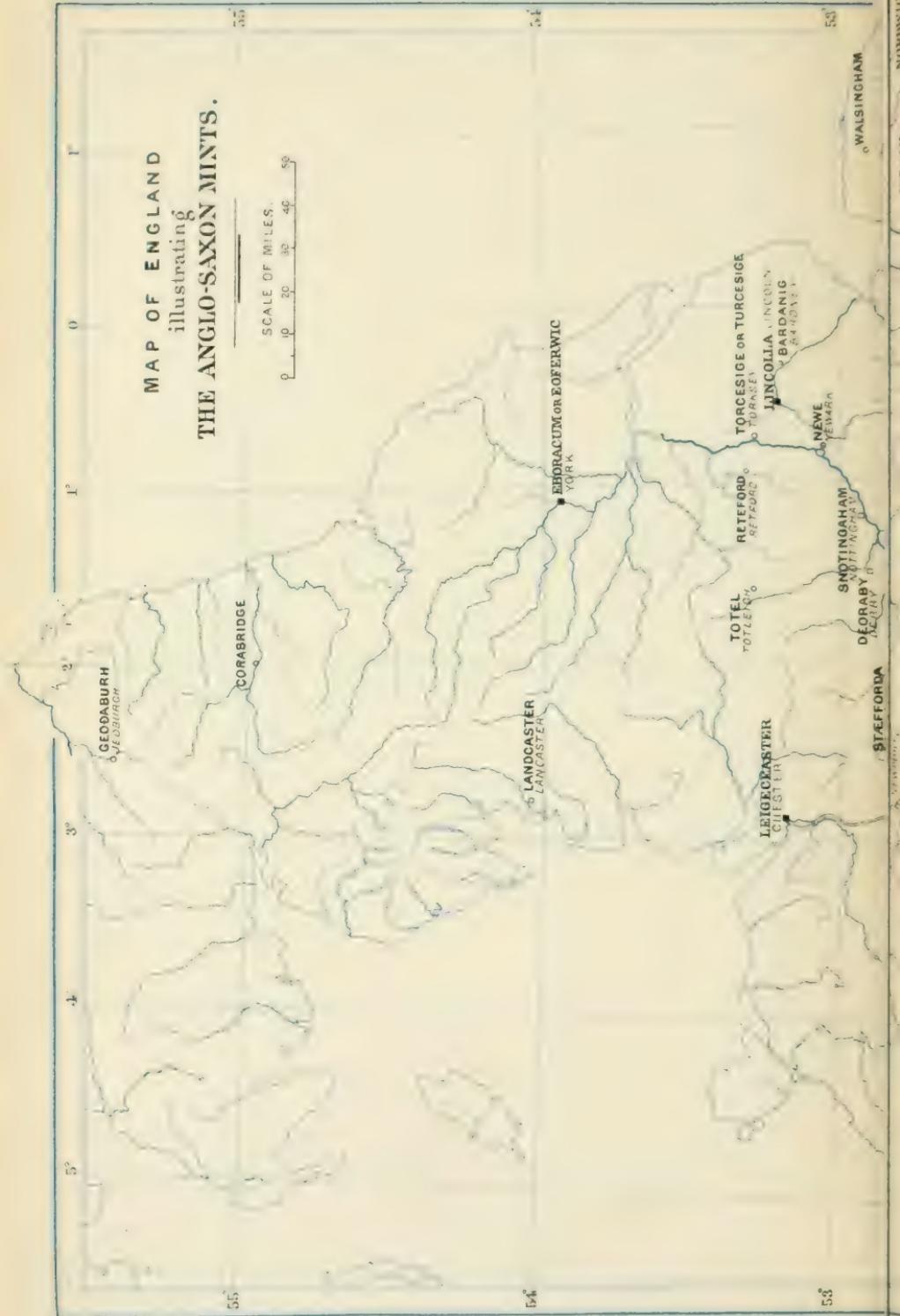
types, and through degradation of the evolution of fresh types. In the first volume a good deal of space was allotted to tracing the origin, the development, &c., of these designs.

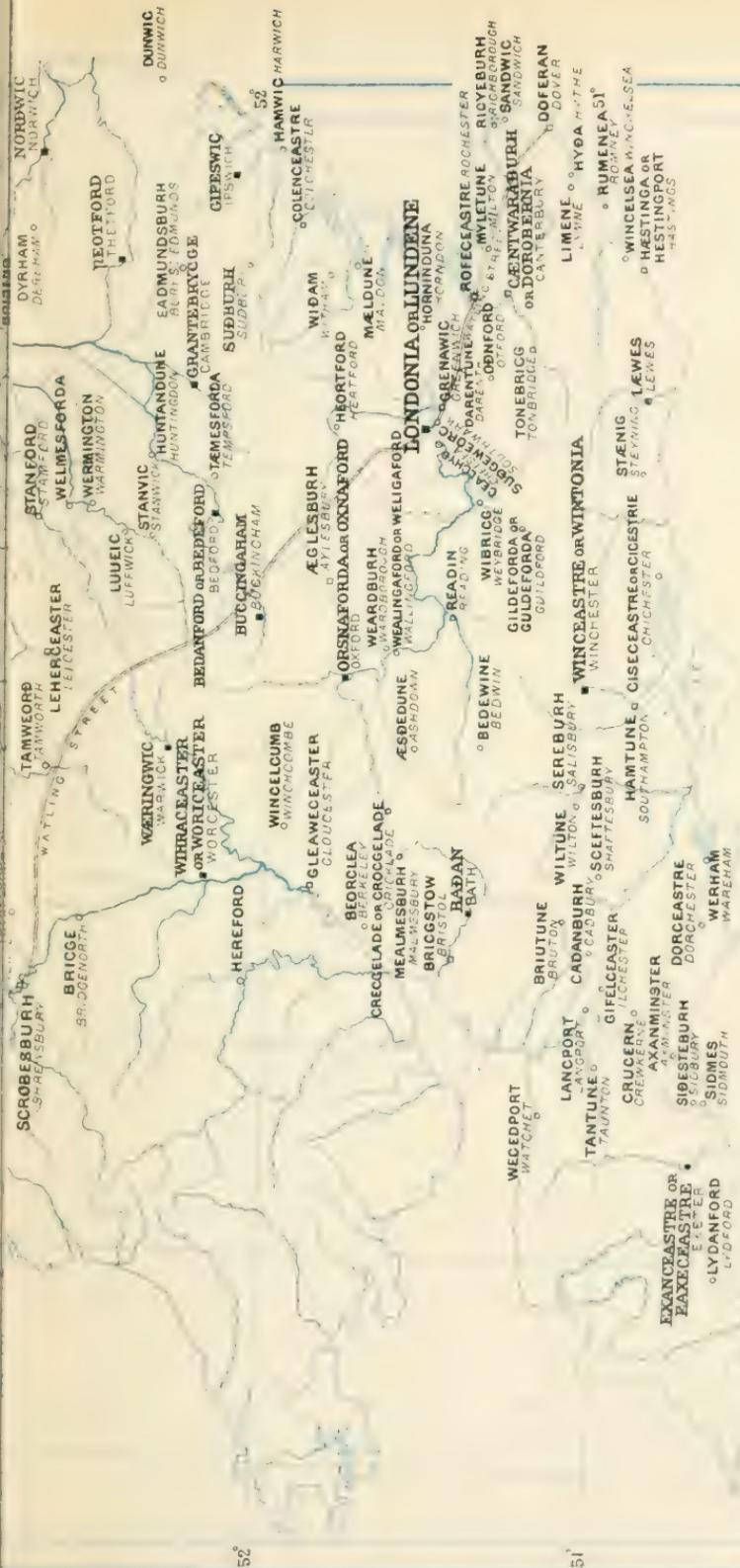
Then, again, the coins of Offa are in a way monuments of artistic excellence; and in the history of Anglo-Saxon art, and of its development out of Celtic art, these coin-types deserve a place alongside of the illuminated manuscripts of the period. After Offa's reign we continue from time to time to have coins which are artistically beautiful. Some heads on the money of Eadweard the Elder afford the best examples perhaps of the kind of work of which we are speaking; these, again, could not be neglected in any history of Anglo-Saxon art. But after this time, or at any rate after the reign of Eadgar, as we have just stated, the English coinage ceases to have any artistic merit, and an artistic coinage does not again appear in England until the reign of Edward I. of the Angevin or Plantagenet line.

In the preparation of this Catalogue the compilers have been under special obligations to Sir John Evans, K.C.B., Treas. R.S., who has read the proofs of the Catalogue, and to Mr. H. Montagu, F.S.A., who has placed at their disposal his manuscript notes on the early coinage of Wessex, and has supplied lists of unpublished moneyers. Their thanks are also due to the Rev. E. McClure for his notes on that portion of the Introduction which deals with the mints.

MAP OF ENGLAND
illustrating
THE ANGLO-SAXON MINTS.

SCALE OF MILES.





2° West Longitude

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CATALOGUE.

CORRIGENDA.

- P. 1, add name of *Eanwald* to list of moneyers.
- P. 21, l. 2, *dele* IN KENT A.D. 858.
- P. 27 *n*, for *Xristiano* read *Xristiana*.
- P. 101, l. 51, first col., for *Dartmouth* read *Darenth*.
- P. 394, l. 5, for *Oþbern* read *Oþgrim*.
- P. 409, l. 6, for ,, read **ÆGELPIG**.

CATALOGUE OF ENGLISH COINS.

ANGLO-SAXON SERIES.

KINGDOM OF WESSEX.

ECGBEORHT.

SUCC. A.D. 802; DIED A.D. 838* or 839†.

Moneyers.

| | |
|--|--|
| <i>Aenred.</i> | <i>Ifa.</i> |
| <i>Æel-, see Eel-.</i> | Óba (Canterbury). |
| <i>Andred.</i> | Osmund (Canterbury). |
| <i>Beagmund.</i> | <i>Sigestef.</i> |
| Beornheard, Beornhart, &c. | Swefheard, Sweferd (Canterbury). |
| Beornmod, Biornmod, &c. (Canterbury). | <i>Swene.</i> |
| Biosel, Bosel [cf. Bosa] (Canterbury). | <i>Tideman.</i> |
| Bosa. | Tiluuine (Canterbury). |
| <i>Debis.</i> | Timbealht [cf. Tibealht] (Canterbury). |
| Diormod [cf. Biornmod] (Canterbury). | <i>Tidhealht.</i> |
| Dynyn [Duning ?]. | Werāard. |
| Eðelmod. | <i>Wulgar.</i> |

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type i.

Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.

Monogram  for DOROB C[‡]
(Dorobernia Civitas). Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. I. 1.]

* Stubbs. † Theopold. See Introduction.

‡ This monogram has been likewise read E[‡]BOR; but this reading seems scarcely admissible. It is possible that this type is a degradation from the type of Archibishop Wulph (A.D. 803-830). See Vol. I. p. 73, Pl. xi. 7; and the Introduction to the present volume.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type i. var. a.

Similar; inscription not divided by bust. | *Same.*

[Evans Coll.]

Type ii.

Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust. | Monogram 'A' (A and W). Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. I. 2.]

Type iii.

Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust. | Cross, two limbs moline, two limbs pâtés. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. I. 3.]

Type iv.

Head r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles. | Cross crosslet. Around, inscription between two circles.



[Rud., Pl. 14, 1.]

Type v.

Head r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles. | Cross potent. Around, inscription between two circles.



[Rud., Pl. 27, 1.]

Type vi.

Head r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles. | Lozenge-shaped pellet, surrounded by four crescents, horns outwards. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. I. 4.]

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type vii.

Head r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles. | *Cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.*



[Sainthill, Olla Podrida, Pl. 20, 7.]

Type viii.

Head r. diademed. Around, inscription between two circles. | *Cross pattée, with wedge in each angle (cross pattée over another cross pattée). Around, inscription between two circles.*

[Cf. Pl. I. 5.]

Type ix.

Head r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles. | *Tribraч moline. Around, inscription between two circles.*

[Cf. Pl. I. 6.]

Type x.

Cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles. | *Cross crosslet. Around, inscription between two circles.*

[Cf. Pl. I. 7.]

Type xi.

Sun?—eight rays pattés issuing from circle enclosing pellet. Around, inscription between two circles. | *Cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.*



[E. J. G. Piffard Coll.]

Type xii.

Sun?—nine rays pattés issuing from circle enclosing pellet. Around, inscription between two circles. | *Tribraч, limbs fourchés. Around, inscription between two circles.*

[Cf. Pl. I. 8.]

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type xiii.

Cross potent. Around, inscription between two circles. | Cross potent. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. I. 9.]

Type xiv.

Monogram  Around, inscription between two circles. | Cross potent. Around, inscription between two circles.



[Num. Chron., N. S., iii. 46.]

Type xv.

Cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles. | Six rays or limbs pattées, issuing from a common centre. Around, inscription between two circles.



[Rud., Pl. 27, 2.]

Type xvi.

Cross of six limbs pattés. Around, inscription between two circles. | Cross of five limbs pattés. Around, inscription between two circles.



[Evans Coll.]

* The monogram here given correctly represents that on the coin. The figure below is taken from the only published representation of the coin. Since the figure was done the compilers have had an opportunity of seeing the original.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type xvii.

Small cross pattée within four crescents, horns inwards. Across, inscription between two circles.

Cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.



[Boyne Coll.]

Type xviii.

S^ƿX or S^ƿN (SAXON) irregularly placed. Around, inscription between two circles.

Cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. I. 10.]

Type xix.

Cross potent. Around, inscription between two circles.

Monogram ΓΛ (for SAX). Around, inscription between two circles.



[Num. Chron., N.S., iii. 46.]

Type xx.

*SAX
Inscription ONIO in three lines across RVM field. Around, inscription between two circles.*

Cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.



[Murchison Coll.]

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.*

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|------------------------------|-----------------|--|-------------------|
| SERIES A. WITH NAME OF MINT. | | | |
| DOROBERNIA. | | | |
| [Canterbury.] | | | |
| | | <i>Type i.</i> | |
| 1 | ‡ECGBEAR NT REX | ‡BIORNMOD TONET Wt. 21·0. | Biornmod. |
| 2 | ‡ECGBEAR .. REX | BIORHTOD TO (Fragment.) | |
| 3 | ‡ECGBEARMHT REX | ‡BIOSEL TOHETA Wt. 22·3. | Biosel, Bosel. |
| 4 | ‡ECGBEARHT REX | ‡BOSEL TOHETA Wt. 22·0. | |
| 5 | ‡ECGBEV NT R | ‡BOSEL MONETV Wt. 21·4. | |
| 6 | ‡ECGBEAR HT REX | ‡DIORTOD TNET <i>Var.</i> Dots in field of monogram. Wt. 21·8. | Diormod. |
| 7 | ‡ECGBEARNT | ‡OBA MONETA <i>Var.</i> Dot in centre of monogram. Wt. 21·5. | Oba. |
| 8 | " " | ‡OSMVND MONETA Wt. 20·5. | Osmund. |
| 9 | ‡ECGBEVNT R | ‡SPEFNARD MON <i>Var.</i> Dots in field of monogram. Wt. 21·4. [Pl. I. 1.] | Swefheard. |
| 10 | ‡ECGBEAI NT REX | ‡TILVVINE MONETA Wt. 21·5. | Tiluuine. |
| 11 | ‡ECGBEARHT EX | ‡TIMBEARNT : (Broken.) | Timbearht. |

* The coins in this volume are all silver Pennies unless it is otherwise stated.

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------|
| SERIES B. WITHOUT NAME OF MINT. | | | |
| 12 | ECGBEORNT RE [Pl. I. 2.] | Type ii. (ST. ANDREW.) \| ꝝꝝꝝꝝ ANDREꝝ Wt. 20·0. | No Moneyer. |
| 13 | ECGBE..... [Pl. I. 3.] | Type iii. \| ANDRE (Fragment.) | Andred. |
| 14 | ꝝECGBEORNT RE [Pl. I. 4.] | Type vi. \| ꝝDYNYN TONET Wt. 21·0. | Dynyn. (Duning?) |
| 15 | ꝝECGBEORHT REX [Pl. I. 5.] | Type viii. \| ꝝEDELꝝTOD Wt. 20·0. | Eðelmod. |
| 16 | ꝝACQEGBARHT REX [Pl. I. 6.] | Type ix. \| ꝝPERNEARD MONET Wt. 20·7. | Werheard. |
| 17 | ꝝHECBEARHT REX [Pl. I. 7.] | Type x. \| ꝝDIORTOD THEꝝ Wt. 19·2. | Diormod. |
| 18 | ꝝHECBEARHT REX [Pl. I. 8.] | Type xii. \| ꝝSVVEFNERD Wt. 17·2. | Swefherd |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|---|--|-------------|
| 19 | <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type xiii.</i></p> <p>‡ECCBEORHT REX</p> <p>[Pl. I. 9.]</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">‡EDELTOD TOHETĀ Wt. 19·8.</p> | Etelmod. |
| 20 | <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type xviii.</i></p> <p>‡ECCBEORHT REX</p> <p>„</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">‡BEORNEHĀRT Wt. 22·8.</p> | Beornheard. |
| 21 | <p>„</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">‡BOZĀ MONETĀ Wt. 15·7. [Pl. I. 10.]</p> | Bosa. |

AETHELWULF.

SUCC. A.D. 838 OR 839; DIED A.D. 858.

(Resigned Wessex to his son Acælwald in 856 and reigned in Kent only.)

Moneyers.

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Æðel-, see Eæel-. | Eðelred? (Canterbury). |
| Beagmund. | Hebeca? (Canterbury). |
| Biarnwod or Biarmod. | Hedebeald [for Herebeald?]. |
| Biarnoð (Canterbury). | Herebeald (Canterbury). |
| Brid (Canterbury). | Herebearht. |
| Degbearht. | Hunbearht [Hunbeant] (Canterbury). |
| Deineah (Canterbury). | Hundred. |
| Diar (Canterbury). | Liaba or Liuba. |
| Duduine. | Manine [Maunine] (Canterbury). |
| Dun(n). | Manna, Mann, &c. |
| Ealgmund [Ealhmund?] (Canterbury). | Osmund (Canterbury). |
| Eannmund (Canterbury). | Tiruald [Tiduald?]. |
| Eanwald. | Torhtulf. |
| Eardwulf. | Torhtwald. |
| Eælgeard [=Eælheard ?] | Uermund. |
| Eælheard. | Uuealheard, Uuelheard, &c. [=Uelm- heard?] (Canterbury). |
| Eælhære. | Uuelheard [=Uecalheard?] |
| Eælmod [or Eælnoð?]. | Uuilheah or Wilheah [cf. Uuelheard] (Canterbury). |
| Eælmund (Canterbury). | Weineah [cf. Deineah.] |
| Eælnoð. | |

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.

| Obverse. | Reverse. |
|---|--|
| <i>Type i.</i> | |
| DORIBI or DORIB̄ irregularly written. Around, inscription between two circles. | Monogram  Around, inscription between two circles. [Cf. Pl. II. 1.] |
| Same as reverse of preceding. | \| Same as obverse of preceding. [Cf. Pl. II. 2.] |
| <i>Type ii.</i> | |
| DORIBI or DORIB̄ irregularly written. Around, inscription between two circles. | In centre  Around, inscription between two circles. [Cf. Pl. II. 3.] |
| <i>Type iii.</i> | |
| Monogram  Around, inscription between two circles. | Cross pattée, in angles ΣΥΝΤ (CANT?) Around, inscription between two circles. [Cf. Pl. II. 4.] |

| Obverse. | Reverse. |
|---|---|
| <i>Type iv.</i> | |
| Monogram  (SAXONV). Around, inscription between two circles. | Cross pattée over another cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles. |
| [Cf. Pl. II. 5.] | |
| <i>Type v.</i> | |
| Cross pattée over another cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles. | Inscription SAX in three lines ONIO across field. Around, inscription between two circles. |
| [Cf. Pl. II. 6.] | |
| <i>Type v. var. a.</i> | |
| Same. | SAX Similar, ONIO and around, between RVM two circles, OCCIDENTALIVM, instead of moneyer's name. |
| [Cf. Pl. II. 7.] | |
| <i>Type vi.</i> | |
| Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust. | Christian monogram  Around, inscription between two circles. |
| [Cf. Pl. II. 8.] | |
| <i>Type vii.</i> | |
| Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust. | In centre  Around, inscription between two circles. |
| [Cf. Pl. II. 9.] | |
| <i>Type viii.</i> | |
| Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust. | In centre  Around, inscription between two circles. |
| [Cf. Pl. II. 10.] | |
| <i>Type ix.</i> | |
| Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust. | Cross pattée, pellet in each angle. Around, inscription between two circles. |
| [Cf. Pl. II. 11.] | |

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type ix. var. a.

| | |
|---|---|
| Head r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles. | Similar; smaller cross pattée; no pellets in angles. [Cf. Pl. II. 12.] |
|---|---|

Type x.

| | |
|---|--|
| Head r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles. | Cross potent. Around, inscription between two circles. |
|---|--|



[Rud., Pl. 27, 2.]

Type xi.

| | |
|--|--|
| Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust. | Cross crosslet. Around, inscription between two circles. |
|--|--|

[Cf. Pl. III. 1.]

Type xii.

| | |
|--|---|
| Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust. | Star of six rays pattés. Around, inscription between two circles. |
|--|---|

[Cf. Pl. III. 2.]

Type xiii.

| | |
|--|--|
| Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust. | Cross pattée over another cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles. |
|--|--|

[Cf. Pl. III. 3.]

Type xiv.

| | |
|--|--|
| Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust. | Cross pattée over cross pommée. Around, inscription between two circles. |
|--|--|

[Cf. Pl. III. 4.]

Type xv.

| | |
|--|---|
| Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust. | Cross, two limbs pattés, two moline. Around, inscription between two circles. |
|--|---|

[Cf. Pl. III. 5.]

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type xvi.

Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.

Cross, two limbs cross crosslet, two pâties. Around, inscription between two circles.



[Montagu Coll.]

Type xvii.

Bust r., sometimes diademed. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.

Moneyer's name, &c., upon limbs and between angles of cross formed of beaded lines.

[Cf. Pl. III. 6.]

Type xviii.

Cross pattée over another cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

In centre \mathfrak{A} . Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. III. 7.]

Type xix.

Cross pattée over another cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

Plain cross, the ends of which touch the inner circle, over cross pommeé. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. III. 8.]

Type xx.

Cross pattée over another cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

Same as obverse type.

[Cf. Pl. III. 9.]

Type xxi.

Cross pattée over another cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

Cross crosslet. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. III. 10.]

Type xxii.

Cross pattée over another cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

Cross moline. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. III. 11.]

| Obverse. | Reverse. |
|---|---|
| <i>Type xxiii.</i> | |
| Cross pattée over another cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles. | Cross, two limbs pattées, two moline. Around, inscription between two circles. |
| [Cf. Pl. III. 12.] | |

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|------------|
| SERIES A. WITH NAME OF MINT. | | | |
| DOROBERNIA. [Canterbury.] | | | |
| <i>Type i.</i> | | | |
| 1 | ⊕EÐELVVLF REX <i>Var.</i> Pellet in centre. | ⊕BIARNNOÐ MONETĀ Wt. 18·6. | Biarnnoð. |
| 2 | " " | ⊕BRID MONETĀ Wt. 18·6. | Brid. |
| 3 | ⊕EÐELVVLF REX | ⊕DEINEAH MONETĀ Wt. 19·0. | Deineah. |
| 4 | " " (Dot L·F) | ⊕EAGMVND MONETĀ Wt. 19·6. | Ealgmund. |
| 5 | " " | ⊕EALGMVND MONETĀ Wt. 18·8. | |
| 6 | " (Dots. L·FR·EX·) | " □ (Fragment.) " | |
| 7 | ⊕EÐELVVF REX | ⊕EANMVND MONET Wt. 19·5. | Eanmund. |
| 8 | ⊕EÐELVVLF REX | ⊕EÐELERD MONETĀ Wt. 20·0. | Eðelerd? |
| 9 | ⊕EÐELVVL·F REX | ⊕EDELNYNO NONE Wt. 22·0. | Eðelmund. |
| 10 | ,, LF „ ⊕ | ⊕HVNBEANT NONET Wt. 18·4. | Hunbearht. |
| 11 | ⊕EÐEL·VVLF⊕ REX <i>Var.</i> Pellet in centre. | ⊕MÄNINC MONETĀ Wt. 19·5. | Manine. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------|
| 12 | †EÐELVVLF REX. <i>Var.</i> Pellet in centre. [Pl. II. 1.] | †MANINC MONETA Wt. 17·8. | |
| 13 | †EÐELVVL-F REX: | †OSMVND MONETA Wt. 17·9. | Osmund. |
| 14 | †EÐEL-†VVLF-† REX <i>Var.</i> Pellet in centre. | †VVEALHEARD TOETA Wt. 20·0. | Uuealheard, Uuelheard. |
| 15 | †EÐELVVLF REX <i>Var.</i> Pellet in centre. | †VVEALHEARD Wt. 19·0. | |
| 16 | †EÐELYYLE REX <i>Var.</i> Pellet in centre. | †YYELHEARD Wt. 18·6. | |
| 17 | †EÐELVVLF REX | †VVLH EH MONETA Wt. 19·1. | Uuilheah. |
| Type i. var. a. | | | |
| 18 | †EÐELVVLF REEE† <i>Var.</i> N†: pellet in centre. | †NEREBEYLD MONETA <i>Var.</i> Pellet in centre. Wt. 19·1. | Hereb-ald. |
| 19 | †EÐELVVLF REX <i>Var.</i> Pellets in field. | †VNBNBEANT NONET Wt. 22·6. | Hunbearht. |
| 20 | †ERFLVVLE ÐE† [Pl. II. 2.] | †VNBNBEANT MONET Wt. 20·0. | |
| Type ii. | | | |
| 21 | †EÐELVVLF REX <i>Var.</i> Pellets in type. [Pl. II. 3.] | †DIAR MONETA Wt. 17·5. | Diar. |
| Type iii. | | | |
| 22 | †EÐELVVLFE RE† <i>Var.</i> Pellet in type. | †NEBECA MONETA DOR Wt. 19·0. | Hebeca? |
| 23 | " " | " " Wt. 18·5. | |
| 24 | " " | " " Var. Order of let- ters in angles of cross [CNYT] Wt. 19·0. [Pl. II. 4.] | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|---------------------------------|--|---|-------------|
| SERIES B. WITHOUT NAME OF MINT. | | | |
| 25 | †ÆDELWLF REX | †EANÐALD MONETA Wt. 19·6. [Pl. II. 5.] | Eanwald. |
| 26 | †EDELVVLF RE: X | †DIAR I MONETA Wt. 19·4. | Diar. |
| 27 | „ REX | †HEREBEALD MOHET Wt. 20·7. | Herebeald. |
| 28 | „ L·F „ | †MANNA MONETA Wt. 19·0. | Manna. |
| 29 | „ L·F „ | †OSMVMND MOMET Wt. 21·2. | Osmund. |
| 30 | „ L·F „ | †OSMVND MONETA Wt. 20·5. [Pl. II. 6.] | |
| 31 | „ „ | †TORHTALD MOHET Wt. 18·7. | Torhtwald. |
| 32 | †ÆDELVVLF REX | †OCCIDENTALIVM Wt. 20·0. [Pl. II. 7.] | No Moneyer. |
| 33 | „ Var. Pellet " opposite each limb of smaller cross. | “ “ Wt. 20·2. | |
| 34 | †EDELVVLF REX | †DEIHEVH MONETA Wt. 23·3. [Pl. II. 8.] | Deineah. |
| 35 | †EDELVVLF REX | †OSMVND MCNETA (Broken.) [Pl. II. 9.] | Osmund. |

| N. | Description | Reverse | M. Meyer. |
|----|--------------------------|---|------------------------|
| 36 | EÐELEYLF REX | Type viii. + BIARNNOD [Pl. II. 10.] | Wt. 19·7. Biarndon. |
| 37 | EÐELVVLF RE | Type ix. + BEAGTYND TO [Pl. II. 11.] | Wt. 19·4. Beagmund. |
| 38 | EÐELVVLF REX | Type ix. var. a. + BEAGTVN [Pl. II. 12.] | Wt. 20·3. Beagmund. |
| 39 | " " | + AVVILHEAH. | Wt. 18·4. Uilheah. |
| 40 | EÐELVVLF REX | Type xi. + DEINEAH MONETA Wt. 20·6. | Deineah. |
| 41 | .. R·EX | + DEIHEAH MONET·A· <i>Var.</i> Pellets in angles of cross. Wt. 20·3. | |
| 42 | EÐELVVLF RE ³ | + DEINE·A·H NONET Wt. 20·0. | |
| 43 | EÐELVVLF REX | + DIAR MONETA Wt. 18·0. | Diar. |
| 44 | .. .. | + ETANMVMD NONETA <i>Var.</i> Pellets in angles of cross. Wt. 17·4. | Eamund. |
| 45 | .. .. | + LIABA MONETA Wt. 20·0. | Liaba. |
| 46 | EÐELVVLF ERX | + LIVBA · MOHETA · Wt. 19·8. | |
| 47 | EÐELVVLF REX | + ΠΑΝΝΑ ΠΟΝΕΤΑ [Pl. III. 1.] Wt. 20·5. | Marina. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|------------------|---|-------------|
| 48 | †EÐELVLF REX | †ΠΛΗ·Η·ΜΟΝΕΤΑ Wt. 19·3. | |
| 49 | †EÐELVLF REX | ΔΤ·Ε·Ν·Ο·Π·Η·Ν·Λ·Π· Wt. 19·8. | |
| 50 | †EÐELVVLF REX | †ΟΣΝVND NONET·Λ· Wt. 20·2. | Osmund. |
| 51 | †EFLVVLED EX | Type xii. †NEREBEVER MONET Wt. 19·5. [Pl. III. 2.] | Herebearht. |
| 52 | †EFLVVLEH E:† | Type xiii. †VEREBEALD MONT Wt. 19·5. [Pl. III. 3.] | Herebeald. |
| 53 | †EÐELVVLF RE† | NYNBEVRHT ΠΟΝΕVT (Broken.) | Hunbearht. |
| 54 | „ REX | †LIAVA ΠΟΝΕΤΑ Wt. 20·3. | Liaba. |
| 55 | „ „ | ΟΣNVND NONETA· Wt. 19·8. | Osmund. |
| 56 | †EÐELVV.. REX | .ΟΣMVND NONET (Fragment.) | |
| 57 | †EÐELVVLF REX | Type xiv. †DIAR ILONITA Wt. 17·4. | Diar. |
| 58 | †EÐELVVL·F RE..† | †NEREBEAL:D ΠΘNET Wt. 20·6. | Herebeald. |
| 59 | †EÐELVVLF REX | †ΠΛΗΝΑ ΠΟΝΕΤΑ Wt. 20·1. [Pl. III. 4.] | Manna. |
| 60 | „ REX | †ΟΣΠVND MONETA Wt. 19·2. | Osmund. |
| 61 | EÐELVVLF REX | Type xv. †EÐELHERE Wt. 20·2. [Pl. III. 5.] | Eðelhere. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|---|---|------------|
| 62 | EÐELVVLF REX | ‡EÐELEHRE (Broken.) | |
| 63 | ‡AÐEÐELVVLF REX | Type xvii. † O N ‡DEGBEA R T E <i>Var.</i> Each letter in angles between three pellets. Wt. 20·5. [Pl. III. 6.] | Degbearht. |
| 64 | ‡AÐEÐELVVLF REX <i>Var.</i> Head diademed. | ‡DIARM ON ETA W O A O Wt. 20·1. | Diar. |
| 65 | " " | ‡DVDVI NE MO N E T A Wt. 19·2. | Duduine. |
| 66 | " " | ‡EÐELGE : ARD MO N E T A <i>Var.</i> Each letter in angles between two pellets. Wt. 22·5. | Eðelgeard. |
| 67 | " " | ‡EÐELM OD MO N E T A Wt. 22·1. | Eðelmod. |
| 68 | " " | ‡EÐELN OD MO N E T A Wt. 19·3. | Eðelnoð. |
| 69 | ‡AÐELVVLF " | ‡HVNBET RHT MO N E T A Wt. 19·0. | Hunbearht. |
| 70 | ‡AÐELVVLF " | ‡HVNBET RHT MO N E T A Wt. 19·5. | |
| 71 | " " | ‡HVNBET AR H[T] MONETA (Broken.) | |
| 72 | " " | ‡HVNR ED MO N E T A Wt. 18·2. | Hundred. |
| 73 | " " | ‡MANI NC MO N E T A Wt. 20·3. | Manine. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|--|---|-------------------------|
| 74 | †ÆDELVVL F REX <i>Var.</i> Head diademed. | †MAN : NV MO NET A Wt. 20·0. | Manna. |
| 75 | " " | †TIRVA LD MO NET A Wt. 22·7. | Tiruald. |
| 76 | " <i>Var.</i> Head diademed. | †TORHT VLF MO NET A Wt. 21·0. | Torhtulf. |
| 77 | " " | †VERMV ND MO NET A Wt. 20·7. | Uermund. |
| | <i>Type xviii.</i> | | |
| 78 | †ÆDELVVL REX | †BRID TONETA Wt. 21·4. | Brid. |
| 79 | †ÆDELVVL F REX | †VVILHEAH <i>Var.</i> Three pellets around central letter. Wt. 20·6. [Pl. III. 7.] | Uuilheah or Wilheah. |
| 80 | " " | †PILHEAH TONETA <i>Var.</i> Three pellets around central letter. Wt. 18·0. | |
| | <i>Type xix.</i> | | |
| 81 | . . EDELVVL F [REX] | †TAN [NIN] C T (Fragment.) [Pl. III. 8.] | Mannine. |
| | <i>Type xx.</i> | | |
| 82 | †ÆDELYYL F REX | †DVN MONETA Wt. 18·3. [Pl. III. 9.] | Dun. |
| | <i>Type xxi.</i> | | |
| 83 | †EDELVVL F REX | †BEAGTVND Wt. 19·0. [Pl. III. 10.] | Beagmund. |
| 84 | " " | †BEAGTVND Wt. 20·0. | |
| 85 | " " | †BEA[C]TVVND (Broken.) | |

| No. | Oblverse. | Reverse. | Moneys. |
|-----|---------------|--|-----------------------------|
| 86 | EÐELVVLF REX | ‡VVVELMHEARD T Wt. 19·7. | Uuelmheard. |
| 87 | ‡AEDELYLF REX | Type xxii. ‡DVN TONETA [Pl. III. 11.] Wt. 19·0. | Dun. |
| 88 | ‡AEDELYLF REX | ‡DYYN TONETA Wt. 19·2. | |
| 89 | ‡EÐELYLF REX | Type xxiii. ‡EÐELHERE (Chipped.) [Pl. III. 12.] | Eðelhere. |
| 90 | " " | ‡YYELHHEARD Wt. 18·2. | Uuelheard or Uuelmheard. |

AETHELBALD.

SUCC. IN WESSEX, A.D. 856; IN KENT, A.D. 858; DIED A.D. 860 OR 861.

Moneyers.

Beahmund. *Torhtulf.*

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|--|---|-----------|
| 1 | <i>Bust r. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.</i> †ÆDELBALD REX | <i>Inscription upon limbs and between angles of cross formed of beaded lines.</i> † O Σ N TORHT Λ E Δ V L Δ | Torhtulf. |
| | | (Montagu Coll.) Wt. 19·7. | |
| 2 | " " | " | Wt. 18·0. |
| 3 | " " | " | Wt. 19·8. |

Four specimens of the coinage of this monarch have been met with, three of these are in existence, but the fourth has disappeared. Of the existing specimens one is in the possession of Mr. Hyman Montagu (see No. 1): it came from the collection of Mr. William Brice, who purchased it some twelve years ago of Mr. Webster, the dealer. The second known specimen (see No 2), originally from the Gibbs collection, also formerly belonged to Mr. Montagu, but was disposed of in his sale of Duplicates, 7th May, 1888; whilst the third (see No. 3) is in the possession of Messrs. Spink & Sons, the dealers. As all these three specimens are from the same die, some doubt is entertained of their genuineness. The fourth and missing specimen is figured in Hawkins' *Silver Coins of England*, No. 168, who gave it upon the authority of a plate engraved under the auspices of Mr. John White; but it is further stated by Ruding (vol. i. p. 124) that Mr. Taylor Combe saw this coin in the collection of Mr. Austin and was satisfied as to its authenticity. This coin is of the same type as those above described, but was struck by the moneyer *Beahmund*.

AETHELBEARHT.

SUCCESSION IN KENT, &c.* A.D. 858; IN WESSEX A.D. 861; DIED A.D. 866.

Moneyers.

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Aðel-, see Eðel-. | Heabearht [=Herebearht?]. |
| Bademund | Heretheard, |
| Badenoð. | Herefreð. |
| Beagmund or Bealimund. | Heregeard. |
| Biarnmod [or Biarnnoð]. | Hermund. |
| Biarnuine. | Hunbearht. |
| Burnuald. | Hunred. |
| Cealward [Cealheard?]. | Liaising. |
| Cnred. | Luceman or Lycean? |
| Cenueald. | Manine [Mannine]. |
| Cunefreð [cf. Cynfreð]. | Noðulf. |
| Dealla. | Osbearht. |
| Degbearht. | Oshere. |
| Deglaf. | Sefred or Selfred. |
| Denemund. | Selered [=Selfred?]. |
| Diarmod. | Sigehere. |
| Du-uuine. | Torlithmund. |
| Eadulf. | Torlithulf. |
| Ealdred. | Uermund? |
| Eðelgeard | Uilthmund [Uiolthmund]. |
| Eðelhere. | Uinoð [Uihoð?]. |
| Eðelnoð. | Ulanceard. |
| Eðelred. | Ulfheard. |
| Eðelueald. | Unbearht or Uynbearht [cf. Hunbearht]. |
| Eðelulf. | Wilnoð [=Uinoð?]. |
| Eðered [=Eðelred?]. | |

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.

| Obverse. | Reverse. |
|--|---|
| <i>Type i.</i> | |
| Bust r., hair unbound. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust. | Moneyer's name, &c., upon limbs and between angles of cross formed of beaded lines. |
| [Cf. Pl. IV. 1.] | |

(Similar to Aethelwulf, *Type xvii.*)

| <i>Type ii.</i> | |
|--|---|
| Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust. | Floriated cross with leaf in each angle. Around, inscription between two circles. |
| [Cf. Pl. IV. 2.] | |

* 16 Kent, Essex, Surrey and Sussex.

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|---------|-----------------|---|-------------|
| Type i. | | | |
| 1 | †ÆDELBEARHT REX | † B A D E M V N D M | Bademund. |
| | | Wt. 20·2. | |
| 2 | " | †B A D E N O D M O N E · T · A · | Badenoð. |
| | | Wt. 18·2. | |
| 3 | " | †B E A D M V N D M O N E T A | Beagmund or |
| | | Wt. 18·8. | Beahmund. |
| 4 | " | †B E A H T V N D M O N E T A | |
| | | Wt. 22·8. | |
| 5 | " | †B E A H M V N D M O N E T A | |
| | | Wt. 19·7. | |
| 6 | " | †B I A R N M : O D M O : N E · T A · | Biarmod. |
| | | Wt. 20·8. | |
| 7 | " | †B I A R N V I N E M O N E T A | Biaruine. |
| | | Wt. 18·4. | |
| 8 | " | †B V R N V A L D M O N E T A Dot in each angle of cross. (Chipped.) | Burnuald. |
| | | | |
| 9 | " | †C E A L E A R D M O N E T A | Cealred. |
| | | Wt. 20·0. | |
| 10 | " | †C E N R E D M O N E T A | Cenred. |
| | | Wt. 20·0. | |
| 11 | " | †C E N V E A L D M O N E T A | Cenwald. |
| | | Wt. 23·9. | |
| 12 | " | †C V N E F R E D M O N E T A | Cunefred. |
| | | Wt. 18·0. | |
| 13 | " | †C V N E F R E D M O N E T A | |
| | | Wt. 21·0. | |
| 14 | " | †D E A L : L A M O N E T A | Dealla. |
| | | Wt. 19·6. | |
| 15 | " | †D E G B E A R H T M O N E T A | Degbearht. |
| | | Wt. 21·6. | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|----------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 16 | †ÆDELBEAHT REX | †DECL: AF MONETA Wt. 22·2. | Deglaf. |
| 17 | " " | †DENEM VND TO NETA Wt. 21·5. | Denemund. |
| 18 | " " | †DIARM OD MONETÆ Wt. 18·7. | Diarmod. |
| 19 | " " | " " " Wt. 20·4. | |
| 20 | " " | †DVDVI NE MONETA Wt. 21·5. | Duduine. |
| 21 | †ÆDEBEAHT REX | †EADLF MONETA (Chipped.) | Eadulf. |
| 22 | †ÆDELBEAHT REX | †EALDR ED MONETÆ (Chipped.) | Ealdred. |
| 23 | " " | †EDELGE ARD MONETA Wt. 19·4. | Ezelgeard. |
| 24 | " " | †EDELH ERE MONETA Wt. 19·8. | Eelhere. |
| 25 | " " | †EDELN OD MONETA (Chipped.) | Eelnoð. |
| 26 | " " | †EDELR ED MONETA Wt. 18·0. | Eelred. |
| 27 | " " | †EDELRE ED MONETA Wt. 20·0. | |
| 28 | " " | †EÐER ED MONETA Wt. 21·1. | Eðered [= Eelred?]. |
| 29 | " " | †EDELVE ALD TO NETA Wt. 24·5. | Eelueald. |
| 30 | " " | †EDELV :LF MONETA Wt. 19·3. | Eelulf. |
| 31 | " " | †HEABEAHT TO NETA Wt. 23·0. | Heabearht [= Herebearht?]. |
| 32 | †ÆDLBEAHT REX | †HEREBE ALD MO: NETÆ: Wt. 14·8. | Herebeald. |
| 33 | †ÆDELBEAHT REX | †HEREFR ED TO NETA Wt. 20·8. | Herefreð. |
| 34 | " " | †HEREGEA RD MONETA Wt. 18·8. | Heregeard. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|-----------------|---|---------------------------|
| 35 | †ÆDELBEARHT REX | †HEREMV ND MO NETĀ Wt. 17·6. [Pl. IV. 1.] | Heremund. |
| 36 | " | †HVNBET RHT MO NETĀ Wt. 18·0. | Hunbearht. |
| 37 | " | †HVNRE ED MO NETĀ Wt. 18·6. | Hundred. |
| 38 | " | Var. N...E...TĀ " " " Wt. 19·6. | |
| 39 | " | " " " Wt. 21·7. | |
| 40 | " | †LIABBI: NC MO NETĀ Wt. 22·6. | Liabineg. |
| 41 | " | †LIABIN CG MO NETĀ Wt. 18·4. | |
| 42 | " | †LVCEM AN TO NETĀ Wt. 17·5. | Luceman (Lyceeman?). |
| 43 | " | †MANI: NC MO NETĀ Wt. 21·3. | Manine. |
| 44 | " | †NOÐV LF: MO NETĀ Wt. 20·0. | Noðulf. |
| 45 | " | †OSBET RHT MO NETĀ Wt. 20·5. | Osbearht. |
| 46 | " | †OSHE RE TO NETĀ Wt. 15·7. | Oshere. |
| 47 | " | †OSHE RE MO NETĀ Wt. 21·7. | |
| 48 | " | †SEFR: ED MO NETĀ Wt. 18·6. | Sefred (or Selfred?). |
| 49 | " | †SELER: ED MO NETĀ (Chipped.) | Selered (or Selfred?). |
| 50 | " | †SIGEHRE RE MO NETĀ Wt. 19·0. | Sigehere. |
| 51 | " | †TORHTM VND TO NETĀ Wt. 19·4. | Torhtmund. |
| 52 | " | †TORHT VLF MO NETĀ Wt. 19·1. | Torhtulf. |
| 53 | " | †VERMV ND MO NETĀ (Chipped.) | Uermund. |

| No. | | Oblverse | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|----------|---|---------------|---|--|
| 54 | | ÆDELBEAHT REX | •VIHVM VND MONETA <i>Var.</i> Annulet in centre of cross. Wt. 21·9. | Uilhmund. |
| 55 | " | RE | •VIINH: OÐ MONETA <i>Var.</i> Pellet in centre of cross. (Broken.) | Uinoð [Uilnoð?]. |
| 56 | " | REX | •VLANCAE RD TO NETA Wt. 21·4. | Ulaneard. |
| 57 | " | " | •VVLFEA RD MONETA Wt. 21·3. | Ulfheard. |
| 58 | " | " | •VVLFHE AR DM ONETA Wt. 21·6. | |
| 59 | " | " | •VVLFHE ARD MONETA Wt. 19·6. | |
| 60 | " | " | •VVNBET RI MONETA Wt. 18·3. | Unbearht or Uynbearht [cf. Hunbearht]. |
| Type ii. | | | | |
| 61 | | ÆDELBEAHT REX | •CENVEALD MONETA [Pl. IV. 2.] | Cenwald. |
| 62 | " | " | •CVNEFRED MONETA (Chipped.) | Cunefred. |
| 63 | " | " | •OSHERE MONETA Wt. 19·8. | Oshere. |
| 64 | " | " | •TOR[HTMV]ND MONETA (Broken.) | Torlmund. |

AETHELRED I.

SUCC. IN WESSEX, A.D. 863; IN KENT, A.D. 866; DIED A.D. 871.

Moneyers.

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Æðel-, <i>see</i> Eþel-. | Ella. |
| Beorneah or Biarneah [Beornhae]. | Eþelred. |
| Beornhae [cf. Beorneah]. | Heahmod. |
| Biarmod. | Hercheald. |
| Burgnoð. | Hereulf. |
| Cuðhelm. | Hussa. |
| Dealla. | Liabine[g]. |
| Deneuald. | Lulla. |
| Diarulf. | Mann. |
| Diga. | Manninc. |
| Dudda, Dudd. | Oshere. |
| Dunn. | Torlhtmund. |
| Elbere. | Uuine. |

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.

| Obverse. | Reverse. |
|--|--|
| <i>Type i.</i> | |
| Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust. | Moneyer's name, &c., in three lines across field; upper and lower portions enclosed in lunettes. |
| [Cf. Pl. IV. 3.] | |
| <i>Type i. var. a.</i> | |
| Same. | Similar: inscription divided by two lines with curved ends. |
| <i>Type ii.</i> | |
| Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust. | Moneyer's name, &c., in four lines across field, divided by three straight lines; the upper and lower ones with curved ends. |
| [Cf. Pl. IV. 4.] | |
| <i>Type iii.</i> | |
| Façade of Christian temple. Around, inscription.* | Cross crosslet, pellet in each angle. Around, inscription between two circles. |
| [Cf. Pl. IV. 5.] | |
| <i>Type iii. var. a.</i> | |
| Façade of Christian temple, &c., same as the preceding but of rude work. | Cross patée, pellet in each angle. Around, inscription between two circles. |
| [Cf. Pl. IV. 6.] | |

* Comp. "Xristiano Religio" coins of Charlemagne, Louis the Pious, &c. The façade on these coins is probably that of St. Peter's at Rome.

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|----------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|-----------|
| SERIES A. WITH BUST. | | | |
| <i>Type i.</i> | | | |
| 1 | †ÆDELRED REX | HMO BIARNEA NETA | Wt. 15·5. |
| 2 | „ REX | „ Var. HMO | Wt. 20·8. |
| 3 | †ÆDELRED REX | DMO BIARNMO NETA | Wt. 19·5. |
| 4 | †ÆDELRED REX | DMO BIARNMO NETA | Wt. 19·0. |
| 5 | „ | ” Var. DMO | Wt. 20·0. |
| 6 | „ | OD MO BIARNM NETA | Wt. 19·4. |
| 7 | †ÆDELRED REX | D MON BIARNMO ETA .. | Wt. 18·7. |
| 8 | †ÆDELRED REX | ·D MO .. BVRNO ·NETA .. | Wt. 17·5. |
| 9 | †ÆDELRED M REX | . MON. DEALLA .ETA . | Wt. 19·4. |
| 10 | ÆDELRED REX | . D MO. DENEAL .NETA . | Wt. 18·6. |
| 11 | †ÆDELRED REX | . F MON DIARVL .ETA . | Wt. 19·0. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 12 | ÆÐLRED REX- | MΩN +DIGA::: ETA· | Wt. 18·6. Diga. |
| 13 | ÆÐELRED REX | MON DVDDA ETA | Wt. 17·0. Dudda. |
| 14 | " " | ·MΩN· DVDDA ·ETA· | Wt. 18·3. |
| 15 | " " | " | Var. No pellets. Wt. 21·9. |
| 16 | ÆÐLEDI RE | ..MON.. DVDDA ..ETA.. | (Chipped.) |
| 17 | ÆÐELRED REX | MON DVNN ETA | Wt. 19·5. Dunn. |
| 18 | " " | ..MON: DVNN ETA: | Wt. 23·9. |
| 19 | " " | ..MON: DVNN: ETA.. | Wt. 20·0. |
| 20 | " " | MON ELBERE ETA | Wt. 23·4. Elbere. |
| 21 | " " | " | Var. MΩN Wt. 20·8. |
| 22 | " " | MON. ELBERE ·ETA· | Wt. 19·8. |
| 23 | " " | :MON: ELLAN: :ETA: | Wt. 19·0. Ella. |
| 24 | " " | MON ÆÐELRED ETA | Wt. 15·5. Æðelred. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|--------------|--|-------------------------|
| 25 | ‡ÆDELRED REX | MON ÆDELRED ETA | Wt. 17·7. |
| 26 | " " | " Var. MΩN Wt. 20·3. | |
| 27 | " " | D MO ÆDELRE NETA | Wt. 19·8. |
| 28 | " " | LD MO HEREBEA NETA | Wt. 18·0. Herebeald. |
| 29 | " " | MΩN HEREVLF ETA | Wt. 18·5. Hereulf. |
| 30 | " " | MON LIABINC ETA | Wt. 18·3. Liabine. |
| 31 | ‡ÆDELRED " | MΩN. LVLLA: ETA | Wt. 18·0. Lulla. |
| 32 | ‡ÆDELRED REX | MON MANN ETA | Wt. 19·7. Mann. |
| 33 | " " | .MON. .MANN. .ETA. [Pl. IV. 3.] | Wt. 19·7. |
| 34 | " " | " Var. MΩN Wt. 18·0. | |
| 35 | " " | " Var. .MΩN. .ETA Wt. 18·7. | |
| 36 | " " | " Var. (:MΩN:) (:ETA:) Wt. 17·8. | |
| 37 | " " | MON MANNING ETA | Wt. 18·4. Mannine. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|----------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 38 | ÆTHEDELRED REX | MON MANINE ETA | Wt. 20·5. |
| 39 | „ „ „ | „ Var. MANINE Wt. 20·2. | |
| 40 | „ „ „ | MON OSHERE ETA | Oshore. Wt. 16·7. |
| 41 | „ „ „ | ND MO TORHTMV NETA | Torhtmund. Wt. 17·2. |
| 42 | „ „ „ | ND M TORHTMV ONETA | Wt. 18·5. |
| 43 | „ „ „ | ..MON. VVINE: ..ETA.. | Uuine. Wt. 19·8. |
| Type ii. | | | |
| 44 | ÆTHEDELRE D REX | CVÐHEL MMONE TA [Pl. IV. 4.] | Cuðhelm. Wt. 20·0. |
| 45 | ÆTHEDELRED REX | TORHT VNDMON ET | Torhtmund. Wt. 18·0. |

SERIES B. WITHOUT BUST.

| | | | |
|----|-------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| | | Type iii. * | |
| 46 | Æ·Ð·E·L·R·E·D REX | ÆHEΛ·ΗΗΟΔ MT [Pl. IV. 5.] | Heahmod. Wt. 21·5. |
| 47 | Æ·Ð·E·L·R·E·D· RE | +BEΩRNΗΙΛΕ [Pl. IV. 6.] | Beornhae. Wt. 21·6. |

* See Vol. I, p. 94.

AELFRED.

SUCCESSION A.D. 871; DIED A.D. 901.

Monarchs.

| | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Abenel. | Dunnine or Dunine (Canterbury). |
| Aduard [Eadward?]. | Eadholm. |
| Ælfstan or Elfstan (London). | Eadstan. |
| Ælfwald or Elfwald. | Eadwald, Eadwulf, &c. (Canterbury). |
| Æmelaf [or Æmelif?] (Roiseng). | Eadweard [cf. Aduard]. |
| Æmelstan or Efelstan (Canterbury). | Eadwulf. |
| Æmered or Efered (Canterbury). | Eaetan [= Eadstan]. |
| Ætel-, see also Evel-. | Ealdwulf. |
| Aluuada? [Alunald or Luda?] | Ecberht. |
| Ætelulf [= Ætelulf]. | Eenulf or Eewulf. |
| Beagstan. | Edeulf [or Edwulf?] (Canterbury). |
| Beormnaer or Beornmer. | Efelstan [= Efelstan]. |
| Beornred or Bernred (Canterbury). | Elhere. |
| Berehold or Berneald [cf. Bernuald, &c.]. | Elda. |
| Berltere. | Elfstan (Canterbury). |
| Beriuald, Bernald, Bernuald, Biarn- uald, Birnuald, Burnuald or Byrn- uald, &c. (Canterbury, Oxford). | Elf-, see also Ælf-. |
| Biareð [or Biarnred?]. | Eli (Bath). |
| Biarnuulf. | Erienuald. |
| Biarnred, Biornred (Canterbury). | E'elshah. |
| Birnred [= Bernred for Biarnred, &c.]. | E'elmod. |
| Birned, see Birnred. | E'elmund. |
| Boga. | E'elred. |
| Bosa. | E'eluine (Canterbury). |
| Briðard. | E'elulf. |
| Bruned [for Biarnred?] (Canterbury). | E'el-, see also Æ'el-. |
| Buga [= Boga?]. | E'elered, see Æ'elered. |
| Burymod. | Ferlun? |
| Burnhere or Byrnhere. | Foleard. |
| Burnelm or Byrnelm. | Franbald. |
| Cenred. | Garuine? |
| Cerman? (Canterbury). | Gelda. |
| Cialmod or Ciolmod [Ciolnoð?]. | Giodwulf [= Cielwulf]. |
| Cialulf or Cioluulf. | Goda. |
| Ciresrien or Heirsric? | Gu here. |
| Cudberht and Cu' berht. | Hablibere [= Berehold or Berchold]. |
| Cuneulf or Cyneulf. | Healf? |
| Cu' unlf. | Heauulf (London). |
| Dealinc or Dealing. | Hebecca? |
| Dealla, Dela, &c. | Helican? |
| Deigmund. | Herbald. |
| Diarald or Diarualld. | Herebert or Heribert (Lincoln). |
| Diarhalum. | Hereferd or Hereferð (Canterbury). |
| Diarmund. | Heremod. |
| Diarualld (Canterbury). | Heremund. |
| Dodd. | Hereulf. |
| Dudu, Duwe. | Hunberht. |
| Dudig. | Hunfreð (Canterbury). |
| Duine for Dunnine. | Ida? |
| Dunna or Dunn. | Iudelbard. |
| | Lisbina. |
| | Liuwald. |
| | Luba or Lude [Lyde]. |

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Ludeea or Ludig. | Simun. |
| Lulla. | Stefanus. |
| Luning. | Tata. |
| Mannine. | Tidbald. |
| Moelf? | Tilefein [Tilenine?]. |
| Nebeca [Hebeca]. | Tileunine (London). |
| Osgeard. | Tileuoe [Tileuuinc?]. |
| Oshere. | Tiruald or Tirueald (Canterbury). |
| Osric. | Torhtmund. |
| Osuulf. | Uigbald or Uuigbald. |
| Regingæd [<i>Regingær</i>]. | Uuine. |
| Resaud? (Canterbury). | Uuiniger, Uuinier, &c. |
| Særís? | Uulfard. |
| Samson. | Uulfred or Uulfreð. |
| Sefreð. | Uuynberht or Wynberht. |
| Sigestef, Siestef, &c. | Wiard. |
| Sigeuald. | |

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type i.

| | |
|--|---|
| Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust. | Moneyer's name, &c., in three lines, across field; upper and lower portions enclosed in lunettes. |
|--|---|

[Cf. Pl. VI. 1-2.]

Type i. var. a.

| | |
|-------|--|
| Same. | Similar: lunettes broken in centre of curve. |
|-------|--|

[Cf. Pl. VI. 3.]

Type i. var. b.

| | |
|------|---|
| Same | Similar: lunettes broken at the angles. |
|------|---|

[Cf. Pl. VI. 4.]

Type i. var. c.

| | |
|-------|---|
| Same. | Similar: inscription divided by two lines with curved ends. |
|-------|---|

[Cf. Pl. VI. 5.]

Type ii.

| | |
|--|--|
| Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription, divided by bust; inner circle. | Moneyer's name, &c., within and without leaves of quatrefoil; over which, cross pattée with circle in centre and wedges in angles. |
|--|--|

[Cf. Pl. VI. 6.]

| Obverse. | Reverse. |
|---|---|
| <i>Type iii.</i> | |
| <i>Inscription arranged to form a cross; in each angle of cross, a compartment containing a trefoil slipped, and in centre, square compartment containing circle.</i> | <i>Open quatrefoil ornament with quatrefoil in centre; leaves (sepals) in cusps; moneyer's name, &c., in compartments of quatrefoil.</i> |
|  |  |
| [Num. Chron., vol. v. p. 14.] | |
| <i>Type iv.</i> | |
| <i>Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.</i> | <i>Two rude figures (Roman Emperors) facing; globe between them; above, rude bust with wings (angel). Around, inscription.</i> |
|  |  |
| [Montagu Coll.] | |
| <i>Type v.</i> | |
| <i>Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription, divided by bust.</i> | <i>Cross pattee within lozenge, from each angle of which issues a beaded straight line extending to edge of coin and dividing moneyer's name, &c.; crossbar at each angle of lozenge.</i> |
| [Cf. Pl. VI. 7.] | |
| <i>Type v. var. a.</i> | |
| <i>Same.</i> | <i>Similar: no crossbar at angles of lozenge.</i> |
| [Cf. Pl. VI. 8.] | |
| <i>Type v. var. b</i> | |
| <i>Same.</i> | <i>Similar: limb of cross moline T at each side of lozenge.</i> |
| [Cf. Pl. VI. 9.] | |

* coins (solidi) of this type were first struck by Valentinian I. A.D. 364-375 (see Vol. I. p. 2, Pl. 1, after 2). The specimen in Mr. Montagu's collection is unique.

| Obverse. | Reverse. |
|----------|----------|
|----------|----------|

Type vi.

| | |
|--|--|
| Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription.* | Name of mint in monogram (Londonia): ornaments in field. |
|--|--|

[Cf. Pl. V. 2-6.]

Type vii.

| | |
|---|--|
| Very rude bust r. Around, moneyer's name. | Name of mint in monogram (Londonia): ornaments in field. |
|---|--|

[Cf. Pl. V. 7.]

Type viii.

| | |
|---|--|
| Rude bust r., diademed. Around, moneyer's name. | Name of mint in monogram (Lineolla): ornaments in field. |
|---|--|

[Cf. Pl. IV. 14.]

Type ix.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription. | Name of mint in monogram (Londonia) between moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field: ornaments in field. |
|---|---|

[Cf. Pl. V. 8.]

Type x.

| | |
|--|---|
| Small cross pattée. Around, inscription in four divisions. | Name of mint in monogram (Londonia) between moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field: small cross pattée before and after monogram. |
|--|---|



[Num. Chron., 1870, Pl. iv. 8.]

Type xi.

| | |
|--|--|
| Small cross pattée. Around, inscription in four divisions between two circles. | Name of moneyer in monogram FBE between name of mint (Lineolla) in two lines across field. |
|--|--|

[Cf. Pl. V. 1.]

* A Penny of this type, of barbarous fabric, with bust to left, was in the Murchison Collection. It is described in the Sale Catalogue, 1866, No. 189.

| Obverse. | Reverse. |
|--|---|
| <i>Type xii.</i> | |
| Bust r. Around, inscription | Name of mint in monogram R ^E (Roiseng?) between moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field. |
| [Cf. Pl. V. 12.] | |
| <i>Type xiii.</i> | |
| Small cross pattée. Around, names of king and mint (Dorobernia) between two circles. | In centre A . Around, name of St. Eadmund between two circles. |
| [Cf. Pl. IV. 8.] | |
| <i>Type xiii. var. a.</i> | |
| Similar: name of king only. | Same. |
| [Cf. Pl. VI. 10.] | |
| <i>Type xiv.</i> | |
| Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles, generally in three or four divisions. | Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field: ornaments. |
| [Cf. Pl. VI. 11-15.] | |
| <i>Type xv.</i> | |
| Small cross pattée. Around, inscription in three divisions and between two circles. | Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field, divided by three crosses pattées. |
| [Cf. Pl. VI. 16-17.] | |
| <i>Type xvi.</i> | |
| Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles. | C V T at extremities of even-limbed N cross: REX in angles |
| [Cf. Pl. VI. 18.] | |
| <i>Type xvii.</i> | |
| Small cross pattée. Around, names of king and mint (Dorobernia) between two circles. | Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field: ornaments. |
| [Cf. Pl. IV. 9-11.] | |
| <i>Type xviii.</i> | |
| Names of king and mint (Orsnaforda) in three lines across field: ornaments | Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field, divided by three crosses pattées: ornaments. |
| [Cf. Pl. V. 9-10.] | |

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type xix.

Names of king and mint (Orsnaforda) in three lines across field: ornaments.

Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field, divided by long cross on two steps, sideways; pellets in angles of cross: ornaments.*

[Cf. Pl. V. 11.]

Type xx.

Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription.

T limbs extended by beaded lines to edge of coin dividing name of mint, &c. (Gleawaceaster).

[Cf. Pl. IV. 13.]

Type xxi.

Name of king, &c., in four lines across field.

First three letters of mint (Exanceaster and Winechester) in pale: ornaments.

[Cf. Pl. IV. 12 and V. 13.]

Type xxii.

Name of king, &c., in four lines across field.

Name of moneyer, &c., in two lines across field: in field, pellets.

[Cf. Pl. V. 14-15.]

Type xxiii.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles and frequently in three divisions.

Moneyer's name and mint (Baſan) in two lines across field: ornaments.

[Cf. Pl. IV. 7.]

* In the Cuerdale find was a Halfpenny of this type. It is a debased imitation, the cross having no steps, and the legends being blundered. It is figured in the *Num. Chron.* vol. v. p. 102.

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| SERIES A. WITH NAME OF MINT. | | | |
| BAÐAN. | | | |
| [Bath.] | | | |
| <i>Type</i> xxiii. | | | |
| HALFPENNY. | | | |
| 1 | HER · EDR | ELI (or EIL?) BAÐ | Eli. Wt. 8·5. [Pl. IV. 7.] |
| DOROBERNIA. | | | |
| [Canterbury.] | | | |
| <i>Type</i> xiii. | | | |
| (ST. EADMUND.) | | | |
| 2 | ÆLFRED REX D·O | ÆSC EADMVIIRE [Pl. IV. 8.] | Wt. 18·3. No Moneyer. |
| <i>Type</i> xvii. | | | |
| 3 | ÆLFDER D·F· O·R·O | BIRER ÆM·F | Biard (Biarnred?). Wt. 20·5. |
| 4 | ÆLFR·F· RE·F· D·O·R·O | BIRIV ÆLDM·F | Birnuald or Burnuald. Wt. 24·0. |
| 5 | ÆLFRED RF·F· O·R·O | BIRIV ÆDN·F | Wt. 20·7. |
| 6 | ÆLFRED REX D·O·R·O | BVRNV ÆLDM·F | Wt. 22·7. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|--|----------------------------|--|
| 7 | ÆLFRED REX DOR ^Ω | BYRNV ALDM ^Ω | Wt. 22·4. |
| 8 | „ „ DOR ^Ω | BARNV ALDM ^Ω | Wt. 25·3. |
| 9 | ÆLFRED REX DOR ^Ω | BARNV LDM ^Ω | Wt. 23·5. |
| 10 | „ „ „ | DIARV ALDM ^Ω | Diaruald. Wt. 24·6. [Pl. IV. 9.] |
| 11 | ÆLFRED REX DOR ^Ω | „ | Wt. 21·9. |
| 12 | „ „ DOR ^Ω | „ | Wt. 23·4. |
| 13 | ÆLFRED REX D ^Ω R ^Ω | „ | Wt. 23·4. |
| 14 | ÆRDIVERI ^Ω EVIOR ^Ω | DIARV ALDI ^Ω | Wt. 19·6. |
| 15 | ÆLFRED REX DOR ^Ω | DIARVA LDM ^Ω | Wt. 22·6. |
| 16 | „ RD ^Ω X DOR ^Ω | DIARVA LDM ^Ω | Wt. 24·0. |
| 17 | ÆLFRED REX D ^Ω | DIARI ALD ^Ω | Wt. 18·5. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 18 | ÆLFRED REX D ^Ω D ^Ω | DLARD FDM ^Ω | Wt. 23·7. |
| 19 | ÆLFRED REX D ^Ω R ^Ω | DVNNI NEM ^Ω | Dunmine. |
| 20 | " " " | DVNNI NEM ^Ω | Wt. 22·2. |
| 21 | ÆLFRED REX D ^Ω R ^Ω | EADV ALM ^Ω | Eaduald. |
| 22 | ÆLFRED REX D ^Ω R ^Ω | EDELST ANM ^Ω | E ^Ω elstan. |
| 23 | ÆLFRED REX D ^Ω R ^Ω | ," Var. ornaments, | Wt. 23·5. |
| 24 | ÆLFRED REX D ^Ω R ^Ω | EDELZT ANM ^Ω : | Wt. 23·3. |
| 25 | " " " | HEREF REDM ^Ω | Herefreð (Hereferð). |
| 26 | " " " | HVHFR EÐM ^Ω | Wt. 23·0. |
| 27 | ÆLFRED REX D ^Ω R ^Ω | TIRVA LDM ^Ω | Hunfreð. |
| | | | Tiruald. |
| | | | Wt. 22·7. |

| No. | Cbverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|
| BLUNDERED PENNIES.* | | | |
| 28 | NVDED + EFDORO | BÆRN EDEM + | Biarnred? |
| | | | Wt. 23·0. |
| 29 | HELEDRHVORO | BVRE EÐM + | Wt. 20·6. |
| | | | |
| 30 | HELFRDEVREVORO | BVREH EÐEN + | Wt. 20·0. |
| | | | |
| 31 | HERDELNVORO | BVRE IDM + | Wt. 20·6. |
| | | | |
| 32 | HELFDERDE + ORO | BITER EÐM + | Wt. 22·2. |
| | | | |
| 33 | HERDNEAREOROB | BRÆLA EDIM + | Wt. 21·7. |
| | | | |
| 34 | HELFRDEVNOROC | BRVEI EDM + | Wt. 21·6. |
| | | | |
| 35 | HELFDREVDORO | BRVII EDM + | Wt. 19·5. |
| | | | |
| 36 | HELFHRVDOROER | BRVN EDM + | Wt. 20·7. |

* The names of the moneyers in this series are nearly always blundered and can only conjecturally be restored.

| No. | Oblverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|-----------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| 37 | †EDRNEÐVΓIÐRØ | BRVN EDM‡ | Wt. 18·6. |
| 38 | †REDØRØNDRND | BREV EDM‡ | Wt. 23·2. |
| 39 | †IREDRIDE†RØ | BREIE EDM‡ | Wt. 18·0. |
| 40 | †ERDELNVØRØ | BREN EDM‡ | Wt. 22·4. |
| 41 | †ELFRDREVØRØ | BRNA EDM‡ | Wt. 21·0. |
| 42 | †ELFDRFR DØRØ | BDEIE IRI‡ | Wt. 20·5. |
| 43 | NDRNR†REÐØRØ | RVRV EBM‡ | Biarnred or Biarmwald? |
| 44 | †ERERDEVØRØE | BVRV EDM‡ | Wt. 24·4. |
| 45 | †ELFHRVDØRØER | BREIL EDM‡ | Wt. 20·6. |
| 46 | †ELERED RE† ØRØ | BDVE CIM‡ | Wt. 23·2. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 47 | ÆLFRDVOROEN | BEVEI EÐMꝝ | Wt. 23·6. |
| 48 | TRDIVEPIHEVIORO | BERVHL EÐMꝝ | Wt. 20·0. |
| 49 | ÆGERDEV · NORO | BERIV EÐMꝝ | Wt. 24·6. |
| 50 | AFFCRꝝ R · EX DORO | BIHRNI ANDMꝝ | Wt. 21·7. |
| 51 | ÆCVNIOROEDR | BIRIN ADIIꝝ | Wt. 18·5. |
| 52 | ÆLFRECX REX DORO | BIRIV ALDMꝝ | Biarnuald or Birnuald. |
| 53 | VENDA · C · RECDORO | " | Wt. 22·0. |
| 54 | ÆHΓꝝ REX DORO | " | Wt. 23·5. |
| 55 | VNDPꝝ FLIDORO | BIRIV MDIAꝝ | Wt. 21·3. |
| 56 | VEIHDORO | BIRIV HLDWꝝ | Wt. 19·0. |
| 57 | ÆCEPꝝ REX DORO | BNRIV ADMꝝ | Wt. 22·3. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 58 | VCHDA · E · HREEDORO | BNRIV ADM+ | |
| 59 | A CIEPF+ PE+ D ◊R◊ | " [Pl. IV. 10.] | Wt. 21·1. Wt. 21·4. |
| 60 | A CIEPF+ P+ D ◊R◊ | " | Wt. 21·9. |
| 61 | A CERF+ REX DOR+ ◊ | " | Wt. 23·3. |
| 62 | A FFED+ R · E+ D ◊R◊ | " | Wt. 19·0. |
| 63 | HREVFDDFRIFDIV | BNRA IIDMI+ | |
| | | | Wt. 23·4. |
| 64 | + VVD · DEV · | IVRB ERI | |
| | | | Wt. 20·0. |
| 65 | + RIINIVRRIIIFRVOD- | BLIDNI E DM+ | |
| | | | Wt. 21·5. |
| 66 | NRD+ REDORO | CERMA NM+ | Cerman? |
| | | | Wt. 22·0. |
| 67 | + RDIVEP+ EVI+ R◊ | DIVRV ALDI+ | Diaruald. |
| | | | Wt. 20·5. |
| 68 | RELEX+ FROEDO | DVIRVE ALDM+ | |
| | | | Wt. 22·7. |
| 69 | NDRNDR+ REDORO | ELFZTA NM+ | Elfstan. |
| | | | Wt. 25·4. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|--------------|--|-------------------------------|--|
| 70 | NRND <small>+</small> RED <small>+</small> RO | EΕFΣΤΑ ΝΜΦ | Wt. 22·3. |
| 71 | “ “ | EΙΣΤΑ ΝΜΦ | Wt. 22·0. |
| 72 | ‡D <small>+</small> RFIΞRΦDΦE | EΦELV ΙΙΕΨΦ | Ecluine. |
| 73 | ΔCIEP <small>+</small> RE <small>+</small> D <small>+</small> RO | EΦERE DMΦ | Etered. |
| 74 | ENRND <small>+</small> REDΦ | REΣΑ VDMΦ | Resaud ? (cf. Desaud, Vol. I. p. 79). Wt. 20·0. |
| HALFPENNIES. | | | |
| 75 | EP <small>+</small> REΦEΦLO | BNRV ΛDMΦ [Pl. IV. 11.] | Birnuald ? Wt. 9·0. |
| 76 | ‡DRN <small>+</small> RFVΦRΦ | BRVN EDMΦ | Biarnred ? Wt. 8·6. |
| 77 | ‡ERNVΦDΦRΦE | BVE EMNΦ | Uncertain. Wt. 8·2. |
| 78 | ‡ELFR <small>+</small> DIΦE | ΕΦCA ΦMNΦ | Edeulf (Edwulf). Wt. 8·3. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|--------------------------------|---|---|
| | | EXANCEASTER. [Exeter.] <i>Type xxi.</i> | |
| 79 | †ÆEL FREDRE XΣΑΧΟ NVM | E : X : A | No Moneyer. Wt. 24·3. [Pl. IV. 12.] |
| | | GLEAPANCEASTER. [Gloucester.] <i>Type xx.</i> | |
| 80 | ÆLFR · EDX | ÆT GL EX P · [Pl. IV. 13.] | No Moneyer. Wt. 24·5. |
| | | LINCOLLA. [Lincoln.] <i>Type viii.</i> | |
| 81 | HERI BERT | \| (LINCOLLA) * above, v ; below, x Wt. 21·0. [Pl. IV. 14.] | Heribert. |
| 82 | ERI ENER | " below, cross pattée. Wt. 20·3. | |
| | | <i>Type xi.</i> | |
| 83 | EL FR ED RE | L I I I I † E E E † C E L L A Wt. 18·5. [Pl. V. 1.] | Herebert? |

* Or LINCOLIA.

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|----------------|---|-------------|
| | | LONDONIA. [London.] <i>Type vi.</i> | |
| 84 | ÆLFRED REX | \| (LONDONIA). Pellets in O; above, ::; below, ::. Wt. 23·0. [Pl. V. 2.] | No Moneyer. |
| 85 | " " | " Wt. 25·0. | |
| 86 | ÆLFRE...D REX | " Pellets in O; above and on left, pyramid of dots; below, cross pattée. Wt. 23·4. | |
| 87 | ÆLFRE...ED REX | " Pellets in O; above, cross pattée; below, pyramid of dots; on left, ::. Wt. 23·8. | |
| 88 | " " | " Wt. 25·5. | |
| 89 | ÆLFRE ED REX | " Pellets in O; above, cross pattée; below, pyramid of dots. Wt. 23·5. | |
| 90 | Æ " " " | " Wt. 24·0. | |
| 91 | Æ " " " | " Pellets in O; above, cross pattée; below, ...; on left, ::. Wt. 24·3. | |
| 92 | " " " | " One pellet only in O; above, cross pattée; below, ::. Wt. 25·0. [Pl. V. 3.] | |

| No. | Oboverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|-----------------|---|----------|
| 93 | ÆLF R ED REX |  (LONDONIA). Two pellets in O; above, cross pattée; below, . Wt. 25·6. | |
| | | [Pl. V. 4.] | |
| 94 | ÆLF RED RE X | " No pellet in O; above, cross pattée; below, . Wt. 23·2. | |
| 95 | ‡ÆLFER ED RE | " Pellets in O; above, . ; below, . Wt. 24·0. | |
| 96 | ÆLF R ED RE † | " No pellet in O; above, ∇; below, Δ; on left, pyra- mid of dots. Wt. 20·2. | |
| 97 | ELFR D RE † | " Pellets in O; above, cross pattée; be- low, . Wt. 17·3. | |
| 98 | ELFR LD REX | " Two pellets in O; above, . ; below, cross pattée. Wt. 22·5. | |
| 99 | ÆLF R ED REX | " No pellets in O and no ornaments in field. Wt. 21·2. | |
| 100 | .. ELFR ED RE | " .. Wt. 18·5. | |
| 101 | ÆLI Ð E REX | " Pellets in O; above, . ; below, cross pattée. Wt. 21·5. | |
| 102 | ‡EFRE Ð E | " No pellets in O and no ornaments in field. Wt. 21·3. | |
| 103 | XELFR ED RE | " Pellets in O; above, . ; below, cross pattée. Wt. 21·4. (Barberous.) | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|---|-------------|
| <i>Fragments.</i> | | | |
| 104 | ÆL... D REX | \| (LONDONIA) partly seen. | No Moneyer. |
| 105 | ÆLFRI I.... | .. Pellets in O; above, cross pattée. | |
| 106 | ELFR... EX | .. Below, cross pattée. | |
| 107 | ELFR E.... | .. Pellets in O; below, .. | |
| 108 | ED RE X | .. No ornaments in field. [Pl. V. 5.] | |
| 109 | ELFR.... + | .. Crossline of N runs upwards; pellets in O; below, cross pattée. | |
| 110 | .. FR..... | .. .. |  |
| <i>HALFPENNIES.</i> | | | |
| 111 | ÆLFRED RE | \| (LONDONIA). Pellets in O; above, cross pattée; below, ..; on left .. [Pl. V. 6.] | No Moneyer. |
| 112 | LF IE | .. No pellets in O; on left, .. Wt. 10·7. | |
| <i>Type vii.</i> | | | |
| 113 | ÆLFRID BOLT (Barbarous.) | \| (LONDONIA). Above and below, .. [Pl. V. 7.] | Uncertain. |

| No. | Oblverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| <i>Type ix.</i> | | | |
| 114 | ÆLFRED · + ED RE | ÆLF · +  TAN | Ælfstan. |
| | | Wt. 22·0. [Pl. V. 8.] | |
| 115 | ÆLFRED + ED REX | ÆLF +  VVLF + | Var. Above monogram, cross patte. |
| | | Wt. 24·0. | Heauulf. |
| 116 | +ÆLF RED REX | TILEVINE +  MONETA | Tileuine. |
| | | Wt. 23·2. | |
| 117 | ÆLF . . . EX | ÆLF . . . +  IOHETA | Uncertain. |
| | | (Fragment.) | |
| <i>ORSNAFORDA.</i> | | | |
| | [Oxford.] | | |
| <i>Type xviii.</i> | | | |
| 118 | · +RSNA ÆLFRED FÖRDA · | BERIV + + + ALDIO | Beriuald (Bernuald?). |
| | | Wt. 22·0. [Pl. V. 9.] | |
| 119 | · +RSNA ÆLFRED + FÖRDA · | BERIV + + + ALDMO | Wt. 22·5. |
| 120 | · +RSNA ÆLFRED + FÖRDA | BERIKA + + + ALDMO | Bernald (= Bernalld). |
| | | Wt. 18·3 | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| 121 | ⊕RSNA ÆLFRED FORDA ⊕ | BERIIA ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ALDIO ⊕ | Wt. 17·7. |
| 122 | ⊕RSIIA ÆLFRED FORDA | BERNA ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ALDEIO ⊕ | Wt. 20·7. |
| 123 | ⊕RøIIA ÆLICED FØRDA ⊕ | BERNA ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ALEDMO ⊕ | Wt. 21·4. |
| 124 | ⊕IΩIIA⊕ IELIRED FØRNA ⊕ | BERIIV ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ALDIO ⊕ | Wt. 24·3. |
| 125 | ⊕RSIIA ÆLFRED EØRDA | BERIIV ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ALDIO | Bernuald. |
| 126 | ⊕RSNA ÆLFRED FØRDA ⊕ | BERIIV ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ALDII⊕ ⊕ | Wt. 22·8. |
| 127 | ⊕HØNA ÆLFRED FØRDA ⊕ | BERNV ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ALDMO ⊕ | Wt. 25·6. |
| 128 | ⊕OHØNA ÆLFRED FORDA ⊕ | BERNV ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ALDHO ⊕ | Wt. 19·0. |
| 129 | OWSNA ÆLFRED FORDA ⊕ | BERNV ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ALDNO ⊕ | Wt. 22·5. |
| 130 | ⊕RSNA ÆLFRED⊕ EØRDA | BERIIV ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ALDIO ⊕ | Wt. 20·0 |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer |
|-----|------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| 131 | ORNA ÆLFRED EORDA | BERNV † † † ALDMO | Wt. 21·7. |
| 132 | FRSIIA ÆLFRED FORDA | BERNV † † † ALDNO | Wt. 22·0. |
| 133 | " | BERNV † † † ALDVA | Wt. 21·9. |
| 134 | " | BERNV † † † ALDVA | Wt. 20·5. |
| 135 | ORNA ÆLFRED FORDA † | BERIIV † † † ALDIIO | Wt. 24·4. |
| 136 | FRSIIA ÆLFRED FORDA | BERIIV † † † ALDIIO | Wt. 19·0. |
| 137 | OHIIA ÆLFRED EORDA | BERIIV † † † ALDIIO | Wt. 17·3. |
| 138 | FRSIIA ÆLFRED FORDA | BERNV † † † ALDVA | Wt. 20·2. |
| 139 | VNRVA ÆLFRED VLI | VNRVB † † † ALDIIO | Wt. 20·5. |
| 140 | FRSIIA ÆLFRED FORDI | BERNV † † † ALDIIO | Wt. 20·8. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|--------------------|--|---------------------------------|-----------|
| 141 | ΦRSNA ELFRED ⁺ F ⁺ RDI .. | BERIIV ⊕⊕⊕ ALDIO | Wt. 20·7. |
| 142 | OVSNA ELFRID ⁺ FoRDA | BERNV .. ALDNO .. | Wt. 22·5. |
| 143 | ΦRSNA ELFRED ⁺ F ⁺ RDI | BERIIV ⊕⊕⊕ ALDIO | Wt. 20·4. |
| 144 | ORSNA ELFRED FORDA | BERIIV ⊕⊕⊕ ALEDI | Wt. 22·1. |
| 145 | ΦRSNA ELFRED ⁺ F ⁺ RDI .. | BERIV ⊕⊕⊕ ALEDIO | Wt. 22·0. |
| 146 | ORSNA ELFRED FORDA | BERIIV ⊕⊕⊕ ALRDIO .. | Wt. 20·0. |
| 147 | ΦRSNA ELFRED ⁺ F ⁺ RDI .. | BERIIV ⊕⊕⊕ ALRIIO | Wt. 20·9. |
| BLUNDERED PENNIES. | | | |
| 148 | VIRFI ELFRID IRI ⁺ OI | BERNV ⊕⊕⊕ ALDNO .. | Bernuald. |
| 149 | VIRFO ELFRID VIRGO | VIREI ⊕⊕⊕ ALDMO | Wt. 21·8. |
| 150 | VIRFA ELFRID VIRGA | VNRD ⊕⊕⊕ ONDGA | Wt. 20·7. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| 151 | VIRIF ECFRID IRIWI | CRIEI + + + S TS S | Uncertain. | | |
| 152 | ERED IRIWI OGRIO | OIEBR O + + IDEI | Wt. 22·2. Uncertain. | | |
| HALFPENNY. | | | | | |
| (Blundered : name of Moneyer on <i>obv.</i> and Mint on <i>rev.</i>) | | | | | |
| 153 | EIIII ELFED OIDI | ILSNO + + + VRDOE | Uncertain. | | |
| | [Pl. V. 10.] | | Wt. 9·7. | | |
| <i>Type xix.</i> | | | | | |
| 154 | ΦRSNA ELFRED FORDA | BERNV + + + ALDNO | Bernuald. | | |
| | [Pl. V. 11.] | | Wt. 21·0. | | |
| ROISENG ? | | | | | |
| [Castle Rising ?] | | | | | |
| <i>Type xii.</i> | | | | | |
| 155 | ÆLFRED REX | ÆDEL ÆLF : VFMO | Ædelaf or Ædelulf. | | |
| | [Pl. V. 12.] | | Wt. 22·9. | | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|---------------------------------|--|---|-------------|
| | | PINCEASTER. [Winchester.] | |
| | | Type xxi. | |
| 156 | ‡ÆL FREDR EX SAX ONVM | \| P .. I .. N | No Moneyer. |
| | [Pl. V. 13.] | Wt. 24·6. | |
| 157 | ‡ÆL [F]RED R [EX]SAX .... | \| [P] [‡] N ‡ | (Fragment.) |
| SERIES B. WITHOUT NAME OF MINT. | | | |
| | | Type xxii. | |
| | | OFFERING PENNIES. | |
| 158 | ‡ÆL FREDRE XΣAXO NVM | \| . .. MO | Eli. |
| | Var. Around, two circles, inner one of dots. | Var. Around, two circles, inner one of dots. | |
| | [Pl. V. 14.] | Wt. 162·4. | |
| 159 | [‡ÆL] [FRED]RE [XΣ]AXO NVM | \| E[L] MO | |
| | Var. Around, two circles, inner one of dots. | Var. Around, two circles, inner one of dots. (Fragment.) | Wt. 53·0. |
| | [Pl. V. 15.] | | |

| No. | Oblverse. | Reverse. | Moneys. |
|---------|---------------|---|-----------|
| Type i. | | | |
| 160 | †ÆLBRED: REX | · MON · †BO · ΣΑ · · ΕΤΑ · (Broken.) | Bosa. |
| 161 | " " REX | · MON · CIALMOD · ΕΤΑ · Wt. 18.5. | Cialmod. |
| 162 | †ÆLBRED RE :: | · HDMO · DEIGMV · ΕΤΑ · Wt. 20.3. | Deigmund. |
| 163 | " REX | MON HEBECA ΕΤΑ Æ base (Broken). | Hebea? |
| 164 | †ÆLFRED: REX | CMX MANNIN NETA (Broken.) | Manninc. |
| 165 | †ÆLBRED: REX | · MON · OSHERE · ΕΤΑ · Wt. 14.3. | Oshere. |
| 166 | " " | · MON · SEFREÐ · ΕΤΑ · Wt. 17.6. | Sefreð. |
| 167 | " " | · MON · SIGESTEF · ΕΤΑ · (Pierced.) | Sigestef. |
| 168 | †ELFRED REX | FMO ΣΙΓΕΣΤΕ NETA Wt. 15.0. | |
| 169 | †ÆBBRED REX | · MON · TIDBALD · ΕΤΑ · (Broken.) | Tidbald. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|------------------------|--------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 170 | ÆLÆREDREX | EMON TILEFEIN ETA .. [Pl. VI. 1.] | Wt. 18·5. Tilefein (Tileuine?). |
| 171 | ÆLÆLBRED : REX | .. MON .. VVLFÆRD .. ETA .. [Pl. VI. 2.] | Ulfard. (Broken.) |
| WITH M-X on obv. | | | |
| 172 | ÆLÆFERED M-X | .. MOH .. TATA ETA .. [Pl. VI. 2.] | Tata. Wt. 18·0. |
| <i>Type i. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 173 | ÆLÆLBRED REX | · DM · BIARNVL · NETA .. [Pl. VI. 3.] | Biarnuald. (Broken.) |
| 174 | " " | MON DVNN ETA .. [Pl. VI. 3.] | Dunn. Wt. 14·5. |
| 175 | " " | MON SIEESTEF ETA [Pl. VI. 4.] | Sigestef. Wt. 20·7. |
| <i>Type i. var. b.</i> | | | |
| 176 | ÆLÆLBRED REX | MON MANNING ETA [Pl. VI. 4.] | Manninc. Wt. 15·1. |
| <i>Type i. var. c.</i> | | | |
| 177 | ÆLÆLBRED RE X | FMO CIALVL NETA [Pl. VI. 4.] | Cialulf? Wt. 19·0. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneys. |
|-----|---|--|----------------------------------|
| 178 | ÆLBRED REX | MON +DVINC ETA : [Pl. VI. 5.] | Duine (Dunine?). Wt. 15.5. |
| 179 | [+ÆLFRED] ED REX | [EÐ ER] E · D M · [O NET] Æ (Fragment.) [Pl. VI. 6.] | Eþered? |
| 180 | ÆLFRED REX | +DI AR MV ND Var. Ends of bead- ed line floriated. Wt. 19.3. [Pl. VI. 7.] | Diarmund. |
| 181 | +ÆLFRED REX S | DVN IA · MON ETA Var. Opposite each side of lozenge, . (Broken.) | Dunna. |
| 182 | D REX :: SÆX | EÐLE M ETA Var. Opposite one side of lozenge, small cross. (Fragment.) | Eðelmod. |
| 183 | +ÆLFRED REX SÆX (Legend undivided.) | LVL LA · MON ETA Wt. 22.2. | Lulla. |
| 184 | ELFRED REX | +OT RH TM VND Var. Dot opposite each side of lo- zenge. Wt. 17.0. | Torhtmund. |
| 185 | ED REX SÆX (Legend undivided.) | LF MON ET Var. Cross opposite each side of lo- zenge. (Fragment.) | Uncertain. |
| 186 | D R .. | LVV | Uncertain. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 187 | †ÆLFRED REX RAX | ÆAD VLF MON ETA <i>Var. . . outside one side of lo- zenge.</i> Wt. 21·3. [Pl. VI. 8.] | Eadulf. |
| 188 | ELFR · ED RE · | EIOL VVLF MON ETA Wt. 20·7. [Pl. VI. 9.] | Ciohuulf. |
| 189 | †CELFREDRC | †CECÆDMVIIDRF <i>Var. Two pellets in type.</i> Wt. 19·5. [Pl. VI. 10.] | No Moneyer. |
| 190 | †ED ER EL RE | ÆBE ÆEL Wt. 21·0. | Abenel |
| 191 | †REIVFÆVIDMEII- | ÆDVÆ ÆDM‡ Wt. 22·6. | Aduard (Eaduard). |
| 192 | .. | ÆDVAR ADM‡ Wt. 21·8. | |
| 193 | †EL FR ED RE | ÆLF · VÄLD Wt. 20·3 | Aelfwald. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneys. |
|-----|----------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 194 | ÆL FR ED RE | ÆLFP ALD | Wt. 20·6. |
| 195 | ÆL FRE DREX | ÆDEL+ | Æzelstan. |
| | | STAN | Wt. 23·9. |
| 196 | „ „ „ | ÆÐER EDMO | Æðered. |
| | | | Wt. 21·0. |
| 197 | ÆL FR ED RE | VFDI VAROI | Uncertain. |
| | | | Wt. 20·5. |
| 198 | + „ „ „ | ALV VDA | Aluuada? (Luda?). |
| | | | Wt. 21·0. |
| 199 | EL FR ED REX | BEAG ZTAN | Beagstan. |
| | | | Wt. 23·8. |
| 200 | EL [FR] ED REX | BEAG ZTAN | (Broken.) |
| 201 | ÆL FR ED REX | BEAG ZTAN | Wt. 23·0. |
| 202 | ÆL FR ED RF | BEGR TAN | Wt. 22·7. |
| 203 | ÆL FRE DRE | BEORM MERM | Beornmer. |
| | | | Wt. 23·7. |
| 204 | ÆL FR ED RE | BERH TERE | Berhtere. |
| | | | Wt. 17·5 |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|---------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 205 | †EL FR ED RE | BERH TERE : | |
| 206 | † „ „ „ „ | BERN RED : | Wt. 17·3. Bernred. |
| 207 | „ „ „ „ | BERN : RED : : | Wt. 23·0. Wt. 23·5. |
| 208 | † „ „ „ „ | BED : RERN | Wt. 15·0. |
| 209 | “ “ “ ” | BEB : BERH | Wt. 14·4. |
| 210 | “ “ “ ” | BERNV † † † ALDMO | Bernuald. Wt. 17·5. |
| 211 | † „ „ „ „ | BIORH RED | Biornred. Wt. 23·0. |
| 212 | EL FR ED REX | ” | Wt. 22·0. |
| 213 | † „ „ „ RE | BIORII RED : | Wt. 23·2. |
| 214 | EL FR ED RE | BRIÐ ARD | Briðard. Wt. 20·0. |
| 215 | † „ „ „ „ | BOGA MOINE | Boga (= Buga). Wt. 23·5. |
| 216 | †/EL FR ED RE | BOGA MOII | Wt. 24·0 |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|---------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 217 | +ÆL FR ED RE | BVGÀ MON | |
| | | | Wt. 24·4. |
| 218 | " " | " Var. Orna- ments, | |
| | | | Wt. 24·0. |
| 219 | " " | " " | |
| | | | Wt. 24·0. |
| 220 | +ÆL FRED RE | " " | |
| | | | Wt. 26·0. |
| 221 | +ÆL FR ED RE | BHNH ERE | Burnhere or Byrnhere? |
| | | | Wt. 24·4. |
| 222 | * " " " | BVRN EREA | |
| | | | Wt. 20·5. |
| 223 | ÆL FRE DREX | BYRN ELM+ | Burnelm or Byrnelm? |
| | | | Wt. 23·5. |
| 224 | ÆL " " | BYRN ELM+ | |
| | | | Wt. 24·0. |
| 225 | ÆL FRE DREX: | " Var. Orna- ments, | |
| | | | Wt. 24·4. |
| | [Pl. VI. 11.] | | |
| 226 | ÆL FRE DREX | BYRN ELM+ | |
| | | | Wt. 23·7. |
| 227 | EL FR ED REX | CIRES. C IEN | Ciresrien or Heirsrie? |
| | | | Wt. 20·1. |
| 228 | +ÆL FR ED RE | CVDB ERNT | Cudberht or Curðberht. |
| | | | Wt. 19·4. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|---|--|-----------|
| 229 | ÆLFRED REX | CVDB \| : \| : \| ERINT | Wt. 19·6. |
| 230 | ÆLFRED RE | „ Var. Or- namenta- ments, CVDB \| : \| : \| ERHT | Wt. 24·0. |
| 231 | ÆLFRED RE | CVDB \| : \| : \| ERHT | Wt. 21·9. |
| 232 | ÆLFRED FE | „ Var. Orna- ments, CVDB \| : \| : \| ERNT | Wt. 25·9. |
| 233 | ÆLFRED RE | CVDB \| : \| : \| ERNT | Wt. 23·4. |
| 234 | „ „ „ „ | „ Var. Orna- ments, CVDB \| : \| : \| ERNT | Wt. 22·7. |
| 235 | ÆLFRED RE | CVDB \| : \| : \| ERNT | Wt. 24·4. |
| 236 | ÆLFRED RE | CVDB \| : \| : \| ERNT | Wt. 23·0. |
| 237 | ÆLFRED RE | CVDB \| : \| : \| ERNT | Wt. 22·4. |
| 238 | „ „ „ „ | „ Var. Orna- ments, CVDB \| : \| : \| ERNT | Wt. 22·4. |
| 239 | ÆLFRED REX <i>Var.</i> Four pellets around cross. | CVDB \| : \| : \| ERIIT | Wt. 19·0. |
| 240 | „ „ „ „ <i>Var.</i> Four pellets around cross. | „ Var. Or- namenta- ments, CVDB \| : \| : \| ERIIT | Wt. 21·0. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| 241 | +EL FR ED RE | EVDB ERIIT | Wt. 20·7. |
| 242 | † n n n n | EVDB ERINT | Wt. 24·9. |
| 243 | " " " " | EVDB ERNT | Wt. 24·9. |
| 244 | †ELIR ED REL | „ Var. Orna- ments, | Wt. 20·0. |
| 245 | *ELFIEED RE | EVDB ERIII | Wt. 16·0. |
| 246 | †ELF REDRE | CADB THRE | Wt. 20·4. |
| 247 | †EL FR ED RE Var. Four pellets in angles of cross. | CYDB ERHT | Wt. 23·3. |
| 248 | " " " " | CADB ERHE | Wt. 19·5. |
| 249 | EL FR ED REX | CVDB ERHT | Wt. 21·5. |
| 250 | " " | CVDB EBHL | Wt. 18·2. |
| 251 | †EL FR ED RE | CVB VVLF | Cu. mulf. Wt. 23·6. |
| 252 | " " | „ Var. Orna- ments, | Wt. 23·8. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|--------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 253 | ELFR ED REX | CVD VVLF | Wt. 26·2. |
| 254 | HELFR ED E | " " | Wt. 20·6. |
| 255 | HEL ER ED RE | CYN EVΛF | Cyneulf. (Broken.) |
| 256 | XEL FR ED RE | DEΛ LINC | Dealinc or Dealing. Wt. 23·0. |
| 257 | .. .. .. .. | DEAL INC | Wt. 22·4. |
| 258 | EL FR ED REX | DEAL LAMO | Dealla. Wt. 23·0. |
| 259 | .. FR | DELΔ MHN | Wt. 22·2. |
| 260 | HEL RI R R E | DIAR LDM+ | Diarald. (Diaruald.) Wt. 24·2. |
| 261 | HEL FR ED RE | DIARV ALDM+ | Diaruald. Wt. 22·5. |
| 262 | .. .. .. .. | .. Var. Orna- ments, | Wt. 21·5. |
| 263 | .. .. .. .. | .. .. | Wt. 23·4. |
| 264 | HEL FR ED RE | DVDIG FHON | Dudig. Wt. 21·0 |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|--------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| 265 | ‡ÆL FR ED RE | DVDIG ‡‡‡ THON | Wt. 21·2. |
| 266 | ‡ÆL FR ED RE | „ Var. Orna- ments | Wt. 24·2. |
| 267 | ÆL FRE DRE | DAN | Dunn. |
| | | NAN | |
| 268 | „ „ „ | DAN | Wt. 24·3. |
| | | NAO | |
| 269 | ÆL FRE DR EX | ‡DVNNIA MOVETA | Wt. 22·0. |
| 270 | ‡ÆL FR ED RE | DVNN | Dunninc. |
| | | NEM‡ | |
| 271 | „ ER „ „ | DVNN | Wt. 22·4. |
| | | NEM‡ | |
| 272 | ‡ÆL FR ED RE | EADA VALD | Eadweald. |
| | | | Wt. 21·5. |
| 273 | ‡ÆL FR EP RE | EAD VALD | |
| | | | Wt. 20·5. |
| 274 | „ .. ED .. | EAD VALD | |
| | | | Wt. 20·8. |
| 275 | „ „ | EADVA LDM‡ | |
| | | | Wt. 22·3 |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|---|-------------------------------|--|
| 276 | ‡EL FR ED RE | EADVE VALDM‡ | |
| 277 | ‡ELFR ED RE | EADV VALD | Wt. 22·7. |
| 278 | ‡EL FR ED RE | EADV VALD | |
| 279 | " " " | " | Wt. 24·5. |
| 280 | ‡ELFRED RE | " | Wt. 23·9. |
| 281 | " " | " | Wt. 24·5. |
| 282 | ‡ELFREDRE <i>Var.</i> Pellet in each angle of cross. | EADV VALD | Wt. 24·0. [Pl. VI. 12.] |
| 283 | ‡EL FR ED RE | EADV VALD | Wt. 20·0. |
| 284 | ‡ELFR ED RE <i>Var.</i> Pellet in each angle of cross. | EADV VALD | Wt. 24·0. |
| 285 | " " " <i>Var.</i> Pellet in each angle of cross. | " <i>Var.</i> Orna- ments, | Wt. 24·4. |
| 286 | ‡EL FR ED RE | EAE TAN | Eactan? (Eadstan?). |
| 287 | " " " " | EALD VVLF: | Ealdulf. |
| 288 | ‡ " " " " | EELBER HOM | Eberht. (Double stroke.) Wt. 19·5. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 289 | ÆLFREDRE | VLF ECV | Eewulf. Wt. 23.6. |
| 290 | ÆLFREDRE | VLF ECV | Wt. 24.3. |
| 291 | ÆLFREDRE ^X | ECVL FMON | Wt. 23.0. |
| 292 | ÆLFREDRE | " | Wt. 24.0. |
| 293 | ELFREDRÆ | " Var. Orna- ments, | Wt. 23.7. |
| 294 | ÆLFREDRÆ | " " | Wt. 24.7. |
| 295 | ÆLFREDRE | FMON ECVL | Wt. 23.0. |
| 296 | ELFREDREX | ECVV LFMO | Wt. 23.0. |
| 297 | DRÆLFREDRE ^X | ECVVLF | |
| 298 | ÆLFRÆDRÆ | MONE | Wt. 23.5. |
| 299 | ÆLFRÆDRÆ | ECV VLF | Wt. 24.0. |
| 300 | ÆLFREDRE | ECV MLF | Wt. 23.0. |
| 301 | ÆLFREDREX | ECV VLF | Wt. 23.5. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|---------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 302 | ‡ÆAELFR · E‡ | ECD MLF | Wt. 24·0. |
| 303 | EL FR ED REX | ELDA MEFE | Elda |
| | | | Wt. 20·5. |
| 304 | ‡EL FR ED RE | ELDA · MEFEC | Wt. 22·3. |
| 305 | ‡EL EE „ „ | ELDA MEFEC | Wt. 24·1. |
| 306 | /EL FR ED REX | ELFVA LDMC | Elfuald. |
| | | | Wt. 23·2. |
| 307 | ‡EL FR EDR E | ACIRI VALD | Ericuuald? |
| | | | Wt. 21·7. |
| 308 | ÆEL FRE DREX | EDEL STAN | Edelstan. |
| | | | Wt. 19·4. |
| 309 | ‡EL FR ED RE | EDEL-SR. GELDA | Edelstan and Geldas. |
| | | | Wt. 21·4. |
| 310 | ‡Æ LFR EDR E | EDELV INEM‡ | Eخلان. |
| | | | Wt. 23·0. |
| 311 | ‡EL FR ED RE | EDELV INEM‡ | Wt. 23·2. |
| 312 | ‡ELFR ED REX | " | Wt. 23·0. |
| 313 | ‡ELEREDEC | CDELA INEM‡ | Wt. 23·2 |

| No. | Obverse | Reverse | Moneyer |
|-----|---------------|-------------------------|---------|
| 314 | ‡EL FR ED RE | EÐELV NEM‡ | |
| | | Wt. 21·2. | |
| 315 | ‡AE LFR ED RE | EÐELV LFM‡ | EÆlulf. |
| | | Wt. 24·3. | |
| 316 | ‡EL FR ED RE | .. Far. Orna- ments, | |
| | | Wt. 22·7. | |
| 317 | " " " " | " " | |
| | | Wt. 24·5. | |
| 318 | ‡EL CR ED REX | .. " | |
| | | Wt. 22·0. | |
| 319 | ‡AE LFR EDR E | EDERE DM‡N | Eðered. |
| | | Wt. 22·5. | |
| 320 | ‡EL FR ED RE | EÐER EDM‡ | |
| | | Wt. 23·4. | |
| 321 | " " " " | EÐERE DM‡N | |
| | | Wt. 23·7. | |
| 322 | ‡REFDVRHÆD RE | EÐRVE EDM‡ | |
| | | Wt. 20·5. | |
| 323 | ‡EL FR ED RE | FER LVN | Ferlun? |
| | | Wt. 20·0. | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|---------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 324 | ÆLFR E D R E | GARII NEM ⁺ | Garuine? |
| 325 | *, „ „ „ „ | GOD AM: | Godla. |
| 326 | *, „ „ „ „ | GOD: AM: | Wt. 23·7. |
| 327 | Æ[EL FR], „ „ | GODA MON | (Fragment.) |
| 328 | „ „ „ „ | GVD HERE | Guthere. |
| 329 | EL RH RE ED | GVD HEIE | Wt. 25·3. |
| 330 | ÆLFR E D R E | hÅRD BEBE | Haldbere or Berkald? |
| 331 | ÆLFR E D R E | HEAV VLF | Wt. 20·5. Wt. 22·5. |
| 332 | ÆLFR E D R E | NELI CULI | Heanulf? |
| 333 | „ „ „ „ | HERE FERD: | Wt. 19·6. Hereford or Hereferd. |
| 334 | ÆLFR E DRE | HERE FERD | Wt. 17·0. Wt. 20·8. |

| No. | Obverse | Invert. | Motif. |
|-----|----------------|--------------------|------------|
| 335 | XEL FR ED RE | HERE | |
| | | FERD | Wt. 24·9. |
| 339 | XEL FR ED RE | ... Var. Ornament, | |
| | | | Wt. 23·1. |
| 337 | ... FR ED RE | HERE | |
| | | FERD | Wt. 24·7. |
| 338 | XELX, FR ED RE | HERE | |
| | | FERD | Wt. 25·5. |
| 339 | XEL FR ED RE | HEREF | |
| | | ERD | Wt. 23·5. |
| 340 | ... FR ED RE | HEREM | Heremod. |
| | | ODM+ | |
| | | | Wt. 22·8. |
| 341 | XELF RED RE | HERE | Heremund. |
| | | MVND | |
| | | | Wt. 23·6. |
| 342 | XEL FR ED RE | HERE | Hereuulf. |
| | | EVV | |
| | | | Wt. 24·2. |
| 343 | XEL FR ED RE | HVN | Humberht. |
| | | ERHT | |
| | | | Wt. 23·8. |
| 344 | XELF RE DRE | ... Var. Ornament, | |
| | | | Wt. 24·2. |
| 345 | XALID ID D RE | IDA | Ida? |
| | | HOIE | |
| | | | (Broken.) |
| 346 | XEL CD ED RE | IILE | Uncertain. |
| | | LIHE | |
| | | | Wt. 20·5. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|----------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 347 | ✗ED FI IA RE | IIILE : LIIIE : | |
| 348 | EL FR ED RE | IVDE LBARD | Wt. 22·7. Indelbard. |
| 349 | EL FR ED REX | LVDE EIM◎ | Wt. 21·4. Ludeca, or Ludig. |
| 350 | " " " " | LVDE MON : | Wt. 20·4. Wt. 23·0. |
| 351 | ✗EL FR ED RE | LVD IGM | Wt. 23·9. |
| 352 | ✗EL FR ED REX | LVD IGW | Wt. 25·8. |
| 353 | ✗EL FR ED R | LVDI GNO | Wt. 20·9. |
| 354 | ✗E[L F]R ED RE | [L]VDI GNO | (Fragment.) |
| 355 | /EL FR ED REX | LVDIG MON : | Wt. 24·6. |
| 356 | ✗EL FR ED RE | LVDIG NON | Wt. 17·0. |
| 357 | EL FR ED REX | LVDIG MON | Wt. 20·4. |
| 358 | " " " " | LVDIG MON | Wt. 23·5. |

| N. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneys. |
|-----|--------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 359 | EL FR ED REX | LVDIG MON | Wt. 24·6. |
| 360 | " " " " | LVDIG MON | Wt. 18·0. |
| 361 | ELFRED REX S | LVLLA | Lulla. |
| | | MONET | Wt. 20·7. |
| 362 | XEL ER ED RE | AΛΩEL RHΩING | Moelf? |
| | | | Wt. 12·8. |
| 363 | HEL FR ED RE | ·JFO ·RAN | Uncertain. |
| | | | Wt. 20·8. |
| 364 | " " " " | OSVV LFMO | Osuulf. |
| | | | Wt. 23·2. |
| 365 | EL FR ED RE | OSVVL FMON | Wt. 23·1. |
| | | | Wt. 23·9. |
| 366 | " " " REX | OSVV FMON | Wt. 23·0. |
| | | | Wt. 23·9. |
| 367 | HEL FR ED RE | OZVVL FMONE | Særnis? |
| | | | Wt. 20·2. |
| 368 | " " " " | SÆRIS THIVI | Sigeuwald. |
| | | | Wt. 22·5. |
| 369 | EL FR ED REX | ZIGE VVÄLD | Simun. |
| | | | Wt. 20·0. |
| 370 | " " " " | SIMVN MEEFEC | [Pl. VI 13] |

| No. | Oblverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 371 | EL FR ED RE | ZTF ⁺ AMVS | Stefanus. |
| 372 | †EL FR ED RE | TILE ⁺ VOIE | Tileuoie (Tileuinie?). |
| 373 | " " " " | TILE ⁺ VVINE ⁺ | Tileuinie |
| 374 | " " " " | TILE ⁺ VVNE | Wt. 21·0. |
| 375 | ‡ " " " " | TILE ⁺ VVNE | Wt. 23·2. |
| 376 | ELFRE DR EX | .. | Wt. 25·0. |
| 377 | EL ER ED REX | TILE ⁺ VVNE ⁺ | Wt. 19·6. |
| 378 | †EL FR ED RE | TLE ⁺ VVNE | Wt. 24·2. |
| 379 | " " " Var. Four pellets around cross. | TIRVA ⁺ LDM ⁺ | Wt. 21·9. |
| 380 | " " " " | .. Var. Orna- (Γ) ments, | Tirmeald. |
| 381 | †ELFRED RE | .. " | Wt. 23·2. |
| 382 | †EL FR ED REX | .. " | Wt. 21·1. |
| | | | Wt. 23·7. |

| No. | Obverse | Reverse | Manner. |
|-----|----------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 383 | +EL FR ED RE | TIRVEA LDMOX | Wt. 22·8. |
| 384 | + | VIG BALD: | Uigbald, or Unigbald. Wt. 20·2. |
| 385 | + | VIG BALD | Wt. 21·5. |
| 386 | +EL ER E[D] RE | VVIG BALD | (Fragment.) |
| 387 | +EL FR ED RE | VVIG BALD | Wt. 22·6. |
| 388 | .. . . . . | VVIG BALD | Wt. 21·8. |
| 389 | + | VVIN EM* | Uuine. Wt. 21·4. |
| 390 | " " " " | VVIN * EMON | (Broken.) |
| 391 | EL FR ED RE | VVIN EMON | Wt. 21·7. |
| 392 | + | V-VINIG M*IE | Uuiniger. Wt. 18·5. |
| 393 | +ELFRED RE | VVI NI GE RVS | Wt. 22·3. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|--------------|------------------|------------------------|
| 394 | ÆLF RE D REX | VVLF RED | Ulfred. |
| 395 | ÆL FRE ·DREX | VVLF RED·‡ | Wt. 19·5. Wt. 24·4. |
| 396 | ÆL FRE DREX | VVLF RED‡ | Wt. 24·3. |
| 397 | ÆL FRE DREX: | „ | Wt. 24·8. |
| 398 | „ „ DREX · | „ | Wt. 24·3. |
| 399 | ‡ÆL FRE DRE | VVLF RED | Wt. 24·0. |
| 400 | ÆL FR ED RE | „ Var. Ornament, | Wt. 24·0. |
| 401 | ÆL FRE DRE | VVLF RED‡ | Wt. 24·6. |
| 402 | „ „ „ | VVLF ‡RED· | Wt. 24·2. |
| 403 | „ „ „ | VVLF RED‡ | Wt. 24·7. |
| 404 | ÆL „ „ | VVLF ‡RED | Wt. 24·7. |
| 405 | ·ÆLF RED REX | VVLF RED · | Wt. 23·8. |

| No. | Obverse | Reverse | Money per. |
|-----|----------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 406 | ‡ÆL FR ED RE | VVLF RED ‡ | Wt. 23·0. |
| 407 | ÆL . . FRE DRE | VVLF RED . . | Wt. 23·7. |
| 408 | ÆL FRE DRE | VVLF RED | Wt. 21·0. |
| 409 | ÆL FRE . . DRE | .. Var. Orna- ments, | Wt. 23·6. |
| 410 | ‡Æ LFR EDR E | VVLF REDM | Wt. 23·2. |
| 411 | ‡ÆL FR ED RE | FVV GÆR | Wt. 22·8. |
| 412 | ‡REIH‡H CXI | VVLF ‡ . . RIEDI ‡ | Wt. 19·7. |
| 413 | ‡ÆL FR ED RE | VVNB ERHT | Wynberht. Wt. 25·8. |
| 414 | ‡ÆL FR EDRE | VVNB BERHT | Wt. 22·8. |
| 415 | ‡ÆL FR ED RE | PBE RET | Wt. 24·4. |
| 416 | ‡ÆL F REDRE | PANB ERHT | Wt. 21·3 |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|--------------------|---|------------------------|------------|
| 417 | ÆL FR EDRE | ΡΛΝΒ · · · ERHT | Wt. 20.8. |
| 418 | „ „ | „ Var. Orna- ments, | Wt. 22.5. |
| 419 | ΑΙΛΕΧΛ·REIN | ΡΛΝΒ · · · ERHT | Wt. 19.0. |
| 420 | ÆL FR ED RE <i>Var. Pellet in each angle of cross.</i> | ΡΛΝΒ · · · ERHT | Wt. 24.6. |
| 421 | ÆL FR EDE | .. | Wt. 17.8. |
| 422 | ÆL · FR ED RE | ΡΛΝΒ · · · ERHT | Wt. 24.5. |
| 423 | ÆL FR ED RE <i>Var. Pellet in each angle of cross.</i> | \| ΡΥhB:· \| ERHT:· | Wt. 24.7. |
| BLUNDERED PENNIES. | | | |
| 424 | EL FR ED REX | BIVY · · · HOEI | Uncertain. |
| | | | Wt. 20.0. |
| 425 | „ „ „ RE | MRFA · · · EAM | Uncertain. |
| | | | Wt. 20.5. |
| 426 | EL FR ED R | MRF · · · DIEL | Uncertain. |
| | | | Wt. 16.5. |
| 427 | RIH·RE FD EL | RIEI · · · RAW | Uncertain. |
| | | | Wt. 22.8. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|---------------------------|---|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| FRAGMENTS OF HALFPENNIES. | | | |
| 428 | ... L FR ED .. | VRNV M X | Byrnwald? |
| 429 | ÆEL ... E | ERHT [PL. VI. 14] | Cudberht? |
| 430 | ... FR ED .. | RHT | |
| 431 | Æ ... ED RE | DVDIG + | Dudig. |
| 432 | ... D RE | GOD | Godal. |
| 433 | ÆEL ... REX | VVLF | Uultred? |
| HALFPENNIES. | | | |
| 434 | ÆEL · RF · DRE · | BIRN +MDL [PL. VI. 15.] | Birnwald? Wt. 10.0. |
| 435 | ÆELFR ED RE | CVDB ERHT .. | Cudberht. Wt. 9.5. |
| 436 | ELF FD REX | CAIDI ERIT | |
| | | | Wt. 7.4. |
| 437 | ÆELFRDENABO (Inscription reading right to left, from below.) | DRVI ADII+ | Uncertain |
| 438 | ÆELFRFDEE | EADV VALD | Eaduwald. Wt. 7.7 |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneys. |
|-----------------|--------------|--|-----------------------|
| 439 | HEIR IR RIE | VIA E I R L D | Wt. 7·7. |
| 440 | HEL FRED RE | P. BE RHT | Wynberht. Wt. 8·6. |
| <i>Type xv.</i> | | | |
| 441 | AEL FRE DREX | ÆAELF + + STAHH | Ælfstan. |
| 442 | " " DRE | ÆDER + + EDMO | Ædered. Wt. 23·4. |
| 443 | " " DREX | ÆDER + + EDMO+ | Wt. 24·6. |
| 444 | " " " | ÆDEL + + VLFMO | Aðelulf. Wt. 24·2. |
| [Pl. VI. 16.] | | | |
| 445 | " " " | " | Wt. 24·2. |
| 446 | " " " | " | Wt. 24·6. |
| 447 | " " DRE | " | Wt. 24·0. |
| 448 | " " " | " Var. No pellet above and below. Wt. 24·0. | |
| 449 | " " " | ÆDEL + + VLFMO | Wt. 24·2. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|--------------|---|-------------|
| 450 | ÆLF FRE DREX | BEORH † † † MÆRN | Beornmaer. |
| 451 | " " " | SAM † † † RON | Samson. |
| 452 | " " DRE | " | Wt. 24·2. |
| 453 | ‡ÆLF FRE DRE | ‡ A † R † † † SSC [Pl. VI. 17.] | Uncertain. |
| | | Blundered. | Wt. 22·3. |
| | | <i>Type xvi.</i> | |
| 454 | ÆLFRED RE | ‡ C V † T † N [Pl. VI. 18.] | No Moneyer. |
| | | | Wt. 21·2. |

EADWEARD THE ELDER.

SUCC. A.D. 901; DIED A.D. 925.

Moneyers.

| | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Abba. | Eaduuald. |
| Adalberht. | Ealhstan. |
| Aduald. | Eardwulf. |
| Æðelfred? | Eared [Eadred?]. |
| Æðelred. | Earnwulf. |
| Æðelstan, Eðelstan, &c. | Earward. |
| Æðeluine. | Eawulf. |
| Æðeluulf, Aðelulf, &c. | Eclaf or Ellaf? |
| Æðel-, see also Eðel-. | Edelgar. |
| Æðered [Æðelred?]. | Eicmund, Eigmund. |
| Æðfrid. | Eofrmund. |
| Agnes. | Etile. |
| Alhstan or Ealhstan. | Eðelwulf [see Æðeluulf]. |
| Aðulf. | Farmen. |
| Badda. | Framuuis. |
| Bealistan. | Friðulf. |
| Beannred [= Beornred?]. | Frið. |
| Beornere. | Friðberht, Friðelberht, &c. |
| Beornferð. | Gaeald? |
| Beornred or Biornred. | Gareard. |
| Beornuuald, Bernuuald, or Biornuuald, &c. | Garulf. |
| Beornuulf. | Grimwald. |
| Berhtred. | Gundberht. |
| Berngar. | Gunne. |
| Biorhald [Biornald? = Biornuuald?]. | Gunter. |
| Biornard, Byrnard, &c. [= Beornred?]. | Hadebald or Haðebald. |
| Biornhelm [= Byrnelm]. | Heardher. |
| Boiga, Boga, &c. | Herebald. |
| Bree or Brege. | Heremfretia? |
| Briht (London). | Heremod. |
| Bryhtwald. | Heðnl? |
| Buga [cf. Boiga]. | Hunlaf. |
| Burden? | Ig-rii. |
| Burnelm or Byrnelm. | Iofermund. |
| Cenbrith. | Irara. |
| Ciolulf. | Iua. |
| Clip. | Landæ? |
| Cudberht. | Lanfer. |
| Cutferð? | Liofholm. |
| Cynestan. | Magward. |
| Deora, Diora [Deoramod?] | Mann. |
| Deormod, Deoramod. | Marbert. |
| Deornred [= Beornred?]. | Odo. |
| Deoruuald. | Ordulf. |
| Dryhtwald [= Bryhtwald?]. | Oslae. |
| Dudig. | Osulf. |
| Durlac, see Durlac. | Pastor. |
| Eadered or Eadfred? | Pitit. |
| Eadhelmy. | Rægenulf. |
| Eadmund. | Riunnard, Rinard, &c. |

| | |
|--|--|
| <i>Riernred?</i> [or <i>Riornred?</i>] | <i>Uulfred?</i> [<i>Uilfred?</i>]. |
| <i>Sorenson.</i> | <i>Ulfred?</i> |
| <i>Sigebound.</i> | <i>Uallaf? [Uylla].</i> |
| <i>Sigeforð.</i> | <i>Ulfær.</i> |
| <i>Siget.</i> | <i>Uulfheard?</i> [<i>Uulfard?</i>]. |
| <i>Sigemund?</i> | <i>Uulfred.</i> |
| <i>Stear.</i> | <i>Ulfisige.</i> |
| <i>Tila</i> [or <i>Tisa</i>], see <i>Etile.</i> | <i>Uynberht or Wynberht.</i> |
| <i>Torhthelm.</i> | <i>Waltore.</i> |
| <i>Tula.</i> | <i>Warimer</i> [= <i>Uuarmer</i>]. |
| <i>Ulf.</i> | <i>Wighard.</i> |
| <i>Uualeman</i> (<i>Wallman</i>). | <i>Winegar.</i> |
| <i>Uuarmer.</i> | <i>Purlac.</i> |
| <i>Uuealshelm.</i> | |

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.

| Obverse. | Reverse. |
|----------|----------|
|----------|----------|

Type i.

Name of king, &c., in four lines across field.

First three letters of mint across field; above and below, ornaments.

[Cf. Pl. VII. 1.]

Type ii.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field; crosses, pellets, &c., symmetrically arranged in field.

[Cf. Pl. VII. 2-5.]

Type iii.

Bust, 1, generally diademed. Around, inscription between two circles.

Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field; crosses, pellets, &c., symmetrically arranged in field.

[Cf. Pl. VII. 6-9.]

Type iv.

Rude bust, 2. Around, inscription between two circles.

Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field; crosses, pellets, &c., symmetrically arranged in field.

[Cf. Pl. VII. 10, 11.]

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type v.

Small cross pattée within circle. Around, inscription.

Moneyer's name across field, divided by saltire formed of rosette and four bars pommes; above and below, cross pattée.



[Trans. Chester Arch. Soc., 1864.]

Type vi.

Rosette within circle. Around, inscription.

Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field, divided by pellet between two rosettes of dots; above and below, curved lines pommes, enclosing pellets.



[Trans. Chester Arch. Soc., 1864.]

Type vii.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

Moneyer's name, &c., across field and between two lines.

[Cf. Pl. VII. 12.]

Type vii. var. a.

Same.

Similar; no lines above and below moneyer's name.

[Cf. Pl. VII. 13.]

Type viii.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

Moneyer's name across field; above and below, star of eight rays pommes.

[Cf. Pl. VIII. 1.]

| Obverse. | Reverse. |
|-----------------|----------|
| <i>Type ix.</i> | |

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles | Moneyer's name, &c., across field, surrounded or divided by floral design.
 [Cf. Pl. VIII. 2-9.]

| Type x. | |
|--|--|
| <i>Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles : border of dots.</i> | <i>Moneyer's name across field ; above bird t., feeding from branch (Dove and olive branch) ; below, ♀ : border of dots.</i> |



[Rud. Pl. 16, 7 and 16.]

| Type xi. | |
|---|--|
| <i>Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.</i> | <i>Hand of Providence from clouds ; moneyer's name, &c., in field.</i> |

[Cf. Pl. VIII. 10-12.]

| Type xii. | |
|---|--|
| <i>Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.</i> | <i>Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field, divided by building (façade of church?).*</i> |

[Cf. Pl. VIII. 13, 14.]

| Type xiii. | |
|---|--|
| <i>Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.</i> | <i>Moneyer's name, &c., across field ; above, line, on which church ; below, cross pattée.</i> |

[Cf. Pl. VIII. 15.]

| Type xiv. | |
|---|--|
| <i>Rose formed by cross pommée with voided centre over cross moline. Around, inscription between two circles.</i> | <i>Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field ; cross, voided in centre, between two circles dividing legend ; above and below, Δ.</i> |

[Cf. Pl. VIII. 16.]

* This type in much resembles the type of the Praetorian Gate on coins of Constantine the Great and his successors.

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| SERIES A. WITH NAME OF MINT. | | | |
| BAÐAN. [Bath.] | | | |
| 1 | ÆAD VEARD REXΣΑΧ ONVM | BAÐ · · · | No Moneyer. |
| <i>Type i.</i> | | | |
| | [Pl. VII. 1.] | | Wt. 28·0. |
| SERIES B. WITHOUT NAME OF MINT. | | | |
| <i>Type ii.</i> | | | |
| 2 | ÆADVVEARD REX | ABBA · · · MON | Abba. |
| | | | Wt. 25·3. |
| 3 | ÆADVVEARD RE+ | IEIEIIF · · · REDIO | Æelfred? |
| | | | Wt. 24·4. |
| 4 | ÆADVVEARD REX | ÆDELΣ · · · TANMO | Æelstan. |
| | | | Wt. 23·8. |
| 5 | " " | ÆDELΣ · · · TANMO | |
| | | | Wt. 24·1. |
| 6 | + | ÆDELV · · · VINEMO | Æeluine. |
| | | | Wt. 24·3. |

| No. | Oblverse. | Reverse. | Moneys. |
|-----|---------------|-------------------------------|---|
| 7 | ÆADVVÆARD REX | ÆDEL + + + VLFMO .. | Æðelwulf. |
| 8 | ÆADVVÆARD .. | ÆDEL + + + VLFM ◎ .. | Wt. 24·5. Wt. 24·7. |
| 9 | ÆADVVÆARD .. | ÆDEL + + + VVLFMO .. | Wt. 27·4. |
| 10 | ÆADVVÆARD .. | ÆÐER + + + EDMO ◎ | Æðered. |
| 11 | EADVVÆARD REX | ÆÐER + + + EDMO | Wt. 24·2. Wt. 24·5. |
| 12 | ÆADVVÆARD REX | ÆÐER + + + EDMO | Wt. 24·3. |
| 13 | ÆADVVÆARD REX | " | Wt. 24·5. |
| 14 | " " | ÆÐER + + + EDMO ◎ | Wt. 25·0. |
| 15 | EADVVÆARD REX | ÆÐER + + + EDMO | Wt. 24·4. |
| 16 | " " | " | Wt. 24·5. |
| 17 | ÆADVVÆARD REX | BEAHΣ + + + TANMO .. | Beahstan. Wt. 26·2. [Pl. VII. 2.] |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneger. |
|-----|-----------------|---------------------------------|---|
| 18 | ⊕ EADVVEARD REX | BEORN ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ EREM-O .. | Beornere. Wt. 24·8. |
| 19 | " " | BEORN ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ FERDM-O .. | Beornferð. Wt. 24·0. |
| 20 | ⊕ EADVVEARD ,, | BEORNV ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ VALDMO .. | Beornuuald or Bernuuald. Wt. 25·2. |
| 21 | ⊕ EADVVEARD REX | BERNV ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ VALDMO .. | Wt. 24·2. |
| 22 | ⊕ EADVVEARD REX | BERT ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ REDM-O .. | Berhtred. Wt. 24·5. |
| 23 | ⊕ EADVVEARD REX | BREC ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ EM-O .. | Brece or Brege. Wt. 25·3. |
| | | [Pl. VII. 3.] | |
| 24 | ⊕ EADVVEARD REX | BVGA ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ MON .. | Buga. Wt. 23·7. |
| | | [Pl. VII. 4.] | |
| 25 | ⊕ EADVVEARD REX | BVRH⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ELMMO .. | Burnelm or Byrnelm. Wt. 24·7. |
| 26 | ⊕ EADVVEARD REX | BYRN .. ELIMMO | Wt. 24·4. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|----------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 27 | EADVVEARD REX | CIOLV + + + LFM - O | Ciolulf. |
| | | Wt. 21·2. | |
| 28 | HEADVVEARD REX | CLIP + + + M-ONE | Clip. |
| | | Wt. 21·5. | |
| 29 | " " | CLIPM + + + ONETA | |
| | | Wt. 24·3. | |
| 30 | HEADVVEARD REX | CVDB + + + ERNTO | Cudberht. |
| | | Wt. 24·0. | |
| 31 | " " | DEORV + + + VALDMO | Deoruuald. |
| | | (Broken.) | |
| 32 | HEADVVEARD REX | DVDIG + + + MONE | Dudig. |
| | | Wt. 25·2. | |
| 33 | " " | DVDIG + + + MONE | |
| | | Wt. 24·0. | |
| 34 | HEADVVEARD REX | EADE + + + REDITO | Eadered or Eadfred. |
| | | (Chipped.) | |
| 35 | HEADVVEARD REX | EADNV + + + NDM - O | Eadmund. |
| | | Wt. 23·6. | |
| 36 | HEADVVEARD RE+ | EADV + + + VALD | Eaduuald. |
| | | Wt. 25·6. | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|--------------|------------------------------|-------------|
| 37 | EADWEARD REX | EADV VALD Wt. 24·5. | |
| 38 | EADWEARD REX | EADV VALD Wt. 25·3. | |
| 39 | EADWEARD REX | EALHS TANHO Wt. 24·4. | Ealhestan. |
| 40 | " " | ECLAF MONE Wt. 23·7. | Eclaf. |
| 41 | EADWEARD REX | EDELL ARFIIO Wt. 24·8. | Edelgar. |
| 42 | EADWEARD REX | EICMV NDMON Wt. 21·2. | Eicmund. |
| 43 | EADWEARD REX | FRIDEB RHTMO Wt. 24·5. | Friðeberht. |
| 44 | " " | GARE ARDM-○ Wt. 25·6. | Garcard. |
| 45 | " " | GRIMP ALDM-O Wt. 24·0. | Grimwald. |
| 46 | " " | HEARD HERMO Wt. 22·5. | Heardher. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|----------------|--|------------|
| 47 | ‡EADVVEARD REX | I V A M O ‡ ‡ ‡ N E T A ‡ " " | Iua. |
| | | (Chipped.) | |
| 48 | ‡EADVVEARD REX | M A N N M ‡ ‡ ‡ O N E T A " | Mann. |
| | | Wt. 25·0. | |
| 49 | ‡EADVVEARD REX | O D O E O ‡ ‡ ‡ D E V O " " | Uncertain. |
| | | Wt. 21·3. | |
| 50 | ‡EADVVEARD REX | O R D V ‡ ‡ ‡ L F M O " " | Ordulf. |
| | | Wt. 24·6. | |
| 51 | " " | P I T T ‡ ‡ ‡ M O N E " " | Pitit. |
| | | Wt. 24·4. | |
| 52 | " " | R / E G E N ‡ ‡ ‡ V L F M O " " | Rægenulf. |
| | | Wt. 24·2. | |
| 53 | ‡EADVVEARD REX | S I G E B R ‡ ‡ ‡ A N D M O " " | Sigebrand. |
| | | Wt. 22·1. | |
| 54 | " " | S I G E ‡ ‡ ‡ F E R D " " | Sigeferð. |
| | | Wt. 23·3. | |
| 55 | ‡EADVVEARD REX | S I G O T ‡ ‡ ‡ M O N E T A " " | Sigot. |
| | | Wt. 24·3 | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|----------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 56 | ‡EADVVEARD REX | TILAM ‡‡‡ ONETA .. | Tila. Wt. 24·7. |
| 57 | ‡EADVVEARD RE‡ | VVALE ‡‡‡ HAIITIO .. | Uualeman. Wt. 26·2. |
| 58 | ‡EADVVEARD REX | VVAR ‡‡‡ MERMO .. | Uuarmere. Wt. 24·0. |
| 59 | " " | VVEALD ‡‡‡ HELMMO .. | Uuealdehelm. Wt. 22·8. |
| 60 | EADVVEARD REX | VVLF ‡‡‡ ARD‡ | Uulfheard. Wt. 24·3. |
| 61 | ‡EADVVEARD ,, | VVLF‡ ‡‡‡ ARDMO | Wt. 24·0. |
| 62 | ‡EADVVEARD REX | VVLF ‡‡‡ ARDMO | Wt. 24·3. |
| 63 | ‡EADVVEARD REX | VVLFE ‡‡‡ ARDMO .. | Wt. 24·7. |
| 64 | ‡EADVVEARD REX | VVLFHE ‡‡‡ ARDMO | Wt. 24·4. |
| 65 | " " | VVLFHE ‡‡‡ ARDMO | Wt. 24·6. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|--|--------------------|------------------------|
| 66 | HEADVVEARD REX | VVLF + REDMO | Uulfred. Wt. 24·6. |
| 67 | HEADVVEARD REX | VVLF + REDMO | Wt. 24·6. |
| 68 | HEADVVEARD REX | VVEF + REDMO | (Chipped.) |
| 69 | HEADVVEARD REX Var. Pellet in field. | VYNB + ERHT | Uynberht. Wt. 23·2. |
| 70 | HEADVVEARD REX | PALT + ERE O | Waltere. Wt. 25·7. |

HALFPENNIES.

| | | | |
|----|------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 71 | HEADVVEARD REX | BIORN + VVALD | Biornuuald. Wt. 9·3. |
| 72 | HEADVVEARD R[E]+ | VYNB + ERNT | Uynberht. (Chipped.) |
| 73 | HEADVVEARD REX | AEDER + EDMO | AExered. Wt. 25·0. |

Type iii.

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneys. |
|-----|----------------|--|---|
| 74 | ⊕EADVVEARD RX | BIORW ⊕⊕⊕ VLDMO [Pl. VII. 6.] | Biornuuald. Wt. 19·3. |
| 75 | ⊕EADVVEARD REX | EVDB ⊕⊕⊕ ERNT⊕ | Cudberht. Wt. 25·7. |
| 76 | A „ „ | DVDIG ⊕⊕⊕ MONE | Dudig. Wt. 24·3. (Double struck.) |
| 77 | ⊕EADVVEARD REX | DVDIG ⊕⊕⊕ MON ⊕ | (Broken.) |
| 78 | ⊕EADVVEARD REX | EALHS ⊕⊕⊕ TANMO [Pl. VII. 7.] | Ealhstan. Wt. 25·4. |
| 79 | ⊕EADVVEARD REX | FRAMV ⊕⊕⊕ VISMO ⊕ | Framuuis. Wt. 24·8. |
| 80 | ⊕EADVVEARD REX | ERAIIA ⊕⊕⊕ VIZIO ⊕ | Wt. 27·7. |
| 81 | ⊕EADVVEARD REX | GARE ⊕⊕⊕ ARDMO ⊕ | Gareard. Wt. 23·4. |
| 82 | „ „ „ | GRIMP ⊕⊕⊕ ALDMO ⊕ | Grimwald. Wt. 24·5. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|----------------|--|--|
| 83 | †EADVVEARD REX | IIEBEIED †+†+† IIEEIEIC †+†+† | Uncertain. Wt. 25·3. |
| 84 | †EADVVEARD REX | HERE †+†+† MOD-M | Heremod. Wt. 24·3. [Pl. VII. 8.] |
| 85 | ‡ | MEIOV †+†+† NCIET †+†+† | Uncertain. Wt. 20·5. |
| 86 | †EADVVEARD REX | NIIEICO †+†+† NIOICB †+†+† | Uncertain. Wt. 22·6. |
| 87 | †EADVVEARD REX | NEIOIR †+†+† OIIIEICI †+†+† | Uncertain. Wt. 22·0. |
| 88 | †EADVVEARD REX | TILAM †+†+† ONETA †+†+† | Tila. Wt. 23·9. |
| 89 | " " | VVLF. †+†+† REDMO †+†+† | Ulfred. Wt. 23·0. |
| 90 | " " | " | Wt. 24·3. |
| 91 | " " | VVLF. †+†+† REDM-O †+†+† | Wt. 24·0. [Pl. VII. 9.] |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|--------------------------|---------------|--|-------------------|
| <i>Type iv.</i> | | | |
| 92 | +EADWEARD REX | Wt. 19·4. [Pl. VII. 10.] | Uncertain. |
| <i>Type vii.</i> | | | |
| 91 | +EADWEARD REX | Wt. 25·0. [Pl. VII. 12.] | Aðulf. |
| 95 | +EADPER[E]X | LANFER Above and below, rose. (Broken.) | Lanfer. |
| <i>Type vii. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 96 | +EADWEARD REX | Wt. 24·0. [Pl. VII. 13.] | Wynberht. |
| <i>Type viii.</i> | | | |
| 97 | +EADWEARD REX | Wt. 24·5. [Pl. VIII. 1.] | Bree or Brego. |
| <i>Type ix.</i> | | | |
| 98 | +EADWEARD REX | Wt. 27·0. [Pl. VIII. 2.] | Aðulf. |

| No. | Olivioso. | Hewittso. | Monegar. | |
|-----|------------------|--|--|------------|
| 99 | ‡EADVVEARD REX | BOIGA Above and below, floral design rising from base on two steps. Wt. 25·0. [Pl. VIII. 3.] | Boiga. | |
| 100 | ‡EADVVEARD REX | BUGA Floreate stem with two branches enclosing legend. Wt. 24·0. [Pl. VIII. 4.] | Buga. | |
| 101 | ‡EADV...RD REX · | [C]VDBERHT Above and below, three branches united at base. (Broken.) [Pl. VIII. 5.] | Cudberht. | |
| 102 | ‡EADVVEARD REX | HEREMOD Above, line terminating in two eight petalled flowers; from it springs rose between two branches; below, eight petalled flower. Wt. 24·0. [Pl. VIII. 6.] | Heremod. | |
| 103 | ‡EADVVEARD REX | HVNLAF Above, rose between two branches rising from upper of two steps; below, bud between two branches rising from upper of two steps. Wt. 23·0. [Pl. VIII. 7.] | Hunlaf. | |
| 104 | " | " | IOFERHN Above, line from which rises rose between two branches, under which $\text{H} \triangleright$; below, full-blown rose. Wt. 24·6. [Pl. VIII. 8.] | Iofermund. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----------------|-----------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 105 | ⊕ EADWVEARD REX | OΩVLF Above and below, curved branches forming S. [Pl. VIII. 9.] | Osulf. |
| Type xi. | | | |
| 106 | ⊕ EADWVEARD REX | AL HS Var. Hand open, TA N with cruciform · MO · nimbus. [Pl. VIII. 10.] | Alhstan (Ealhstan). Wt. 21.8. |
| [Pl. VIII. 11.] | | | |
| 107 | " R REX | A G Var. Hand open, V L without nimbus. F Σ [Pl. VIII. 11.] | Aðulf. Wt. 24.4. |
| [Pl. VIII. 12.] | | | |
| 108 | " R " | D X Var. Hand giving DE OR benediction (Lat- MO DM in—third and ⊕ fourth fingers closed). [Pl. VIII. 12.] | Deormod. Wt. 24.0. |
| Type xii. | | | |
| 109 | ⊕ EADWVEARD REX | EA DV Wt. 25.6. H ND [Pl. VIII. 13.] | Eadmund. |
| [Pl. VIII. 14.] | | | |
| 110 | ⊕ EADWVEARD REX | IR FA Wt. 18.4. RA MO [Pl. VIII. 14.] | Irfara. |
| Type xiii. | | | |
| 111 | ⊕ EADWVEARD REX | VVLFEAR Wt. 24.6. [Pl. VIII. 15.] | Ulfgar II. 2 |

| No. | Oblverse. | | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|-----------------------|---|---|------------------------|
| 112 | ‡EADVVEARD REX | | Δ EICMV NDMON ∇ [Pl. VIII. 16.] | Eicmund. Wt. 25.0. |
| 113 | " | " | ∇ VVLFHE ARDMO ∇ | Ulfheard. Wt. 24.6. |

AETHELSTAN.

SUCC. A.D. 925; DIED A.D. 940 OR 941.

Moneyers.

- Abba [= Abun?] (Chester).
Abonel (*Hertford, Maldon*).
Abun (*Exeter*).
Adelbert (*York*).
Ælfnoð.
Ælfred (*Wareham*).
Ælfric or *Elfric* (*Canterbury*).
Ælfstan (*London*).
Ælfwald (*London*).
Ælfwine (*Chester*).
Ælf, see also *Elf*.
Ælfrerht.
Ælfrerð (*Canterbury*).
Ælhelm [*Ælmod?*] (*Winchester*).
Ælmod [*Aelmod*].
Ælnoð or *Eälnoð* (*Derby, Nottingham*).
Ælred (*York*).
Ælsige (*Canterbury*).
Ælstan [*Eälstan*].
Ælswold [cf. *Haðlwold*] (*Gloucester*).
Ælswine (*Shaftesbury*).
Æl, see also *Ael*.
Ælered (*Chester, London*).
Alet.
Alfeah.
Alstan.
Amelric (*Winchester*).
Are [*Ere?*].
Arnulf, Arnalf, &c. (*York*).
Asafl or *Asulf*.
Aðelm [*Aðelmod* or *Aðelmund*] (*Wallingford*).
Aðelmod.
Aðelmund.
Aðelwulf (*Winchester*).
Aðel, see also *Ael*.
Aðulf (*Winchester*).
Baldric.
Baldwine.
Barbe (*Norwich*).
Bardel or *Burdel* (*Norwich*).
Bariferð [*Barnförd?*].
Beahred or *Beanred* (*London*).
Belya or *Belye*.
Beorard [cf. *Beorneard*] (*Chester*).
Beorhtulf or *Biorhtulf* (*Bath, Dartmouth*).
Beornwald and *Byrnwald* (*Wallingford, Wareham*).
Berhtelm [*Berhthel*] *Byrthelm*, &c.
(Langport, Shrewsbury).
Bernard [cf. *Beorneard*].
Bernere.
Berngar.
Biorhtric.
Biorhtwald [= *Bryhtwald*].
Biorneard, *Biarneard*, &c. (*London*).
Boiga or *Boigalet* (*Chester, Derby*).
Bryhtwald.
Burhtelm [cf. *Berhtelm*] (*Wardborough*).
Burdel [= *Bardel?*] (*Norwich*).
Burneld.
Burnhelm.
Bus?
Byrthelm, see *Berhtelm*.
Byrnwald (*Wallingford*).
Cenapa or *Cnapa* (*Chester*).
Cenberht or *Enberht* (*Shrewsbury*).
Cialelm.
Clac.
Clael?
Cnað? (*Chester*).
Credard.
Cristign.
Cugelli?
Cugem?
Cunulf.
Cynewald.
Degrn.
Deorerd (*Chester*).
Deorulf or *Diorulf* (*Chester*).
Deorunald, *Diarunald*, &c.
Domeneces, *Dominie*, &c. [= *Dom'niens?*].
Dorlfe?
Dryhtwald [= *Bryhtwald?*].
Driant.
Eadgar (*Norwich*).
Eadgild (*Canterbury*).
Eadlaf or *Eadulf* (*Chester*).
Eadmund or *Edmund* (*Chester, Shrewsbury*).
Eadric (*Leves?*).
Eadstan.
Eadulf.
Eallestan.
Eardulf (*Oxford, Stafford*).
Earnulf.
Eeberlit (*York*).
Egberht (*Shrewsbury*).
Eelaf or *Ellaf* (*London*)

- Edred [= Eadred] (Shrewsbury).
 Efrard (Chester).
Egillberht? [*Engilberht?*].
 Einar.
Ele? (London).
 Elfrie, *see* Aelfric.
Elfseie.
 Elf-, *see also* Ælf-.
 Elfaf, *see* Eclaf.
Engilberht, Ingelberht, &c.
 Efermund, Efermund, &c. (Shrewsbury).
 Erard [= Efrard?] (Chester).
 Ero (London).
Eric.
Etram (Canterbury).
 Esel-, *see* Æsel-, or Aæsel-.
Fawle [*Pawle?*] (London).
Folcrod.
Fram.
 Frard [= Efrard] (Chester).
Fredward.
Friðebrith.
 Frotger, Froðger (Shrewsbury).
Frotiern?
 Fusel.
Fulrad.
 Gareard (London).
Garnif.
 Genard [= Cenard?] (Exeter).
Gienoer?
 Giorgald (Norwich).
Gis?
 Gislemer.
 Gota.
Grimwald (London).
Hærneale (Derby).
 Harger [= Heriger?].
Haððberht [*Æððberht?*].
Haððwold [*Æððwold?*].
 Heldalt (York).
Herelaw?
Heremund.
Herrie (Bath).
Hildulf [*Hilulf?*].
 Hrodecar [= Hroðgar] (Norwich).
Hungr.
 Hunlaf (Hereford).
Hunrie.
Igore or Ilore (London).
Idherht.
Iwga.
Ing-berht.
 Ingelric (Oxford).
 Iohann.
Isael [= Snel].
 Landre?
Landrie (Winchester).
 Liing, Lîng, &c. (Norwich).
 Lodenham (London).
 Littlman (London)
- Meldomen (Chester).
 Marten (Chester).
Magnard.
Mali.
Manna, Manne, Man, &c. (Canterbury, London, Norwich, Tamworth).
Mannine.
 Manteen (Norwich).
Marcelwold [= Haðelwold or Æðelwold?] (Oxford).
 Megenfreð (Canterbury).
 Megred (Chester).
 Monðsign [Mon Ðegen?] (Warwick).
Nöder.
Nybald (Shrewsbury).
 Oda or Odo.
 Oslac [= Oslaf?] (Chester).
 Osłaf, Osulf (Chester).
Oswart.
Otic (Winchester).
Paul, Paules or Paulus (Chester).
 Pitit.
Rægenald, Regnald, &c. (Exeter, York).
 Rægnulf and Rænulf (Chester, Winchester).
Regengrim.
Regenward (Oxford).
 Regnald, *see* Rægenald.
Rinere.
Renard or Rinard (Exeter).
Riniald [= Regnald?].
Roghard.
 Rotberht (York).
Salces? (Chester).
 Sandac, *see* Landac.
Sigar[es], Sihares (Derby).
 Siebrand.
Sigedrald?
 Siefeferð (Chester).
Sigeland (Exeter, Oxford).
Sigwulf.
Sigfeld[es].
 Siward [= Siward] (York).
 Smala.
 Snel (Chester).
 Sota.
Spræne.
Stefanus.
Sieland.
 Tidgar, Tidger, &c. (Chester).
Tila.
Tiates or Totes (Chester).
Torhthelm (Canterbury).
 Turstan, *see* Þurstan.
Uueabhlhelm.
Uuilluf or Uuillaf (Shrewsbury).
Undrie.
 Ulfgar (Chester).
 Uulfheard (Winchester).
 Uulfsg or Uulfsgie.
Uulfstan or Wulfstan (Chester)

| | |
|---|---------------------------|
| <i>Uynelm (Oxford).</i> | <i>Winle.</i> |
| <i>Uuynsige (Langport).</i> | <i>Witil.</i> |
| <i>Uðelric (Oxford).</i> | <i>Wulfhelm (London).</i> |
| <i>Welnberht.</i> | <i>Wulfman or Ulfman.</i> |
| <i>Wiard (Chester).</i> | <i>Wyftsig.</i> |
| <i>Wihtemund, Wimund, &c. (Stafford).</i> | <i>Purlac.</i> |
| <i>Wilebald.</i> | <i>Durstan (Lincoln).</i> |
| <i>Wilne.</i> | |

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.

| Obverse. | Reverse. |
|--|--|
| <i>Type i.</i> | |
| <i>Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.</i> | <i>Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field; crosses, pellets, &c., symmetrically arranged in field.</i> |
| | [Cf. Pl. X. 5-6.] |
| <i>Type ii.</i> | |
| <i>Star of six points, between two pellets. Around, inscription between two circles.</i> | <i>Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field; crosses, pellets, &c., symmetrically arranged in field.</i> |
| | [Cf. Pl. X. 7.] |
| <i>Type iii.</i> | |
| <i>Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.</i> | <i>Moneyer's name in two lines across field; three pellets between; above and below, floral ornament.</i> |
| | [Cf. Pl. X. 8.] |
| <i>Type iv.</i> | |
| <i>Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.</i> | <i>Straight line dividing field; above, building (church?); moneyer's name, &c., above and below or wholly below the line.</i> |
| | [Cf. Pl. IX. 2 & X. 9.] |
| <i>Type v.</i> | |
| <i>Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.</i> | <i>Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.</i> |
| | [Cf. Pl. IX. 1.] |
| <i>Type v. var. a.</i> | |
| <i>Same.</i> | <i>Small cross pattée surrounded by four pellets. Around, inscription between two circles.</i> |
| | [Cf. Pl. IX. 3.] |
| <i>Type v. var. b.</i> | |
| <i>Same.</i> | <i>Cross pattée voided. Around, inscription between two circles.</i> |
| | [Cf. Pl. IX. 11.] |

| Obverse. | Reverse. |
|--|---|
| <i>Type v. var. c.</i> | |
| Same. | Rosette of dots. Around, inscription between two circles. [Cf. Pl. IX. 8.] |
| Rosette of dots. Around, inscription between two circles. | Rosette of dots. Around, inscription between two circles. [Cf. Pl. IX. 9.] |
| <i>Type vi.</i> | |
| Same. | Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles. [Cf. Pl. IX. 10.] |
| <i>Type vi. var. a.</i> | |
| Bust r., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust. | Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field; crosses, pellets, &c., symmetrically arranged in field. [Cf. Pl. X. 10.] |
| <i>Type viii.</i> | |
| Bust r., crowned. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust. | Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles. [Cf. Pl. IX. 13 & X. 2, 3, &c.] |
| <i>Type ix.</i> | |
| Bust r., crowned. Around, inscription between two circles. | Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles. [Cf. Pl. X. 4.] |
| <i>Type x.</i> | |
| Bust r., in high relief, with traces of crown. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust. | Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles. [Cf. Pl. IX. 4.] |
| <i>Type x. var. a.</i> | |
| Same, but bust l. | Same. [Cf. Pl. IX. 5.] |
| <i>Type xi.</i> | |
| Bust r., in high relief, with traces of crown. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust. | Cross crosslet. Around, inscription between two circles. [Cf. Pl. IX. 6.] |

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type xii.

Bust r., helmeted and crowned. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust. | Cross crosslet. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. X. 13.]

Type xiii.

Head r., helmeted and crowned. Around, inscription between two circles. | Cross crosslet. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. X. 14.]

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|------------------------------|---|---|------------|
| SERIES A. WITH NAME OF MINT. | | | |
| | | BAÐAN. [Bath.] | |
| | | <i>Type</i> v. | |
| 1 | ÆÐEELSTAN RE Ð TO BRANI | þ BIORHTVL · E M · ON b · AT CIVITATE <i>Var.</i> Pellet in field. Wt. 22·5. | Biorhtulf. |
| | | | |
| | | DEORABY. [Derby.] | |
| | | <i>Type</i> v. | |
| 2 | ÆÐEELSTAIH RE SAX ORVM | þ BOICA MOTET DEOR AIVI <i>Var.</i> Wt. 25·0. [Pl. IX. I.] | Boiga. |
| | | | |
| 3 | ÆÐEELSTAN DEX TO BRIT <i>Var.</i> In field? | þ HERFELZVN IN REOR IAVVA <i>Var.</i> Wt. 19·6. | Eælhoug. |

| No. | Oblverse. | Reverse. | Moneys. |
|-----|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | DOROBERNIA. [Canterbury.] | |
| | | <i>Type v.</i> | |
| 4 | ÆDELSTAN REX TO BRIT | ÆLFRIC · MO DOR CIVIT Wt. 19·0. | Elfric. |
| | | EAXANCEASTER. [Exeter.] | |
| | | <i>Type x.</i> | |
| 5 | ÆDELSTAN REX <i>Var.</i> Bust, very rude. | GENARD MTON EFE Wt. 23·6. | Genard (= Cenard). |
| | | EBORACUM or EOFERPIC. [York.] | |
| | | <i>Type iv.</i> | |
| 6 | ÆDEL · STAN REX .. | EB · R ÆC ÆC REGNAID MO N | Regnald. |
| | | [Pl. IX. 2.] | |
| | | Wt. 22·0. | |
| | | <i>Type v.</i> | |
| 7 | ÆDELSTAN REX TO BRIT | REGNALD MO EFO RPI Wt. 23·0. | Regnald. |
| 8 | " " " | " " EFOPIC: Wt. 24·0. | |
| 9 | " " BRIT | " " EFÖRPIC Wt. 24·8. | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|--|--|--------------------------|
| 10 | †ÆDELSTAN REX Tō BRIT | †REGNALD Mō EFO RPIC Wt. 25·2. | |
| 11 | †ÆDELSTAN REX TO BRIT <i>Var.</i> Crescent and seven pellets be- low cross pattée. | †REGNALD Mō EFOR PIC Wt. 20·5. | |
| 12 | " <i>Var.</i> Above cross pattée, V. | †REGNALD Mō EFO RPIC Wt. 25·0. | |
| | <i>Type v. var. a.</i> | | |
| 13 | †ÆDELSTAN REX TO BRIT | †REGNALD Mō EFO RPIC Wt. 23·0. [Pl. IX. 3.] | |
| 14 | †ÆDLSTAN REX TO BRIT | †REGN·AL·D· Mō EFO RPIC Wt. 21·0. | |
| | <i>Type x.</i> | | |
| 15 | †ÆDELSTVN RE | †ARNVLF · PO EO · Wt. 22·5. [Pl. IX. 4.] | Arnulf. |
| 16 | †ÆDELSTAN REI | †ROTBERT · PO EO Wt. 20·5. | Rotberht. |
| | <i>Type x. var. a.</i> | | |
| 17 | ÆDELZTVN REX | †OEONETREBL · Wt. 22·7. [Pl. IX. 5.] | Echerht, or Rotberht? |
| 18 | †ÆDELSTAN REX (Reading outwards.) | †SIVERD POIETIA OC* Wt. 22·3. | Siuard. |
| | <i>Type xi.</i> | | |
| 19 | ÆDELSTAN REX | †HEGDAGL EBROX (Broken.) [Pl. IX. 6.] | Heldalt. |

* Possibly Oxford.

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneys. |
|-------------------|---|--|-----------------------|
| GLEAFCEASTER. | | | |
| [Gloucester.] | | | |
| <i>Type v.</i> | | | |
| 20 | ‡ÆDELSTAN REX BRE | ‡EPDELPO MO CLEAQAZ Wt. 25·8. | Ædelwold? |
| HEREFORD. | | | |
| <i>Type v.</i> | | | |
| 21 | ‡ÆDELSTAN REX TO BRIT | ‡HVNLA F M ^O HEREF. Wt. 22·9. | Hunlaf. |
| LEGECEASTER, ETC. | | | |
| [Chester.] | | | |
| <i>Type v.</i> | | | |
| 22 | ‡ÆDELSTAN RE TO BRLE | ‡ABBA MO IN LEDE CF Wt. 24·0. | Abba. |
| 23 | ÆDELSTAN RE TO BRLE | BOIG ‡ALET MO LEG CF Wt. 25·5. | Boiga? (or Boigalef). |
| 24 | ‡ÆDELSTAN REX TO BRT <i>Var.</i> Annulet above and below cross pattée. | ‡ENAB M ^O LEG CF <i>Var.</i> On r. of cross pattée, S. Wt. 24·8. | Cnað. |
| 25 | ‡EDFGSOAH REX TDHDI <i>Var.</i> Small cross pattée above cen- tral one. | ‡DEORERD MOH EIE CIEI <i>Var.</i> Small cross pattée above cen- tral one. Wt. 16·4. | Deorerd. |
| 26 | ‡ÆDELSTAN REX TO BRTI‡ | ‡DEORVLF M ^O LEDE CFI‡ Wt. 23·2. | Deorulf. |
| 27 | ‡ÆDELSTAN REX TO BRT | ‡EADLFE M ^O LED CFI <i>Var.</i> S in field. Wt. 24·6. [Pl. IX. 7.] | Eadlaf. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|------------------------|--|--|-------------------------|
| 28 | †ÆDELSTAN RE [‡] TO BR | †EADMUND MO LEG CF: Wt. 24·4. | Eadmund. |
| 29 | †ÆDELSTAN REX TO BRT | †EADMUND M [—] O LEGC Wt. 23·7. | |
| 30 | †ÆDELSTAN RE [‡] TO BR | †EFRARD M [—] O LEG CF Wt. 25·4. | Efrard. |
| 31 | †ÆDELSTAN RE [‡] TO BRT <i>Var. Annulet on either side of cross pattée.</i> | †MÆRTENE MO LECE CF Wt. 24·8. | Mærtene. |
| 32 | " " " | †OSLFE M [—] O LECE CIF Wt. 25·2. | Oslaf or Osulf. |
| 33 | " " " | †PAVLES M [—] O LECE CIF [‡] Wt. 24·2. | Paul(es). |
| 34 | " " " BR | †PAVLES M [—] O LEIC CF (Chipped.) | |
| 35 | " " " BRT | †RÆNVLF M [—] O LEG CF Wt. 24·0. | Rænulf. |
| 36 | ÆDELSTAN RE [‡] TO BRIE | †SIGEFERD MON LEGE CF Wt. 26·5. | Sigeferð. |
| 37 | †ÆDELSTAN RE [‡] TO BR | †SIGFERD MO LECE CF [‡] Wt. 24·2. | |
| 38 | ÆDELSTAN RE [‡] TO BRIE | †TIDGER MO IN LECE CF [‡] Wt. 24·6. | Tidgar. |
| 39 | ÆDELSTAN RE [‡] TO BR | †VVLFGAR MON LEGCE Wt. 25·6. | Ulfgar. |
| 40 | †ÆDELSTAN RE [‡] TO BRT | †VVLFSTAN M [—] O LEGC Wt. 21·6. | Ulfstan or Wulfstan. |
| 41 | ÆDELSTAN RE [‡] TO BRI | †PLFSTAN M [—] O LEGC Wt. 24·0. | |
| <i>Type v. var. c.</i> | | | |
| 42 | ÆDELSTAN RE TO EBLXE | †ABBA MO IN LECE CF Wt. 23·6. [Pl. IX. 8.] | Abba. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|----------|---|--|-----------|
| 43 | ÆDELSTAN RE ^X TO BR | OSLAC MON LEIE ^X Wt. 24 <i>.4.</i> | Oslac. |
| Type vi. | | | |
| 44 | ÆDEL·ST·AN RE ^X TO BR <i>Var. Above rosette, &c.</i> | BE·O·R·A·RD MON LEIE CF Wt. 24 <i>.5.</i> [PL. IX. 9.] | Beorard. |
| 45 | ÆDELSTAN REX TO BR | DEORVLF MOI LEIGE <i>Var. To left of</i> <i>rosette, annulet.</i> Wt. 23 <i>.5.</i> | Deorulf. |
| 46 | *ÆDELSTAN RE ^X TO BRI | EADMUND MON LEIE · Wt. 23 <i>.6.</i> | Eadmund. |
| 47 | " " " | EFRARD MON LEIEC Wt. 25 <i>.2.</i> | Efrard. |
| 48 | " " " | EFRARD M ^O LEIGE CF Wt. 23 <i>.4.</i> | |
| 49 | ÆDEL·STAN REX TO BRI | MÆLDOMEN MO LEIGE Wt. 24 <i>.4.</i> | Mældomen. |
| 50 | ÆDELSTAN RE ^X TO BR | MEGRED MON LEGI CF Wt. 23 <i>.8.</i> | Megred. |
| 51 | " " " | OSLAC MON LEIEC Wt. 24 <i>.6.</i> | Oslac. |
| 52 | " " " | PAVLES MOI LEIGE Wt. 23 <i>.3.</i> | Paul(es). |
| 53 | ÆDELSTAN RE ^X TO BR | TIDGAR MON LEG CF Wt. 24 <i>.8.</i> | Tidgar. |
| 54 | ÆDEL·STAN RE ^X TO BR | TIDGER MONET LEIE CF Wt. 24 <i>.3.</i> | |
| 55 | ÆDELSTAN REX TO BR | VVLFGA·R M ^O ·N· LEIE · Wt. 24 <i>.0.</i> | Ulfgar |
| 56 | ÆDELSTAN RE ^X TO BR | VVLFSTAN M ^O LEIGE Wt. 25 <i>.0.</i> | Ulfstan. |

* Struck on a coin of Aelfred?

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---------------------|
| <i>Type vi. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 57 | ÆTHEDELSTAN REX TO BRN | ÆADMVND MO LECC Wt. 24·7. | Eadmund. |
| 58 | " " " | " MON LEDEC Wt. 24·2. [Pl. IX. 10.] | |
| LONDONIA. [London.] | | | |
| <i>Type v.</i> | | | |
| 59 | TOT ÆER NATSIGÆ TIRB | ÆERE MONETÆ LVND CIVIET Wt. 19·3. | Ere. |
| 60 | ÆTHEDELSTAN REX TOT BRIT | ÆGÆREARD M°O LVND CIVIET Wt. 21·7. | Gareard. |
| <i>Type v. var. b.</i> | | | |
| 61 | ÆTHEDELSTAN REX TOT BRIT | ÆPVLFHCLM M°O LVND CIVIET Wt. 21·8. [Pl. IX. 11.] | Wulfhelm. |
| <i>Type viii.</i> | | | |
| 62 | ÆTHEDELSTAN REX | ÆLFSTAN MO LOND CI Wt. 24·6. | Ælfstan. |
| 63 | " REX : | ÆLFWA LD M°O LOND CIVI Wt. 25·2. | Ælfwald. |
| 64 | " REX | ÆBEAHRRED MO LOND CI Wt. 24·4. | Beahred. |
| 65 | " " | ÆBIORNEARD MO LOND CI Wt. 23·0. | Biorneard. |
| 66 | " " | ÆLLAF MO LONDONI CI Wt. 22·7. | Ellaf (= Eclaf). |
| 67 | " " | ÆLIOFHELM MO LOND CI Wt. 23·9. | Liofhelm. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|--|--|------------------------|
| | LONGPORT. [Langport.] | | |
| | | <i>Type v.</i> | |
| 68 | †ÆDELSTAN · REX · TΩ · BRIT | †VVYNSIGE · MO · LONGPORT Wt. 23·5. [Pl. IX. 12.] | Uuynsige. |
| | | NORÐPIC. [Norwich.] | |
| | | <i>Type viii.</i> | |
| 69 | †ÆDELSTAN REX | †BARBE MO NORÐPIC Wt. 24·4. | Barbe. |
| 70 | †ÆDELNTAN REX | †BARDDEL NO NORP Wt. 23·4. | Bardel or Burdel. |
| 71 | †ÆDELNTAH „ | †BVRDEL IIO NORÐ · I Wt. 24·5. | |
| 72 | †ÆDELNTAN RE‡ | †BVRDEL NORIÐP[!]C (Broken.) | |
| 73 | †ÆDELSTAN REX | †GIONGBALD MO NOR ÐPC Wt. 24·5. | Giongbald. |
| 74 | " " | †HRODEAR HO NORVC Wt. 26·0. | Hrodear (=Hroðgar). |
| 75 | †ÆDELSTAN REX | †NANNE NO NORÐPE TI Wt. 24·8. | Manne. |
| 76 | †ÆDELNTAH REX | †NANTICEH · MO NORPIE (Chipped.) | Mantcen. |
| | | OXNAFORD. [Oxford.] | |
| | | <i>Type v.</i> | |
| 77 | †ÆDELSTAN REX TOT BRIT Var. Pellet in field. | †INGELRI ▲ M^-O▲ OX ▲ VRBI. Wt. 20·0. | Ingelric. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|---|------------|
| 78 | ꝝÆDELSTAN REX | ꝝVVYNELM · M · ⊖ · ⊖ X · VRBIS Var. Four pellets in field opposite each end of cross. Wt. 24·0. [Pl. IX. 13.] | Uuynelm. |
| SCROBBESBYRIG. | | | |
| | [Shrewsbury.] | | |
| <i>Type v.</i> | | | |
| 79 | ꝝÆDELSTAN REX TO BRIT | ꝝBERHTELM SCROB Wt. 24·3. | Berhtelm. |
| 80 | " " BRIT | ꝝBERHTEL M ⊖ SCROB Wt. 23·8. [Pl. IX. 14.] | |
| <i>Type vi.</i> | | | |
| 81 | EELZTAN REꝝ TO BD | ꝝEDRED M̄O SCROB Wt. 20·4. | Edred. |
| 82 | ꝝÆD · EL · STAN REX TO B | ꝝE · O · FERMUND M SCROB Wt. 24·8. | Eofermund. |
| 83 | ꝝÆDELSTAN · REꝝ TO BRIT | ꝝFROTGER M̄O SCROB Wt. 25·0. | Frotger. |
| SNOTINGAHAM. | | | |
| | [Nottingham.] | | |
| <i>Type v.</i> | | | |
| 84 | ꝝÆDELSTAN RE ΣΛ·FORVM | ꝝÆDELNOB ON ΣΝ·Ω·TENCEHAM Wt. 22·7. [Pl. X. 1.] | Ædelnob. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|-------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| | | PÆRINOPIC. [Warwick.] | |
| 85 | ‡ÆDELSTAN REX TOI BR | ‡MONIBUS MON VERI Var. On r. of rosette, 2. Wt. 22·7. | Monsign (Mon Degen?). |
| | | PELINGAFORD. [Wallingford.] | |
| | | Type viii. | |
| 86 | ‡ÆDELSTAN REX | ‡BEORNPAULD · M̄O · PEL Wt. 23·6. | Beornwald or Byrnwald. |
| 87 | ‡ÆDELSTAN ,, | ‡BYRNPAULD MON · PE Wt. 21·6. | |
| 88 | ‡ÆDELSTAN ,, | ‡BYRNPAULD MO PELINGA [Pl. X. 2.] | Wt. 26·8. |
| | | PERHAM. [Warcham.] | |
| | | Type viii. | |
| 89 | ‡ÆDELSTAN REX | ‡ELFRED MO · IN PERH · A Wt. 24·6. [Pl. X. 3.] | Ælfred. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| WINCEASTRE. [Winchester.] | | | |
| <i>Type viii.</i> | | | |
| 90 | ‡ÆDELSTAN REX | ‡AMELRIC·M·O·VVINC Wt. 24·6. | Amelric. |
| 91 | „ „ REX | ‡VVLFHEARD · MO VVIN · CI Var. Pellet above cross. Wt. 24·6. | Ulfheard. |
| <i>Type ix.</i> | | | |
| 92 | ‡ÆDELSTAN REX TO BR | ‡ÆDELSTAN REX TO BR Var. Small cross pattée above cen- tral one. Wt. 23·0. [Pl. X. 4.] | Æhelm. |
| SERIES B.—WITHOUT NAME OF MINT. | | | |
| <i>Type i.</i> | | | |
| 93 | ‡ÆDELSTAN REX | ‡ ABBA ‡ MON ‡ | Abba. |
| 94 | ‡ÆDELSTAN REX | ‡ ÆLFSTAN ‡ ANMO ‡ | Ælfstan. |
| 95 | ‡ÆDELSTAN REX | ‡ AREM ‡ OIETA ‡ | Are (= Ere?). |
| 96 | ‡ÆDELSTAN RE | ‡ AREM ‡ OIETA ‡ | Wt. 24·2. [Pl. X. 5.] |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneys. |
|-----|---------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| 97 | ‡ÆGELSTAN REX | AREM ‡ ‡ ‡ ONETA | (Chipped.) |
| 98 | ‡ÆDEL-STAN RE · | ARNY ‡ ‡ ‡ LFMOI | Arnulf. Wt. 22·2. |
| 99 | ‡ÆDEL-STAN RE | ASAL ‡ ‡ ‡ FNEN | Asalf or Asulf (cf. Oslaf). Wt. 22·5. |
| 100 | ‡ÆDEL-STAN RE | CLAC ‡ ‡ ‡ MONE | Clac. Wt. 23·7. |
| 101 | ‡ÆDEL-STAN R | CRIS ‡ ‡ ‡ TIGN | Cristign. Wt. 22·3. |
| 102 | ÆDEL-STAN REX | DOMEN ‡ ‡ ‡ CESEM ⊖ | Domences or Dominic (= Dominicus). Wt. 22·0. |
| 103 | " | DOMI ‡ ‡ ‡ NICM | Wt. 23·8. |
| 104 | ‡ÆDELSTAN REX | EADMV ‡ ‡ ‡ NDM ⊖ | Eadmund. Wt. 24·8. |
| 105 | ‡ÆDELSTAN REX TO BRIT. | EADV ‡ ‡ ‡ LFM ⊖ | Eadulf. Wt. 21·3. |
| 106 | ‡ÆDELSTAN REX | ECBE ‡ ‡ ‡ RHT | Ecberht. (Chipped.) |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|-----------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 107 | XÆDELSTAN REX | ECLAF + + + MONE | Eclaf. Wt. 27·0. |
| 108 | ÆDEL-STAN REX | FVDEL + + + MONET | Fugel. Wt. 22·4. |
| 109 | XÆDEL-STAN RE | GISLE + + + MER | Gislemer. Wt. 21·4. |
| 110 | XÆDELSTAN REX | GISLE + + + MER | Var. Annulet in field. Wt. 23·6. |
| 111 | ÆDEL-STII REX | GOTA + + + IIONE | Gota. Wt. 22·6. |
| 112 | ÆDEL-STAN · REX | HAR + + + GER | Harger. Wt. 23·8. |
| 113 | XÆDELSTAN REX | H A D E L + + + POLDM | Haselwold (Ædelwold?). Wt. 25·3. |
| 114 | XÆDELSTAN REX | IOHAN + + + NMONE | Iohann. Wt. 24·7. |
| 115 | XÆDEL-STAN RE | L A N D + + + W C M O | Landae? Wt. 26·0. |
| 116 | XÆDEL-STAN RE | L I T I L + + + W A N | Litilman. Wt. 19·0. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|----------------|--|-------------------------|
| 117 | ✗ÆDELSTAN REX | MEGEN † † † FRED MO [Pl. X. 6.] | Wt. 24·6. Megenfreð. |
| 118 | ÆDEL-STAN REX | NODEP † † † MONE | Wt. 23·4. Nōðer. |
| 119 | ÆDELSTAN | NODE † † † MONE | Wt. 25·0. |
| 120 | ÆDEL-STAN | ODAH † † † ONETA | Oda. |
| 121 | " " | " | Wt. 23·2. |
| 122 | ✗ÆDELSTAN REX | PÄVL † † † SMON | Paul(es). |
| 123 | ÆDEL-STAN REX | PITIT † † † MONE | Wt. 23·6. Pitit. |
| 124 | ✗ÆDELSTAN REX | RÄGEN · † † † YLFM ◌ | Wt. 24·6. Raegenulf. |
| 125 | ✗ÆDELSTAN RE+* | SIGEBR † † † ANDMO | Sigebrand. |
| 126 | " " | SNEL: † † † MOM | Wt. 23·0. Snel. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|------------|--------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| 127 | ÆDEL·STN REX | SOT [·] ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ NONE .. | Sota. |
| 128 | ⊕ÆDELSTAN REX | VVEALD ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ HELM [·] .. | Wt. 23·4. Uuealhelm. |
| 129 | ÆDELSTAN RE [·] | VVIL ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ LVFM .. | Wt. 24·0. Uuilluf. |
| 130 | ⊕ÆDELSTAN REX | VVLFHE ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ARDM [·] O .. | Wt. 23·8. Uulfheard. |
| 131 | ⊕ÆDELSTAN RE | VVLF ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ZTAN .. | Wt. 23·4. Uulfstan. |
| 132 | „ „ | PINE ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ LEM [·] O .. | Winele. Wt. 23·8. |
| 133 | ÆDELSTAN REX | PINE ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ REM [·] O .. | (Chipped.) |
| BLUNDERED. | | | |
| 134 | ÆDEL·STAN REX | ASAE [·] L ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ OATN .. | Asalf? |
| 135 | ⊕ÆDELSTAN REX | OEVAI ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ DOI [·] R .. | Wt. 21·0. Diorulf? |
| | | | Wt. 23·5. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|------------------|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>Type ii.</i> | | | |
| 136 | †/EDELSTAN REX <i>Var. Above star, D; below, L.</i> [Pl. X. 7.] | PAVIVS MONETA | Paulus. |
| <i>Type iii.</i> | | | |
| 137 | ‡/EDELSTAN REX [Pl. X. 8.] | MON DEGN | Monsegn (Mon Deign?). |
| <i>Type iv.</i> | | | |
| 138 | ‡/AEDELSTAN REX <i>Var. Annulet on either side of cross.</i> [Pl. X. 9.] | FR OT I ERM MON | Frotger (Froðger). |
| 139 | ‡/AEDELSTAN REX <i>Var. In field, . . .</i> | PYLTSIG | Wylsig. |
| 140 | „ REX | W N TVRSTAN | Turstan (Durstan). |
| <i>Type v.</i> | | | |
| 141 | †/EDELSTAN REX TOT BRIT | †ER NATSIS E TIRB TOT | No Moneyer. |
| 142 | †/EDEISTAH RE ORV | †HRC · SAXORVM AT E | Wt. 22·6. |
| 143 | †/EDELSTAN REX TÔ BRIF | †E · DEL · STAN REX T BRIF | Wt. 25·6. |
| <i>Type vii.</i> | | | |
| 144 | †/EDELSTAN REX [Pl. X. 10.] | VVLFS IDEMO | Ulfsgie. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-------------------|------------------|--|------------------------------|
| <i>Type viii.</i> | | | |
| 145 | †ÆDELSTAN REX | †ÆDELFRÆD MON Wt. 21·7. | Ædelfred (Ædelfred). |
| 146 | †ÆDELSTAN REX | †ÆDELFRMD M ^T ONNE Wt. 17·4. | Ædelfred? |
| 147 | †ÆDELSTAN REX. | †ALFEAV MONET Wt. 21·0. | Alfeah. |
| 148 | †ÆDELSTAN REX | †DRYHTVALD MON Wt. 23·0. [Pl. X. 11.] | Dryhtwald (= Bryhtwald?). |
| 149 | „ „ | †LIFING MONET Wt. 23·2. | Lifing. |
| <i>Type x.</i> | | | |
| 150 | ÆDELSTAN REX | †ÆDELPOD+ARNULF Wt. 23·0. [Pl. X. 12.] | Aðelmod and Arnulf. |
| <i>Type xii.</i> | | | |
| 151 | †ÆDELSTAN REX | †BALDRIC MONT Wt. 22·0. [Pl. X. 13.] | Baldric. |
| 152 | †ÆDELSTAN REX | †EINARD MOETA Wt. 23·8. | Einard. |
| 153 | †ÆDEGANT . . . X | · EINARD M ^T OH . . (Broken.) | |
| 154 | ÆDELSTAN REX | †SMALA MONETA Wt. 23·0. | Smala. |
| 155 | †ÆDELSTAN REX | †WIARD MONETA Wt. 21·4. | Wiard. |
| <i>Type xiii.</i> | | | |
| 156 | ÆDELSTAN REX O | †SMALA MONETA Wt. 25·6. [Pl. X. 14.] | Smala. |

EADMUND.

SUCC. A.D. 910 OR 941; DIED A.D. 946.

Monyers.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Albann (Alba?). | <i>Byrnferð.</i> |
| <i>Almæl.</i> | <i>Byrnwald.</i> |
| <i>Adelward.</i> | <i>Cenberht.</i> |
| <i>Adelwine or Æðelwine.</i> | <i>Cialberht, Ciolberht, &c.</i> |
| <i>Ælfrīf.</i> | <i>Clac (Exeter, London).</i> |
| <i>Ælfric [= Ælfric].</i> | <i>Cnapa or Gnapa.</i> |
| <i>Ælfweorð?</i> | <i>Oundferð.</i> |
| <i>Ælfred.</i> | <i>Dæodulf.</i> |
| <i>Ælfric.</i> | <i>Demene, Domences, &c. [= Dominicus].</i> |
| <i>Ælfstan.</i> | <i>Deorwald, Diarwald, &c.</i> |
| <i>Ælfwald or Elfwald.</i> | <i>Diarelm.</i> |
| <i>Ælfwine.</i> | <i>Dorulf.</i> |
| <i>Ælfwinig.</i> | <i>Drege, Dregl, &c.</i> |
| <i>Ælf-, see also Elf-.</i> | <i>Dudelet?</i> |
| <i>Ærnulf or Arnulf.</i> | <i>Dudig.</i> |
| <i>Æselm [= Ædlemund].</i> | <i>Duraint [= Durandes].</i> |
| <i>Æselmod.</i> | <i>Durand[es].</i> |
| <i>Æðelmund or Aðelmund.</i> | <i>Eadgar.</i> |
| <i>Æðelric.</i> | <i>Eadgild,</i> |
| <i>Æðelulf or Aðelulf.</i> | <i>Eadmund.</i> |
| <i>Æðelwine or Aðelwine.</i> | <i>Eadred, Edired, &c.</i> |
| <i>Æsel-, see also Æsel-.</i> | <i>Eadstan.</i> |
| <i>Æsered [Esered].</i> | <i>Eadueard.</i> |
| <i>Agtard[es?].</i> | <i>Ealgeart?</i> |
| <i>Alberic?</i> | <i>Eardulf.</i> |
| <i>Amund or Amynd[es].</i> | <i>Ecgberht.</i> |
| <i>Arc.</i> | <i>Elireð.</i> |
| <i>Arnulf or Ernulf.</i> | <i>Ejeireos?</i> |
| <i>Asulf or Asulfnen.</i> | <i>Eferbrd [Eferwerd?].</i> |
| <i>Aðean?</i> | <i>Eferulf.</i> |
| <i>Æðelulf [= Æðelulf].</i> | <i>Egeulf?</i> |
| <i>Æðeluward.</i> | <i>Egered.</i> |
| <i>Æðel-, see also Æðel-.</i> | <i>Einard.</i> |
| <i>Baciager or Bacialer.</i> | <i>Elaet.</i> |
| <i>Baldric.</i> | <i>Elferd.</i> |
| <i>Baldunne.</i> | <i>Elf-, see also Ælf-.</i> |
| <i>Barbe [Barbi] (Norwich).</i> | <i>Eofermund.</i> |
| <i>Beahred.</i> | <i>Eronbald [= Ercimbald].</i> |
| <i>Benedictus.</i> | <i>Erembald.</i> |
| <i>Bierwald (Wallingford).</i> | <i>Ereðic.</i> |
| <i>Berhtelm.</i> | <i>Ergimbalt [= Ereimbald].</i> |
| <i>Berhtred.</i> | <i>Ericil.</i> |
| <i>Berhtwiz.</i> | <i>Eulgart [= Ealgeart?].</i> |
| <i>Bernæs.</i> | <i>Eslsige.</i> |
| <i>Bernsige.</i> | <i>Æsel-, see also Æsel-.</i> |
| <i>Bese or Besel.</i> | <i>Furaman, Farman.</i> |
| <i>Bianfy.</i> | <i>Faramia? (Leicester).</i> |
| <i>Birhthull or Birhthwulf.</i> | <i>Folcard, Folered.</i> |
| <i>Birneard, Biorneard, &c.</i> | <i>Frad [= Fradr?].</i> |
| <i>Boig [= Boiga?] (York?).</i> | <i>Fredard [= Fredard?].</i> |
| <i>Boiga, Boga, &c.</i> | <i>Fredig[es].</i> |
| <i>Bonsulf, Bonulf [= Bonulf?].</i> | <i>Fugel.</i> |
| <i>Boris.</i> | <i>Geundferð or Gundferð.</i> |
| <i>Burnhelm.</i> | <i>Giongbald (Norwich).</i> |
| <i>Burnric or Byrnric.</i> | |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <i>Gis[lemer?].</i> | <i>Oæctiorecel.</i> |
| <i>Gnapa or Cnapa.</i> | <i>Paul, Paules, &c.</i> |
| <i>Gota or Gotaf.</i> | <i>Pitit.</i> |
| <i>Grimwald.</i> | <i>Prim.</i> |
| <i>Hadebald.</i> | <i>Ragnold.</i> |
| <i>Hana, Hanen, &c.</i> | <i>Randulf.</i> |
| <i>Hereman.</i> | <i>Regnulf [=Raegenulf].</i> |
| <i>Heremod.</i> | <i>Regðer.</i> |
| <i>Hereuuig.</i> | <i>Reingrim, or Regegrim (Oxford).</i> |
| <i>Hildeomert.</i> | <i>Roulberht.</i> |
| <i>Hotaf.</i> | <i>Rodear or Rodgar (Norwich).</i> |
| <i>Hrodear or Hroðgar (Norwich).</i> | <i>Salciarene?</i> |
| <i>Hunlf.</i> | <i>Sarauuard.</i> |
| <i>Hunsige.</i> | <i>Saxsa.</i> |
| <i>Iedulf.</i> | <i>Scurua?</i> |
| <i>Igere.</i> | <i>Siademan or Sideman.</i> |
| <i>Ingelbert.</i> | <i>Sigar[es] or Sigear[es].</i> |
| <i>Ingelgar (York).</i> | <i>Sigþið?</i> |
| <i>Landwine.</i> | <i>Sigwold.</i> |
| <i>Leofric.</i> | <i>Smerel.</i> |
| <i>Liafinc.</i> | <i>Stefhan.</i> |
| <i>Ligeberd [= Sigeberð?].</i> | <i>Telia.</i> |
| <i>Liofhelm.</i> | <i>Ulf (Chester).</i> |
| <i>Litilman.</i> | <i>Ulgebert? [Ingelbert?].</i> |
| <i>Mæld or Mældomen.</i> | <i>Uuihites or Uuihtseg.</i> |
| <i>Mærten or Martin.</i> | <i>Uuilaf.</i> |
| <i>Man, Mana or Mauna.</i> | <i>Uuitelm.</i> |
| <i>Maneta.</i> | <i>Uulistan.</i> |
| <i>Mantcen or Mannicen (Norwich).</i> | <i>Uuynsige.</i> |
| <i>Megred.</i> | <i>Warn [=Warin].</i> |
| <i>Nansige.</i> | <i>Waringod.</i> |
| <i>Oda.</i> | <i>Werlaf.</i> |
| <i>Ondres?</i> | <i>White.</i> |
| <i>Onunnun?</i> | <i>Wigard, Wigeard, or Wigheard.</i> |
| <i>Osfirð.</i> | <i>Winuc?</i> |
| <i>Oslac.</i> | <i>Wulfcar.</i> |
| <i>Osmund.</i> | <i>Wulfilhelm.</i> |
| <i>Oswulf or Osivulf.</i> | <i>Wulfrie.</i> |
| <i>Oswald.</i> | <i>Wynhelm or Wynnelm.</i> |
| <i>Otic.</i> | <i>Peodulf.</i> |
| <i>Oælric [= Aælric].</i> | <i>Yermud.</i> |

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.

| Obverse. | Reverse. |
|---|---|
| Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles. | <p><i>Type i.</i> Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field; crosses, pellets, &c., symmetrically arranged in field. [Cf. Pl. XI. 2-6.]</p> |
| Small cross formed of pellets. Around, inscription between two circles. | <p><i>Type ii.</i> Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field; rosette, pellets, and ornaments symmetrically arranged in field. [Cf. Pl. XI. 7.]</p> |

| Obverse. | | Reverse. |
|--|--|--|
| <i>Type iii.</i> | | |
| Rosette of pellets. Around, inscription between two circles. | | Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field; five rosettes symmetrically arranged in field. |
| [Cf. Pl. XI. 8.] | | |

| Obverse. | | Reverse. |
|--|--|---|
| <i>Type iv.</i> | | |
| Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles. | | Rosette of dots. Around, inscription between two circles. |
| [Cf. Pl. XI. 1.] | | |

| Obverse. | | Reverse. |
|--|--|--|
| <i>Type v.</i> | | |
| Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles. | | Moneyer's name in one line across field; above, straight line from which springs a rose between two curved branches; below, seven-petalled flower. |
| [Cf. Pl. XI. 9.] | | |

| Obverse. | | Reverse. |
|---|--|--|
| <i>Type vi.</i> | | |
| Bust r., crowned. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust. | | Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles. |
| [Cf. Pl. XI. 10, 11.] | | |

| Obverse. | | Reverse. |
|---|--|--|
| <i>Type vii.</i> | | |
| Rude bust r., helmeted and crowned. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust. | | Cross crosslet. Around, inscription between two circles. |
| [Cf. Pl. XI. 12.] | | |

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

| No. | Obverse. | | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|------------------------------|-------------|------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| SERIES A. WITH NAME OF MINT. | | | | |
| LEIGECEASTER, ETC. | | | | |
| | | [Chester.] | | |
| <i>Type iv.</i> | | | | |
| 1 | EADMVND REX | | HVL J MON LEIEFFI ^N (Barbarous.) | Ulf. Wt. 24.5. [Pl. XI. 1.] |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | LONDONIA. [London.] | | |
| | Type vi. | | |
| 2 | ‡EADMUND RE | ‡CLAC MONE LON EIITX* Wt. 18·8. | Clac. |
| | NORðPIC. [Norwich.] | | |
| | Type vi. | | |
| 3 | ‡EADMVHD REX Var. Bust crowned. | not ‡BARBE IIO NORðPIC (Chipped.) | Barbe. |
| 4 | ‡EADMVN REX | ‡MANTIEEN MO NORPI Wt. 24·8. | Mantien (or Mannicen). |
| | SERIES B. WITHOUT NAME OF MINT. | | |
| | Type i. | | |
| 5 | ‡EADMUND REX | ABBV ‡‡‡ N M O Wt. 22·4. | Abblun (Albla?). |
| 6 | " " | ÆLFST‡ ‡‡‡ TANM O Wt. 25·5. | Ælfstan. |
| 7 | EADMUND RE‡ | ÆLFV ‡‡‡ ALM O Wt. 23·3. | Ælfwald. |
| 8 | ‡EADMUND REX | ÆLFP ‡‡‡ ALDM O Wt. 25·0. | |

* Probably an abbreviation of "Civitas."

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 9 | ‡ÆADMVND REX <i>Var.</i> Small cross pattee below central one. | ÆLFPA ‡‡‡ LDM-O .. | Wt. 21·5. |
| 10 | ‡ÆADMVND .. | ÆLFPA ‡‡‡ ALDM-O .. | Wt. 24·7. |
| 11 | ‡·EA·DNVN·D R | ÆELR ‡‡‡ ICH-O .. | Æelric (= Ælfried). |
| 12 | ‡ÆADMVND REX | ÆERN · ‡‡‡ VLFPO .. | Ærnulf (Arnulf). |
| 13 | ‡ÆADMVND REX <i>Var.</i> Pellet in field. | ÆDEL · ‡‡‡ PINEM · | Æðelwine. |
| 14 | ‡ÆADMVND REX | ÆDELM ‡‡‡ VNNDM-O .. | Æðelmund (Æðel-mund). |
| 15 | ‡ÆADMVND REX | ALB ‡‡‡ ERIM-O .. | Alberi(c?). |
| 16 | .. .. .. | " | Wt. 19·0. |
| 17 | ‡ÆADMVND .. /PEX | ‡‡‡ AMYN ‡‡‡ DESMOT ‡‡ | Amynd(es) (Amund). |
| 18 | ‡ÆADMVND REX | AREM ‡‡‡ ONETA .. | Are (= Ere?). |
| | | | Wt. 23·5. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneys. |
|-----|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 19 | ‡ EADMUND RE | ΛΣΥΛ ‡ ‡ ‡ FNEN .. | Asulfen (Asulf). |
| 20 | ‡ . EADMUND RE . ‡ | ‡ ‡ ‡ ADEL ‡ ‡ ‡ ALFM .. | Adelulf (- Adelulf). |
| 21 | ‡ EADMUND RE | ΒΑCI ‡ ‡ ‡ ΛΓΕR .. | Bacialer or Baciaiger. |
| 22 | ‡ EADMUND RE ‡ | BEAHI ‡ ‡ ‡ REDMO .. | Beahred. |
| 23 | ‡ EADMUND · REX · | BEAH· ‡ ‡ ‡ REDM· .. | Wt. 23·0. |
| 24 | ‡ EADMUND RE | BENE ‡ ‡ ‡ DICTVS .. | Benedictus. |
| 25 | ‡ E A D M V N D · R E ‡ | BERHT· ‡ ‡ ‡ ELMM·O .. | Berhtelm. |
| 26 | ‡ EADMUND REX | BERHT ‡ ‡ ‡ PIGM·O .. | Berhtwig. |
| 27 | " " | " | Wt. 16·0. |
| 28 | ‡ EADMUND REX | BERNS ‡ ‡ ‡ IGEM·O .. | Bernige. |
| | | | Wt. 18·0 |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|----------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 29 | HE·A·DMVND RE+ | BIORH + + + TVLFM .. | Biorhtulf. |
| 30 | HEADMVND REX | BIRNE + + + ARDMO .. | Birneard. |
| 31 | HEADMVND RE | BOIG + + + AMO .. | Boiga. |
| 32 | HEADMVN·D REX | BOEAI + + + MONETA .. | Boiga? |
| 33 | HEAMNDVD REX | BOEG + + + EBBC* .. | Boeg (= Boiga?). |
| 34 | ΩEVDMUND | NOIB + + + ZYFF .. | Boinsulf. |
| 35 | HEADMVND REX | BONΣ + + + OMMO .. | Bonsom. |
| | | | (Chipped.) |
| | | [Pl. XI. 2.] | |
| 36 | HEADMVND RE | CLAC + + + NONE .. | Clac. |
| 37 | HEADMVND RE · | ,, | (Retrograde.) Wt. 21·5. |

* Hawkins (*Silver Coins of England*, 3rd Edit. p. 142) suggests that EBBC may possibly be for Eoderwick.

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|-----------------|---------------------------|--|
| 38 | ⊕ EADMVHD RE | ⊕ CNAP ⊕ + + ΛΜΟΝ | Cnapa. Wt. 24·8. |
| 39 | ⊕ EADMVND REX | ⊕ DEMEN ⊕ + + ΕCMOT | Demenec or Demences (=Dominicus). Wt. 22·0. |
| 40 | " " | ⊕ DEMEN ⊕ + + ΕCMOT | (Chipped.) |
| 41 | ⊕ EADMVND · REX | ⊕ DOMEN ⊕ + + CEΣMΟ | Wt. 24·0. [Pl. XI. 3.] |
| 42 | ⊕ EADMVND REX | ⊕ DIARE ⊕ + + LMMΟ | Diarelm. Wt. 20·0. |
| 43 | ⊕ EADMVND RE | ⊕ DORV ⊕ + + LFMΟ | Dorulf. Wt. 25·0. |
| 44 | EADMVHD REX | ⊕ DORV ⊕ + + LFEM | Wt. 24·9. |
| 45 | ⊕ E·Λ·DMVND RE | ⊕ DRED ⊕ + + LMOT | Dregel. Wt. 20·0. |
| 46 | ⊕ EADMVND REX | ⊕ DVDE ⊕ + + LETM O | Dudelet (=Dudlig ?). Wt. 22·4. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 47 | ‡EADMVND RE | DVDI ‡‡‡ LIIOE .. | Dudig. |
| 48 | ‡EADMVND RE | DVRA ‡‡‡ INT. .. | Durant (= Durand) |
| 49 | ‡EADMVND RE‡ | DVRAN ‡‡‡ DEΣMOT ◎ | Durand(es). |
| 50 | *‡EADMVND REX | EADM ‡‡‡ VNNDM ◎ | Eadmund. |
| 51 | " " | " | Wt. 23·6. |
| 52 | ‡EADMVND REX | EADR ‡‡‡ EDM-O + | Eadred. |
| 53 | ‡EADMVND REX | EADR ‡‡‡ EDM-O . | Wt. 23·6. |
| 54 | ‡EADMVND · REX | EADR O‡O EDM-O + | Wt. 20·3. |
| 55 | " " | " | Wt. 22·2. |
| 56 | ‡EADMVN·D REX | EADS ‡‡‡ TANM ◎ | Eadstan. |
| | | | Wt. 21·8. |

* Struck on a coin of Eadweard the Elder.

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 57 | ‡EADMUND REX | EADS ‡‡‡ TANO :: | Wt. 23·8. |
| 58 | ‡EADMUND REX | EADVVE ‡‡‡ ARDM :: [Pl. XI. 4.] | Wt. 24·6. Eadueard. |
| 59 | ‡EADMUND RE‡ | EARD ‡‡‡ VLFM :: | Wt. 21·6. Eardulf. |
| 60 | ‡EADMUND · REX · | EARD ‡‡‡ YLFM · O :: | (Clipped.) |
| 61 | ‡EADMUND REX | EFER ‡‡‡ VLFM · O :: | Wt. 18·6. Eferulf. |
| 62 | ‡EAD·NVMD R | EFER ‡‡‡ VLFI · O :: | Wt. 21·2. |
| 63 | ‡EADMUND REX | EGERED ‡‡‡ MONETA :: | Wt. 24·7. Egered. |
| 64 | " | ECCERD ‡‡‡ MONETA :: | Wt. 23·8. |
| 65 | " | EOFERM ‡‡‡ VNDM · O :: | Wt. 25·0. Eofermund. |

| No. | Oval side. | Reverse. | Moneyser. |
|-----|---------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 66 | ÆADMUND RE | EVL † † † GART .. | Eulgart (=Ealgarth). |
| 67 | ÆADMUND REX | FRAR † † † DMON .. | Frand (=Efrard). |
| 68 | *ÆADMUND „ | „ | Wt. 22·0. |
| 69 | ÆADFIUND RE | FVDEL † † † MONEI .. | Fugel. |
| 70 | ÆADMUND RE | FVDEL † † † MONEI .. | Wt. 22·8. |
| 71 | ÆADMUND ERX | DEVN † † † DFEDO .. | Geundferð or Gundferð. |
| 72 | ÆADMUND RX | GVND † † † FERDIO .. | Wt. 21·4. |
| 73 | ÆADMUND RE | GOTA † † † MOINE .. | Wt. 21·6. |
| 74 | ÆADMUND RE | GOTAE † † † MOIE .. | Gota. |
| 75 | ÆADMUND REX · | HERE † † † MODMO .. | Wt. 24·2. |
| | | | Heremod. |
| | | | Wt. 24·9. |

* Struck on a coin of an earlier reign.

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|---|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| 76 | ‡EADHVND REX | HERE ‡ ‡ ‡ VVIGM | Hereuuig. Wt. 22·0. |
| 77 | ‡EADMVND REX | ‡ HVNL ‡ ‡ ‡ AFM-○ ‡ | Hunlaf. Wt. 20·6. |
| 78 | "Var. Pellet in field." | HVN- ‡ ‡ ‡ GEN-O | Hunsige. Wt. 23·5. |
| 79 | ‡EADMVND · REX | ICERE ‡ ‡ ‡ MONET | Igere. Wt. 22·8. |
| 80 | ‡EADMVND REX | INGEL ‡ ‡ ‡ CAR-M | Ingelgar. Wt. 20·0. |
| 81 | ‡EADMND REX: | „ „ | Wt. 23·3. |
| 82 | ‡EADMND R·EX·EC | „ „ | Wt. 22·3. |
| 83 | ‡EADMVND REX Var. Annulet in field. | · INGEL ‡ ‡ ‡ CAR-M | Wt. 16·0. |
| 84 | ‡EWA·DMAND REX B | INGEL ‡ ‡ ‡ CARMO | Wt. 23·0. |
| 85 | ‡EADMVND REX EB: | INGEL ‡ ‡ ‡ CAR-MO | (Chipped.) |
| 86 | ‡E·A·DMAND REX EB | INGEL ‡ ‡ ‡ CAR-M-O | Wt. 24·0. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 87 | †EADMUND REX H Var. Amulet in field. | INGEL † † † GARMO .. | Wt. 21·0. |
| 88 | †EADMUND RE† M | INGEL † † † GARMO .. | Wt. 25·8. |
| 89 | †EADMUND REX | LANDP † † † INEMO .. | Landwine. |
| 90 | „ „ | LEOF † † † RIEMO .. | Wt. 19·2. |
| 91 | †ÆADMUND REX | LIAFI † † † NEMO .. | Leofric. |
| 92 | †ÆADMUND REX | LIAFI † † † NEHMO .. | Wt. 18·3. |
| 93 | †EADMUND RE† | LIGRBE † † † RDIIIE .. | Wt. 20·7. |
| 94 | †ÆADHVND REX | LIOFH · † † † ELMMO .. | Ligeberd (= Sigebert?). |
| 95 | †ÆADMUND RE | LITIL † † † MLN .. | Wt. 24·0. |
| | | | Liofhelm. |
| | | | Wt. 21·8. |
| | | | Litilman. |
| | | | Wt. 20·2. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|---------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 96 | ‡EADMUND RE | MÆLD † † † OMEN | Mældomen or Mæld. |
| 97 | ‡EADMUND RE | MÆLD † † † OMEN | " |
| 98 | ‡EADMUND REX | MÆRT † † † ENMO | Mært or Martin. |
| 99 | ‡EADMUND REX | MÆRT † † † ENEM | " |
| 100 | ," " | MÆRT † † † ENEI | Wt. 24·2. |
| 101 | ‡EADMUND ,, | MART. † † † INMO | Wt. 21·6. |
| 102 | ‡EADMUND RE | MANA † † † MONE | Wt. 22·8. |
| 103 | ‡EVDMAND RE‡. | MANA † † † MONETA | Wt. 18·0. |
| 104 | ‡EVDMUND RE‡ | MANA † † † MONETA | Wt. 21·0. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|-----------------|--------------------------------|------------|
| 105 | †EADMUND RE | MAN † † † NANO .. | Wt. 23·5. |
| 106 | †EADMUND REX | MAN † † † NANO .. | Wt. 21·0. |
| 107 | " " | MAN † † † NANO .. | Wt. 21·4. |
| 108 | †EADMUND RE | NAM † † † NANO .. | Wt. 19·7. |
| 109 | " " | " | Wt. 17·4. |
| 110 | †EADMUND REX | MEG † † † REDM .. | Megred. |
| 111 | " " | IONO † † † OPNE .. | Uncertain. |
| 112 | †EADMUND .. | ODAH † † † ONETA .. | Oda. |
| 113 | †EADMUND RE · † | OSLAC † † † MON .. | Oslac. |
| 114 | †EADMUND RE · X | OS · PA † † † LDHO .. | Oswald. |
| | | | Wt. 22·2. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|-----------------|--|------------------------|
| 115 | ‡EADMUND REX | OΣΡΑ ‡‡‡ ΓDMO .. | Wt. 22·0. |
| 116 | ‡EADMUND RET‡ | OZPA ‡‡‡ LDMO .. | Wt. 23·0. |
| 117 | „ REX | OTIE‡ ‡‡‡ M-ON-E .. | Ofic. Wt. 25·0. |
| 118 | „ „ | OTIE‡ ‡‡‡ MON-E .. | Wt. 25·0. |
| 119 | ‡EADMUND REX TO | PAVL ‡‡‡ ΕΣΜΟ .. | Paul(es). Wt. 23·6. |
| 120 | ‡EADMUND RE | PAVE ‡‡‡ LΣMO .. | Wt. 24·6. |
| 121 | ‡EADMUND REX | PITIT ‡‡‡ MONE .. [Pl. XI. 5.] | Pitit. Wt. 23·2. |
| 122 | ‡EADMUND „ | REGN ‡‡‡ VLFM .. | Regnulf. Wt. 24·8. |
| 123 | „ „ | ” | Wt. 24·3. |
| 124 | ‡EADMUND RED‡ | REGDE ‡‡‡ RESMOT .. | Regder. Wt. 19·2. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|----------------|--|--|
| 125 | †EADMVND RE | SARA † † † VVARD .. | Wt. 25·5. Sarauard. |
| 126 | †EADMVND RE † | SAXSAO † † † MEEM .. | Wt. 21·5. Saxsa me fecit ? |
| 127 | †EADMVND REX | SIADE † † † MANM-O .. | Wt. 22·6. Siademan (or Sideman). |
| 128 | EADMVND REX | ZIGAR † † † ERGMOT .. [Pl. XI. 6.] | Wt. 20·6. Sigar. |
| 129 | EADMVN REX | VVIHT † † † ERWHOI .. | Wt. 24·7. Uuiht(es) (or Uuihtseg?). |
| 130 | †EADMVND RE | VVILA † † † FEMO .. | Wt. 23·3. Uuilaf. |
| 131 | EADMVND REX | VVLF. † † † STAN .. | Wt. 24·4. Uulfstan. |
| 132 | †EADMVND · REX | VVYN † † † SIGEM-O .. | Wt. 22·7. Uuynsige. |
| 133 | ,, RET | PARN † † † MOHIE .. | Wt. 22·4. Warn (Warin). |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|--|---------------------------|--------------|
| 134 | ‡ EADMVN D REX | PICA ‡ ‡ ‡ RDM O | Wigeward. |
| 135 | ‡ EADMVND REX | PICE ‡ ‡ ‡ ARDN | Wt. 22·2. |
| 136 | ‡ EADMVND RET | PICE ‡ ‡ ‡ ARIN | Wt. 22·2. |
| 137 | " | " | Wt. 21·3. |
| 138 | ‡ EDMEVNDI | PINV ‡ ‡ ‡ CIVIO | Winuc? |
| | | ⊕ | (Blundered.) |
| | | ⊕ | Wt. 21·8. |
| 139 | ‡ EVDMAND REI | PVCFGA ‡ ‡ ‡ RESMOT | Wulfgar. |
| | | ⊕ | Wt. 21·4. |
| 140 | ‡ EADMVND REX | PVLFH ‡ ‡ ‡ ELMM O | Wulphelm. |
| | | ⊕ | Wt. 24·5. |
| 141 | ‡ EADMVND R EX <i>Var.</i> In field ⊕ | PYNNE ‡ ‡ ‡ LMM O | Wynhelm. |
| | | ⊕ | Wt. 25·3. |
| 142 | ‡ EADMV ND REX <i>Var.</i> In field ♀ | PYNNE ‡ ‡ ‡ LMM O | Wt. 22·0. |
| | | ⊕ | |
| 143 | EADMVND REX | DEOD ‡ ‡ ‡ VLFM | Peodulf. |
| | | ⊕ | Wt. 21·2. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|--------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 144 | EADMVND REX | BEOD † † † YLFM ⋮ ⋮ | Wt. 25·7. |
| 145 | EADMVND REX | BEOD † † † VRM ⋮ ⋮ | Wt. 22·2. |
| 146 | XEADMVND RE | ΞDRM † † † ODEM ⋮ ⋮ | Permod. |
| | | | Wt. 25·9. |
| | | Type ii. | |
| 147 | XEADMUND REX | Τ ΜΑΝΙ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ EMOT Δ | Mann. |
| | | [Pl. XI. 7.] | Wt. 19·6. |
| | | Type iii. | |
| 148 | XEADMUND REX | ΠΕΡΛ ⋮ ⋮ ⋮ ΑΦΜΟΤ ⋮ ⋮ | Werlaf. |
| | | [Pl. XI. 8.] | Wt. 21·4. |
| | | Type v. | |
| 149 | XEADMUND REX | ÆBELMOD | Æbelmod. |
| | | [Pl. XI. 9.] | Wt. 24·6. |
| | | Type vi. | |
| 150 | XEADMUND REX | ΞCL·A·C MONEAWTD | Clac. |
| | | [Pl. XI. 10.] | Wt. 23·0. |
| | | | |
| 151 | " " | ΞCLAC MONE MONE MON | |
| | | | Wt. 21·2. |
| 152 | XEADMUND RE | ΞEBCIHBALT MONETA | Ergimbald |
| | | | (= Ercim- bald). |
| | | | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|------------------|---|--------------------------------|-----------|
| 153 | ‡EADMUND REX | ‡FREDĀD MONET Wt. 23·0. | Fredard. |
| 154 | ‡EADMUND REX <i>Var.</i> No traces of CROWN. [Pl. XI. 11.] | ‡FREÐARþ MONET Wt. 25·4. | |
| 155 | ‡EADMUND RE‡ | ‡FUGEL MON· EII Wt. 24·9. | Fugel. |
| 156 | „ „ „ | ‡REINGRIM MONETAÖ Wt. 25·8. | Reingrim. |
| <i>Type vii.</i> | | | |
| 157 | ‡EADMUND REX [Pl. XI. 12.] | ‡BALDRIC MONET Wt. 15·0. | Baldric. |

EADRED.

SUCCE. A.D. 946; DIED A.D. 955.

Moneyers.

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ælfseige or Ælfseie. | Eſelnoſ. |
| Ælfstan. | Frad [= Efrard ?]. |
| Æriger. | Fredard or Fredred. |
| Ætard[es] or Agtard[es]. | Freðic or Ferðic [see Froðric]. |
| Æðelm̄n [Æðelmund ?] | Froð [= Froðric ?]. |
| Æðelmund or Aðelmund. | Froðric. |
| Æðelulf. | Fynnelm [= Wynnelm ?]. |
| Æðelwald. | Gilles. |
| Æðel-, see also Aðel.- | Gislehelm. |
| Æðered. | Gislemer. |
| Agtard[es] or Ætard[es] | Godin. |
| Albert. | Grim. |
| Alsiȝe [= Ælfseige ?]. | Heremod. |
| Anna. | Herigar. |
| Anoeret. | Hildulf. |
| Are. | Hroðgar. |
| Arnulf. | Hunlaf. |
| Aspler? | Hunred. |
| Æðelmund or Æðelmund. | Hunsäft. |
| Æðelwīrð. | Husebald. |
| Æðel-, see also Æðel.- | Ingelgar. |
| Baldric. | Inguces [= Ingulf ?]. |
| Baldwine. | Ive. |
| Bernard or Burnard. | Landferð. |
| Bernere. | Leofric. |
| Bernferð. | Lifine. |
| Bese. | Maneca [cf. Mannecin]. |
| Biorhtwulf. | Manna, &c. (Norwich). |
| Boga or Boiga. | Mannecin. |
| Burnard. | Martin. |
| Cali | Munred. |
| Calismert? | Norbert. |
| Canæret? | Norðgar [= Hroðgar ?]. |
| Cenberht. | Oeðrhuri [= Oðelric ?]. |
| Cilieni. | Osferð. |
| Clæc. | Osgod. |
| Copman. | Oslaf. |
| Cristin. | Oswald. |
| Culein [= Culfin ?]. | Oswine. |
| Demence [Dominicus]. | Oðelric. |
| Deorulf. | Prin. |
| Dreml? | Ræduine. |
| Dudig. | Rædes. |
| Durun. | Regðer. |
| Eadmund. | Reinfirð. |
| Eardulf. | Reiðereil. |
| Eferulf. | Riculf. |
| Elfred. | Rinuc [Rinulf?] cf. Winne. |
| Engilbred. | Rimulf. |
| Eodin. | Rodbert. |
| Eorod [= Frøð ?]. | Saruurd [= Saruard]. |
| Eriwæs [= Grimes ?]. | Seyrua; |

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Sege [= Secestef ?] (Norwich). | Uuulfred. |
| Sieferēð [cf. Sifert]. | Uuininetin. |
| <i>Siegred.</i> | Uultstan. |
| Sifert. | Warin or Uuarin. |
| Sigar[es]. | Walter. |
| <i>Smertcali.</i> | Wigeroð. |
| <i>Suince.</i> | Winne [= Winulf ?]. |
| <i>Swerline?</i> | Wulflāld. |
| <i>Swerting.</i> | Wulgar[es]. |
| Tyleadrex [= Tyleadred or Wealdfred ?]. | Wymn-helm [Wynnelm]. |
| Unbein. | Deorlārt. |
| Uualdfreð. | Peodmaer. |
| Uuarin or Warin. | Peodred. |
| Uuerstan. | Peodulf. |
| Uuilaf. | Purferð. |
| Uuildað [= Uuildulf ?]. | Purmod. |
| Uuileberht. | Purulf [cf. Deorulf]. |

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type i.

| | |
|--|---|
| Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles. | Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field; crosses, rosettes, pellets, &c., symmetrically arranged in field. |
|--|---|

[Cf. Pl. XII. 2-4.]

Type ii.

| | |
|--|---|
| Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles. | Floriate stem with two branches enclosing moneyer's name. |
|--|---|

[See No 103, p. 154.]

Type iii.

| | |
|--|---|
| Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles. | Rosette of dots. Around, inscription between two circles. |
|--|---|

[Cf. Pl. XII. 5.]

Type iv.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rosette of dots. Around, inscription between two circles. | Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field; rosettes of dots symmetrically arranged in field. |
|---|---|

[Cf. Pl. XII. 6.]

Type v.

| | |
|---|--|
| Bust r., crowned. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust. | Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles. |
|---|--|

[Cf. Pl. XII. 1 & 7.]

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|---------------------------------|--------------|---|----------------------------|
| SERIES A. WITH NAME OF MINT. | | | |
| NORDPIC. [Norwich.] | | | |
| | | <i>Type v.</i> | |
| 1 | ÆADRED REX | þHANNE NO NORDP...X Wt. 22·3. | Manna. |
| 2 | ÆADRIO REX | þRECCDE NO NORDIC [Pl. XII. 1.] Wt. 21·8. | Sege (Seegestef?). |
| SERIES B. WITHOUT NAME OF MINT. | | | |
| | | <i>Type i.</i> | |
| 3 | ÆADRED REX | ÆLFΣ O + O IDEM Wt. 23·8. | Ælfsgie. |
| 4 | " " | ÆLFZI O + O EMO-M Wt. 23·3. | |
| 5 | ÆADRED RE+ | ÆLFRL O + O ANMO Wt. 17·5. | Ælfstan. |
| 6 | ÆADRED REX M | ÆRIC + + + ERM-O Wt. 19·5. | Æriger. |
| 7 | ÆADRED REX | ÆÐE · + + + LMM-O Wt. 23·8. | Æðelm (Æðel- mund?). |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 8 | ⊕ EADRED RE | ⊕ AETAR ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ DESMOT | Ætard(es) or Agtard(es). |
| 9 | ⊕ EADRED RE ⊕ <i>Var.</i> In field, M. | " | Wt. 21·5. |
| 10 | EADRED REX | ⊕ ACTAR ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ DESMOT | Wt. 20·0. |
| 11 | EADRED REX <i>Var.</i> In field, M. | ⊕ ARNVL ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ FMONT | (Chipped.) |
| 12 | ⊕ EADRED REX | ⊕ ADEL ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ MVND. | Arnulf. |
| 13 | " " | ⊕ ADEL M ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ VNMD O | Wt. 20·5. |
| 14 | ⊕ EADRED REX | ⊕ BALD ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ RICM O | Adelmund. |
| 15 | ⊕ DN EADRED REX | ⊕ BALDV ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ IVINH O | Baldric. |
| 16 | ⊕ EADRED REX <i>Var.</i> In field, three pellets. | ⊕ BALDV ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ VNHO | Wt. 18·0. |
| 17 | EADRED REX | ⊕ BERN ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ARDM | Wt. 21·2. |
| | | ⊕ | Balduuine. |
| | | | Wt. 21·2. |
| | | | Bernard or Burnard. |
| | | | Wt. 20·7. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|-----------------------|-----------------|---|
| 18 | ÆADRED REX | BVRN ARDMO | Wt. 22·5. |
| 19 | ÆADRED REX O | BERN EREH | Bernere. (Chipped.) |
| 20 | EADRED REX | BERUF ERDMO | Bernferð. Wt. 23·0. |
| 21 | ÆADRED REX | BESE MOIT | Bese. Wt. 21·5. |
| 22 | EADRED REX | BOGA ESMOT | Boga or Boiga. Wt. 21·0. |
| 23 | " Var. " In field, M. | BOGLA ESMOT | Wt. 20·8. |
| 24 | EADRED REX ANGLOR. | CENBE RHTM | Cenberht. [Pl. XII. 2.] Wt. 24·8. |
| 25 | EADRED RE+ | COPO WAZO | Copman. Wt. 19·0. |
| 26 | " " | DEMEIN CEMOT | Demens (Dominicus). Wt. 19·0. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|---------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 27 | EADRED RE | DEOR O+O VLFM+O | Deorulf. |
| 28 | EADRED REX | DORV O+O LFMO | Wt. 18·2. Wt. 22·2. |
| 29 | XEADRED REX I | DREM X+X+ LNOT | Dremi? |
| 30 | XEADRII REX | DVDI X+X+ LIIC | Dudig. Wt. 20·4. |
| 31 | XEADRED RE+ | DVDIC X+X+ MOIT | Wt. 21·4. |
| 32 | EADRED REX | EADM O+O VNDM | Eadmund. Wt. 23·4. |
| 33 | XEADRED REX | EVDW O+X+ ANDN | Wt. 23·0. |
| 34 | ," RE+ | EARO VLFM | Eardulf. (Chipped.) |
| 35 | XEADRED RE+ O | EFER · X+X+ VLFIO | Eferulf. Wt. 22·0. |
| 36 | XEADRED R+E+ | ELFRED X+X+ ESMON | Elfred. (Broken.) |

| No. | Oblverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|--------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 37 | HEAREOM BEX | ELFR ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ EIMOT ⊕ | (Chipped.) |
| 38 | EADRED RE+ | ENGIB ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ REDNO ⊕ | Engilbred. |
| 39 | EADRED RE+ O | ENGLB ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ REDHO ⊕ | Wt. 21·0. |
| 40 | EADRED REX | FRAR O ⊕ O DMON ⊕ | Frard (=Efrard?). |
| 41 | " " | FRAR O ⊕ O DMNO ⊕ | Wt. 25·2. |
| 42 | " " | FREÐI ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ EIMOT ⊕ | Freðic (=Froðric?). |
| 43 | " " | EROD O ⊕ O MON ⊕ | Wt. 18·0. |
| 44 | EADRED RE | FROÐ ⊕ ⊕ O RICM ⊕ | Froðric. |
| 45 | " RE+ | FROÐ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ RICMO ⊕ | Wt. 23·5. |
| 46 | " " | " | Wt. 23·6. |
| | | | Wt. 20·2. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|-----------------|---|------------------------|
| 47 | ⊕ EADRED RE+ | ⊕ DISLE ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ HEGM ⊕ | Wt. 23·6. Gislemor. |
| 48 | ⊕ EADRED RE+ O | ⊕ LODIN ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ MOTI ⊕ | Wt. 21·3. Godin. |
| 49 | EADRED REX | ⊕ GRIM ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ESMOT ⊕ [Pl. XII. 3.] | Wt. 20·6. Grim |
| 50 | ⊕ EADRED REX :: | ⊕ HVN ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ RE'D: ⊕ | Wt. 22·0. Hundred. |
| 51 | ⊕ EADRED REX X | ⊕ HVN ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ REDX ⊕ | Wt. 22·0. |
| 52 | ⊕ EADRED RE .. | ⊕ HVN ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ REDC ⊕ | Wt. 20·3. |
| 53 | ⊕ EADRED REX | ⊕ HVNR ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ EDWO ⊕ | Wt. 23·0. |
| 54 | ⊕ EADRED REX I | ⊕ HVNR ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ EDMO ⊕ | Wt. 21·5. |
| 55 | ⊕ EADRED REX - | ⊕ HVNR ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ EDMOT ⊕ | Wt. 21·0. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| 56 | HEADRED REX O | HVN † † † ZAFT .. | Hunsaft. |
| | | | Wt. 26.8. |
| 57 | HEADRED REX · <i>Var.</i> In field, four pellets. | HVS E B † † † ALDI MO .. | Husebald. |
| | | | Wt. 23.0. |
| 58 | HEADRED REX I | INGEL † † † GAR MO .. | Ingelgar. |
| | | | Wt. 22.3. |
| 59 | HEADRED RE‡: | INGEL † † † GAR MO .. | (Chipped.) |
| 60 | HEADRED · REX ° | " | Wt. 21.5. |
| 61 | HEADRED REX ** | " | Wt. 22.5. |
| 62 | EADRED REX | ING V † † † CES MOT .. | Inguees (= Ingulf?) |
| | | | Wt. 20.5. |
| 63 | HEADRED RE‡ | LAND † † † FERD .. | Landferð. |
| | | | Wt. 20.0. |
| 64 | " REX | LEOF † † † RICM .. | Leofric. |
| | | | Wt. 23.3. |
| 65 | HEADRED RE | LIF I † † † NEMO | Lifine. |
| | | | Wt. 24.3. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|-----------------------|------------------|------------|
| 66 | EADRED REX | MANE CAMOT | Maneca. |
| 67 | HEVDRED REX I | NAH NANO | Manna. |
| 68 | HEADRED RE | NORD GARM | Norðgar. |
| 69 | " Var. " In field, S. | OSFE RDMO | Osferð. |
| 70 | HEADRED REX | OΣVV ALDM | Oswald. |
| 71 | " Var. " In field, S. | OΣΡΑ FDMO | (Chipped.) |
| 72 | EADRED REX | ODELRI CESOMT | Oðelric. |
| 73 | HEADRED RE‡ | .. | Wt. 22·5. |
| 74 | HEADRED RE‡ O | R NEDV NEWO | Ræduine. |
| 75 | HEADRED REX | REGDE RESMOT | Regðer.* |

* Ruding, Pl. 15, No. 6 (Aethelred L.) is no doubt a coin of this rengn, similar to No. 75.

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|--------------|----------------------------------|--|
| 76 | HEADRED REX | REIN † † † FIRÐ | Reinfirð. |
| | | Wt. 16·2. | |
| 77 | HEADRED RE+O | SIEF-E † † † REÐIO .. | Siefereð (cf. Sifert). |
| | | (Chipped.) | |
| 78 | EADRED REX | SIGAR † † † EŠMOT .. | Sigar. |
| | | Wt. 20·3. | |
| 79 | REVDERDRE | LEADLYT † † † REXWOM .. | Tyleadrex (= Tylead- red or Wealdred?). |
| | | (Broken.) | |
| 80 | HEADRED REX | VVALD † † † FRED .. | Uualdfreð. |
| | | Wt. 21·0. [Pl. XII. 4.] | |
| 81 | HEADRED REX | VVAR † † † INMO .. | Uuarin or Warin. |
| | | Wt. 17·4. | |
| 82 | " " | PARI † † † NMON .. | Wt. 20·6. |
| | | | |
| 83 | HEADRED RE | VVERS O + O TANWO .. | Uuerstan. |
| | | Wt. 22·2. | |
| 84 | EADRED REX | VVILÆ O + O FMON .. | Uuilaf. |
| | | Wt. 23·0. | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|--------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 85 | XEADRED MON | VVLF O+O ΣTAN | Ulfstan. |
| | | ⊕ (Chipped.) | |
| 86 | " " | VVLFS + TANM | Wt. 24·2. |
| 87 | EADRED REX | VVLFS + TNMO | Wt. 25·2. |
| 88 | XEADRED RE <i>Var. In field</i> : | RINV + EMO-N | Winuc (= Winulf?). |
| | | ⊕ Wt. 21·0. | |
| 89 | XEADRED REX | PVLGA + RESMOT | Wulgar. |
| | | ⊕ Wt. 22·2. | |
| 90 | XEADRED REX EÜ | DEODM + AER-M | Deodmær. |
| | | .. Wt. 20·8. | |
| 91 | XEADRED REX F | " | Wt. 20·4. |
| 92 | XEADRED REX I▼ | " | Wt. 20·5. |
| 93 | XEADRED REX M | " | Wt. 23·0. |
| 94 | XEADRED REX N | " | Wt. 20·5. |
| 95 | XEADRED REX N | " | Wt. 22·2. |
| 96 | XEADRED REX T | " | Wt. 23·5. |
| 97 | XEADRED REX T | " | Wt. 22·0 |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|----------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|
| 98 | †E·A·D·R·E·D· R·EX · | DEODM † † † AER·M ::: | Wt. 20·0. |
| 99 | †EADRED REX | DEOD O † † VLFM ::: | Pedulf. |
| 100 | †EADRED REX | DRMO O † O DEMO ::: | Purmed. |
| 101 | EADRED REX | DRVM O † O ODMO- N ::: | Wt. 21·8. |
| 102 | †EADRED REX | DRYM † † † ODIN- ::: | Wt. 22·2. |

Type ii.

| | | | |
|-----|-------------|----------|-----------|
| 103 | †EADRED RE† | \| NOR BERT | Norbert. |
| | | | Wt. 17·5. |

*Type iii.*

| | | | |
|-----|-------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 104 | †EADRED REX | †CVLEIH H- [Pl. XII. 5.] | Culin (Culfin?). |
| | | | Wt. 20·0. |

Type iv.

| | | | |
|-----|-------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 105 | †EADRED REX | DRVM FLMG ::: [Pl. XII. 6.] | Purulf (cf. Deorulf). |
| | | | Wt. 20·6. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|----------------|---------------|---|------------------------|
| <i>Type v.</i> | | | |
| 106 | ⊕EADRED RE | ⊕ALBERT OMENI Wt. 18·6. | Albert. |
| 107 | .. REX | ⊕ANNA HONETAE .. Wt. 15·2. | Anna. |
| 108 | .. " | ⊕ARE MT·AEWECIAHV (Blundered.) Wt. 22·4. | Are. |
| 109 | .. RE | ⊕CALI ⊕WIIERT (Chipped.) | Cali and Sifert. |
| 110 | .. REX | ⊕CLAC MONETA MONET Wt. 23·4. | Clae. |
| 111 | ⊕EADRED REX | ⊕CLAC MON MONEVT Wt. 22·0 | |
| 112 | ⊕EADRED RENEX | ⊕CL·A·C IIONE IIONE IIONEX Wt. 23·2. | |
| 113 | ⊕EADRED REX | ⊕FREDARD NONEIA Wt. 24·3. | Fredard or Fredred. |
| 114 | .. RE⊕ | ⊕FREDRED MONETA Wt. 21·5. [Pl. XII. 7.] | |
| 115 | .. " | ⊕II ⊕IVE · IRONETA (Blundered.) Wt. 19·5. | Ivo. |
| 116 | [⊕]EADRED RE | ⊕HAN[N]E NONON : (Broken.) | Manna. |
| 117 | ⊕EADRED REX | ⊕MANNECIN MONE Wt. 20·5. | Mannecin. |
| 118 | .. " | ⊕·ΣARVVRD MONE (Pierced.) | Sarvurd. |
| 119 | .. RE⊕ | ⊕VNBEIN MONETA Wt. 17·2. | Unbein. |
| 120 | .. REX | ⊕VVILFRED MONE IIIX Wt. 23·6. | Uuifred. |

EADWIG.

SUCC. A.D. 955; DIED A.D. 959.

Moneyers.

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <i>Abnel (Hereford?).</i> | Eofered (York). |
| <i>Alfred.</i> | <i>Eoroð?</i> |
| <i>Aflsig[er].</i> | <i>Erim [= Grim ?]</i> |
| <i>Eflwig.</i> | <i>Efel-, see also Æfel-.</i> |
| <i>Æsenulf.</i> | <i>Fanael?</i> |
| <i>Eflard [= Aytard?].</i> | <i>Frad [= Efrard?] (York).</i> |
| <i>Eflægar.</i> | <i>Freðie [= Froðric?].</i> |
| <i>Ævelstan or Eßelstan.</i> | <i>Froðgar (Bedford).</i> |
| <i>Æclunerd or Edlanward.</i> | <i>Froðric or Frēðeric (York).</i> |
| <i>Aytard.</i> | <i>Godeferð.</i> |
| <i>Amund[us].</i> | <i>Grim (Bedford).</i> |
| <i>Æsulf (London).</i> | <i>Gytel, see Cytel.</i> |
| <i>Baldrie (Southampton).</i> | <i>Heremod.</i> |
| <i>Baldwine (Bedford).</i> | <i>Herewig.</i> |
| <i>Berenard.</i> | <i>Heriger.</i> |
| <i>Biruer.</i> | <i>Leofstan (Bedford).</i> |
| <i>Boiga or Boya (Bedford).</i> | <i>Leuine [= Lifine?].</i> |
| <i>Briunine [= Brunine].</i> | <i>Lifine.</i> |
| <i>Cnap[er]es.</i> | <i>Lithman.</i> |
| <i>Clac (Newark?).</i> | <i>Manngod or Maneod (South-</i> |
| <i>Copman.</i> | <i>ampton, Winchester).</i> |
| <i>Crin . . .</i> | <i>Mann or Manna.</i> |
| <i>Cytel or Cytel [= Gytel?].</i> | <i>Manolet.</i> |
| <i>Dianne [Dominicus?].</i> | <i>Oswald.</i> |
| <i>Deorulf [= Ðurulf?] (York).</i> | <i>Otic (Winchester).</i> |
| <i>Driuning.</i> | <i>Sedeman [= Sideman].</i> |
| <i>Dudemān[er].</i> | <i>Uuerin [= Warin?].</i> |
| <i>Dunn.</i> | <i>Wilebert.</i> |
| <i>Dunine (Huntingdon).</i> | <i>Wilsig[er].</i> |
| <i>Eadmund (York).</i> | <i>Wulfjær.</i> |
| <i>Eadulf.</i> | <i>Þurhual (York).</i> |
| <i>Eaenolf [= Ecnolf?].</i> | <i>Þurferð.</i> |
| <i>Efrard.</i> | <i>Þurhul [cf. Deorulf].</i> |

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.

| Obverse. | Reverse. |
|--|---|
| <i>Type i.</i> | |
| Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles. | Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field; crosses, rosettes, pellets, &c., symmetrically arranged in field. |

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type ii.

- Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles. | Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field, divided by name of mint; crosses, rosettes, pellets, &c., symmetrically arranged in field.

[Cf. Pl. XII. 8-13.]

Type iii.

- Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles. | Moneyer's name between two lines across field. Above and below, rosette.

[Cf. Pl. XIII. 3.]

Type iv.

- Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles. | Moneyer's name in one line across field, divided by mitre-shaped ornament; below, T



[Cf. Pl. XIII. 4.]

Type v.

- Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles. | Small cross pattée. Around, inscription (Moneyer's name, &c.) between two circles.



[Lindsay, 'Coinage of the Heptarchy,' Pl. 5, 115.]

Type vi.

- Bust, r., crowned. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust. | Small cross pattée. Around, inscription (Moneyer's name, &c., and Mint) between two circles



[Rud. Pl. 20, 1.]

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|------------------------------|------------------|---|-------------------------|
| SERIES A. WITH NAME OF MINT. | | | |
| BEDANFORD. | | | |
| | [Bedford.] | | |
| | | <i>Type ii.</i> | |
| 1 | †EADVVIC REX · · | BALD BE·DA FINE· [Pl. XII. 8.] | Baldwine. |
| | | Wt. 23·3. | |
| 2 | †EADVVIC REX · · | BOIGA BE·DA MONETA | Boiga. |
| | | Wt. 22·2. | |
| 3 | †EADVVIC REX O | FROD· BE·DA CAR·M | Froðgar. |
| | | Wt. 15·0. | |
| 4 | †EADVVIC · RE · | GRIN. BE·DA MONTE | Grim. |
| | | Wt. 20·5. | |
| 5 | †EADVVIC REX | LEOF· BE·DA TALIMO | Leofstan. |
| | | Wt. 18·2. | |
| EOFERPIC. | | | |
| | [York.] | | |
| | | <i>Type ii.</i> | |
| 6 | †EADVVIC RE | DEOR O·E·NO VLFM | Deorulf (cf. Ærulf). |
| | | Wt. 22·3. | |
| | [Pl. XII. 9.] | | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Monyer. |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|--|
| 7 | †EADVVIC RE‡ | EADM ON‡EO VNDM ⋮⋮ | Eadmund. Wt. 23.3. |
| 8 | †EADVVIC RE | EOFE OE‡NO RAD M ⋮⋮ | Eofered. Wt. 19.5. |
| 9 | †EADVVIC REX | FRAR OE‡NO DMO N ⋮⋮ | Frad (=Efrard?). Wt. 21.0. |
| 10 | †EADVVIC RE | FRO‡ ON‡ETO RIEM O ⋮⋮ | Froðric. Wt. 23.0. |
| Hamtune. [Southampton.] | | | |
| <i>Type ii.</i> | | | |
| 11 | †EADVVIC RE‡ | ΣΛΗΕ †ΗΛ‡Μ‡ ΟΔΠΟ ⋮⋮ | Mannegod. [Pl. XII. 10.] Wt. 16.4. |
| Huntandune. [Huntingdon.] | | | |
| <i>Type ii.</i> | | | |
| 12 | †EADVVIC RE‡ | DVN †HV‡N‡ NEMO ⋮⋮ | Dunnine. [Pl. XII. 11.] Wt. 19.8. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| | | NEPE. [Newark* ?] <i>Type ii.</i> | |
| 13 | HEADVVIC REX | CLAC HIEPE MONE [Pl. XII. 12.] | Clac. Wt. 14·2. |
| | | PINCEASTRE. [Winchester.] <i>Type ii.</i> | |
| 14 | HEADVVIC REX | MANN PIÑN EODMO [Pl. XII. 13.] | Manngod. Wt. 23·5. |
| | | SERIES B. WITHOUT NAME OF MINT. | |
| | | <i>Type i.</i> | |
| 15 | HEADVIC REX I Var. In field, M | ÆLFRED EΣMON [Pl. XIII. 1.] | Ælfred. Wt. 21·8. |
| 16 | HEADVIC REX | ÆSCUVV. LFM-O. [Pl. XIII. 2.] | Æscuulf. Wt. 18·0. |
| 17 | HEADVVI RE | ADEL VVERD [Pl. XIII. 3.] | Aæeluuerd. Wt. 20·7. |
| 18 | HEADVVIC REX | BONGA. MOIETA [Pl. XIII. 4.] | Boiga. Wt. 13·0. |

* In Northamptonshire.

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| 19 | ‡EADVI RE·‡ I | BRIV· ‡‡‡ NIN· [Pl. XIII. 2.] | Wt. 22·4. Briuninc (= Brunine). |
| 20 | ‡EADVVIC REX | CYTEL ‡‡‡ MONĒ .. | Uytel Wt. 20·7. |
| 21 | ‡EADVIC REX Var. In field, M. | DVN· ‡‡‡ ESM·ON .. | Dunn. Wt. 18·8. |
| 22 | ‡EADVV REX | EAEH ‡‡‡ OLEM· .. | Eaenolf? Wt. 22·6. |
| 23 | ‡EADVV[I]G REX | EFRA O O O RDM .. | Efrard. (Broken.) |
| 24 | ‡EADVVIC REX I | FREDI.. ‡‡‡ CESMOT .. | Freðic(es). Wt. 15·2. |
| 25 | ‡EADVVIC REX.. | FVTH· ‡‡‡ EELÖ.. .. | Uncertain Wt. 15·4. |
| 26 | ‡EADVVIC REX.. | CODEF ‡‡‡ ERDM.. .. | Godefern Wt. 21·2. |
| 27 | ‡EADVIC REX.. | IERIC ‡‡‡ ERMO .. | Heriger. Wt. 20·2. |

| No. | Oblverse. | Reverse. | Moneys. |
|-----|----------------|-------------------------------|--|
| 28 | †EADPIG REX Γ | HERIG † † † ERMO .. | Wt. 20·3. |
| 29 | „ REX E | HERIG † † † ERMO .. | (Chipped.) |
| 30 | †EADVVI BE | LEVI † † † NCMO .. | Levine (= Lifine?). |
| 31 | †EADVVIC RE†.. | ·MANN † † † ·HONE .. | Mann. |
| 32 | †EADVVI REX | SEDEM † † † OMINA .. | Sedeman (= Sideman). |
| 33 | †EADVVIC REX | VVER † † † INMO .. | Uuærin (= Warin?). |
| | | | (Chipped.) |
| 34 | †EADVVIC RE | BIRVER | Type iii. Biruer. |
| 35 | †EADPIE EPE | CNAPEES | [Pl. XIII. 3.] Wt. 20·6. Cnape(es). |
| 36 | EADPIG REX | OΣΡ ΑLD | Type iv. [Pl. XIII. 4.] Wt. 15·0. Oswald. |

KINGDOM OF ENGLAND.

EADGAR.

KING OF MERCIA A.D. 957; OF ALL ENGLAND A.D. 959; DIED A.D. 975.

Moneys.

| | |
|---|--|
| Adelayer or <i>Aðelayer</i> . | Britferð or <i>Brihtferð</i> . |
| Adelgar or <i>Eðelgar</i> . | Brunine (<i>Norwich</i>). |
| Adelwold [= <i>Eðelwold</i>] (London). | <i>Byrhferð</i> [= Bernferð or <i>Brihtferð</i>] (<i>Maldon</i>). |
| Aden. | <i>Byrhtric</i> (<i>Lymne</i>). |
| Ælfgar (Thetford). | <i>Byrhtwold</i> (<i>Shayfesbury</i>). |
| Ælfnoð (London, Winchelsea). | Capelin. |
| Ælfred or Elfred. | Carðen [= Farðen?] or <i>Carxelan</i> . |
| Ælfseige (Bedford, Chester, <i>Exeter</i> , <i>Stafford</i> , Wilton, <i>Winchester</i>). | Cnapa (<i>Stamford</i>). |
| Ælfstan or Ellstan (Chester, Derby, <i>Exeter</i>). | Colenard. |
| Æscman (<i>Chester</i> , <i>Exeter</i> , <i>Lincoln</i> , Stamford). | <i>Colgrin</i> . |
| Æsculf. | Copman. |
| Ætelayer. | Cylm? (<i>Southampton</i>). |
| Ætelbrand. | Cynisige (<i>Chichester</i>). |
| Ætelferð (<i>Ilechester</i>). | Demence [<i>Dominicus</i>]. |
| Ætelgar or Adelgar. | Deorlaf [= Deorulf?] (<i>Chester</i>). |
| Ætelred (London). | Deorulf (<i>Tempsford</i> ?). |
| Ætelsie or Ætelsige (Bath, <i>London</i>). | <i>Dodnorð</i> . |
| Ætelstan (<i>Canterbury</i> , <i>Lymne</i>). | Dudeman or <i>Dudsemon</i> . |
| Ætelweard. | Dun (<i>York</i>). |
| Ætelwine (<i>Oxford</i>). | Durand. |
| Ætelwold or Adelwold (London). | Eadmer (<i>Southampton</i>). |
| Æthered (London). | Eadmund (<i>Chester</i>). |
| Albert? (<i>Cambridge</i>). | <i>Eadulf</i> . |
| Albutic. | Eadwine (Wilton). |
| Aldewine. | Ealfsiige. |
| Alferð. | <i>Eanred</i> . |
| Andreas. | Eanulf (<i>Lincoln</i>). |
| Asferð. | Eastan [= Eadstan?] (<i>Winchester</i>) |
| Azma? (<i>Lincoln</i>). | <i>Elethen</i> . |
| Ætel-, see Adel-, and Ætel-. | Elfred or Ælfred. |
| Ætulf (<i>London</i>). | Elfstan. |
| Baldric (<i>Bedford</i> , <i>Southampton</i>). | Elfwald. |
| Baldwin. | Elf-, see also Ælf-. |
| Benedictus. | <i>Eoferard</i> . |
| Beorhtric (<i>Wallingford</i>). | <i>Eofermund</i> . |
| Berenard. | Eoferulf (<i>Tempsford</i> ?). |
| Bernferð. | Eoroð (<i>Chester</i>). |
| Birgstan. | <i>Eresnibald</i> (<i>Norwich</i>). |
| Boga, <i>Boiga</i> , Boiga, &c., see also Fas- | <i>Etfern</i> . |
| tolf (Canterbury, <i>Chester</i> , Wilton) | <i>Eðelæ</i> . |
| | <i>Eðelvine</i> . |
| | Æsel-, see also Æsel-. |
| | Fatmen |

- FarSen or *Farſime* [= CarSen?]
 Fastolf (York).
 Fastolf and Boiga.
 Fastolf and Oda.
 Fastolf and Ratn.
 Friedman.
 Flodiger (Chester).
 Flōnard (Norwich).
 Flōgar (Bedford).
 Freðric or Froriec [= Freðic?] (Chester).
 Freðic or Freðicin (Derby).
 Freðmund.
 Gellus, Gillys, Gyllis, &c. (Chester, Hereford).
 Gilm, see Cylm.
 Grid.
 Grim (Bedford).
 Gunnulf (York).
 Gunnurd.
 Haeculf.
 Herebert.
 Herferð.
 Hereman.
 Heremod (Wallingford).
 Heriger.
 Herolf (York).
 Hible.
 Hillwinc (London).
 Hingolf or Ingolf.
 Hunbein or Unbein.
 Ingelberd.
Inpælries or *Inpælries*.
 Ingolf or Hingolf.
 Ingolferð.
 Iohan, see Iuhan.
 Ioles.
 Isembert.
 Isulf.
 Iuhan [= Iohan] (Exeter).
 Iwe.
 Leeferð.
 Lefine, Leofine, Lyfne, &c. (Ipswich).
 Lemna.
 Leofgar (Dover).
 Leofhelm.
 Leofnel [= Leofhelm?].
 Leofric.
 Leodsige (Oxford, Southampton, Wilton).
 Leofwine (Tempsford?).
 Leofwold (Wilton).
 Leorð?
 Liofstan (Bedford).
 Louran.
 Magred (Winchester).
 Malsuan (Chester).
 Man (Tempsford ?, Winchester).
 Maning.
- Manna, Manan, Manne, &c. (Leicester, York).
 Mansat or *Mantal* (Southampton).
 Manteen.
 Marcer.
 Marsale or *Marscale* (Winchester).
 Martin [= Martin].
 Morgna [= Morena?].
 Manan, see Manina.
 Norþord (Norwich).
 Oda, see Fastolf.
 Oceanan [= Opeaman?].
 Oga (Norwich, Stamford).
 Ogmara.
 Osferð.
 Osle or *Oslaf* (Norwich).
 Osward.
 Osgerðið.
 Pirim ? see Wirim.
 Rædstan.
 Rægenulf, &c. (Winchester).
 Rafn, see Fastolf.
 Regenold (Winchester).
 Ricelf or Ricolf.
 Saydtine [= Saduting?].
 Sedeman. Side-man, or *Syde man* (Rochester).
 Sexbyrht (Leices).
 Siferð.
 Styrcar (Leicester).
 Tuma (York).
 Unlein or Hunbein.
 Uniferð or *Wijerd* [= Winferð?].
 Uuilsig or *Wilsig*.
 Wihtsige (see Wynsige).
 Wilsig or Uuilsig.
 Wine.
 Winemes.
 Winenr [= Winern].
 Wirim ? (Huntingdon).
 Wode.
 Wulfbald (Bath).
 Wulfgar or *Wulgar* (Stamford).
 Wulfmar.
 Wulfred (Oxford).
 Wulfrie (York).
 Wulfstan or *Wulstan* (Leicester, Wallingford).
 Wynsige or *Wihtsige* (Gloucester, Winchester).
 Wynstan or *Wunstan* (Totness, Winchester).
 Æodgar (Lewes).
 Winern [= Winern].
 Wurferð.
 Wurmod (Chester).
 Wurstan.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES

| Obverse. | | Reverse. |
|--|------------------------|--|
| | <i>Type i.</i> | |
| Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles. | | Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field, divided by three crosses pattées; above and below, traceable of dots |
| | | ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ |
| | | [Cf. Pl. XIV. 1.] |
| | <i>Type i. var. a.</i> | |
| Same. | | Similar: ornaments varied ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ |
| | | ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ |
| | | [Rud., Pl. 28, 2.] |
| | <i>Type i. var. b.</i> | |
| Same. | | Similar: ornaments varied ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ |
| | | ⊕ |
| | | [Cf. Pl. XIV. 2.] |
| | <i>Type i. var. c.</i> | |
| Same. | | Similar: ornaments varied ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ |
| | | ⊕ ⊕ |
| | | [Cf. Pl. XIV. 3.] |
| | <i>Type i. var. d.</i> | |
| Same. | | Similar: ornaments varied O ⊕ O |
| | | ⊕ ⊕ |
| | | [Cf. Pl. XIV. 4.] |

| Obverse. | | Reverse. |
|---|------------------------|--|
| | <i>Type i. var. e.</i> | |
| Same | | Similar: ornaments varied O O O ::: |
| | | [Cf. Pl. XIV. 5.] |
| | <i>Type i. var. f.</i> | |
| Similar: rosette of dots in centre. | | Similar: ornaments varied ::: ::: ::: |
| | | [Cf. Pl. XIV. 6.] |
| | <i>Type i. var. g.</i> | |
| Same. | | Similar: ornaments varied ::: ::: ::: + + |
| | | [Cf. Pl. XIV. 7.] |
| | <i>Type ii.</i> | |
| Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles. | | Moneyer's name, &c., in two lines across field, between which name of mint: ornaments symmetrically arranged in field ::: + O + O ::: |
| | | [Cf. Pl. XIII. 10 & 12.] |
| | <i>Type iii.</i> | |
| Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles. | | Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles. |
| | | [Cf. Pl. XIII. 5.] |
| | <i>Type iv.</i> | |
| Rosette of dots. Around, inscription between two circles. | | Rosette of dots. Around, inscription between two circles. |
| | | [Cf. Pl. XIII. 6.] |
| | <i>Type v.</i> | |
| Bust r., crowned. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust. | | Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles. |
| | | [Cf. Pl. XIII. 8-9.] |

Obverse.

Reverse.

*Type v. var. a.**

Same.



[Rud., Pl. 20, 4.]

Type v. var. b.

Same.



[Rud., Pl. 28, 1.]

Type vi.

Bust 1., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles. | Small cross patachée. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. XIII. 7, 11 & 13.]

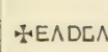
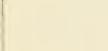
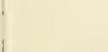
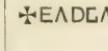
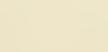
* The specimens of the type (Nos. 37 & 211) in the National Collection are too imperfect for illustration.

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|------------------------------|---|---|------------------------|
| SERIES A. WITH NAME OF MINT. | | | |
| | BAÐAN. [Bath.] | | |
| 1 | +EADGAR REX ANGLORVM .. | Type iii. ‡:ÆÐELSIÐ MO BAÐA CIFI [Pl. XIII. 5.] | Æðelsige. Wt. 21.8. |
| | | | |
| | BEDANFORD. [Bedford.] | | |
| 2 | +EADGAR REX | Type v. ‡ÆLFΣIG MONETA BE Var. Small cross pattée above cen- tral one. (Broken.) | Ælfsgie. |
| 3 | +EADG... . . . | ‡LI.....TA BE (Fragment.) | Liofstan ? |
| | | | |
| 4 | +EADGAR REX ANGLORV | Type vi. +GRIM M-O BEDAFO (Pierced.) | Grim. |
| | | | |
| | CÆNTPARABYRIG OR CANTTPARABYRIG. [Canterbury.] | | |
| 5 | +EADGAR REX ANGLORV | Type vi. ‡BOGA M-O CÆTPARA Wt. 23.5. | Boga (or Beiga). |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Motif. |
|-----|--|----------|--------------------|
| | DEORABY. [Derby.] | | |
| 6 | E AEDGAR REX ANGLO \| H ELFSTAN M ⁺ O VRDBY Wt. 19·8. | | Ælfstan. |
| 7 | E AEDGAR REX TO BI \| F REDICIN DEORBY Wt. 19·8. [Pl. XIII. 6.] | | Freðicin. |
| 8 | E AEDGAR REX ANGLOX \| H OΣVLF M ⁺ O DEORBY Wt. 20·0. [Pl. XIII. 7.] | | Osulf. |
| | EAXANCEASTER. [Exeter.] | | |
| 9 | E AEDGAR REX ANGLOX H IVHAN M ⁺ O EAXNC · Wt. 23·8. | | Iuhan (= Iohan) |
| | EOFERPIC. [York.] | | |
| 10 | E AEDGAR REX ANGLOX \| D VN M ⁺ O EOFORPI Wt. 22·0. | | Dun. |
| 11 | E AEDGAR REX ANGL \| F ASTOLF ^x M ⁺ O EFER Wt. 22·5 | | Fastolf. |
| 12 | E AEDGAR REX ANGLOX \| M ANNA M ⁺ O EOFORPI Wt. 22·7. | | Manna |
| 13 | E AEDGAR REX ANGLOX \| T UMA M ⁺ O EOFOR · Wt. 27·5 | | Tuma. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneys. |
|-----------------|-------------------------|---|-----------|
| Hamtune. | | | |
| [Southampton.] | | | |
| <i>Type v.</i> | | | |
| 14 | ‡EADGAR REX ANGLORVM | ‡EADMER MONETA H Wt. 22·3. [Pl. XIII. 8.] | Eadmer. |
| <i>Type vi.</i> | | | |
| 15 | ‡EADGAR REX ANGLORVM | ‡CYLM MO HANTVN Wt. 20·5. | Cylm? |
| 16 | " " " | ‡LEOFSIG M ⁺ O HAMT Wt. 21·2. | Leofsige. |
| 17 | " " " | " " Wt. 19·10. | |
| 18 | " " " | ‡MANSAT M ⁺ ○ HAM Wt. 20·0. | Mansat? |
| Huntandune. | | | |
| [Huntingdon.] | | | |
| <i>Type v.</i> | | | |
| 19 | ‡EADGAR REX ANGLORVM | PIRIM MONETA HVNTE Wt. 20·4. [Pl. XIII. 9.] | Wirim? |
| Læpes. | | | |
| [Lewes.] | | | |
| <i>Type vi.</i> | | | |
| 20 | ‡EADGAR REX ANGLORVM | ‡DEODGAR M ⁺ O LÆPE Wt. 23·8. | Deodgar. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | M. t. y. e. r. |
|----------------------------------|-----------|---|---------------------------------------|
| LEIGECEASTER, ETC. [Chester.] | | | |
| <i>Type ii.</i> | | | |
| 21 | EADGAR RE |  ELF <small>ꝝ</small> OL <small>ꝝ</small> HE <small>ꝝ</small> O <small>ꝝ</small> T <small>ꝝ</small> A <small>ꝝ</small> M <small>ꝝ</small> | Ælfsige. Wt. 19·6. |
| 22 | " " |  ELF <small>ꝝ</small> OL <small>ꝝ</small> HE <small>ꝝ</small> O <small>ꝝ</small> T <small>ꝝ</small> A <small>ꝝ</small> M <small>ꝝ</small> | Ælfstan. (Chipped.) |
| 23 | " " |  DEOR OL <small>ꝝ</small> HE <small>ꝝ</small> O <small>ꝝ</small> T <small>ꝝ</small> A <small>ꝝ</small> M <small>ꝝ</small> | Deorlaф (= Deorulf?). Wt. 22·5. |
| 24 | " " |  EOR OL <small>ꝝ</small> HE <small>ꝝ</small> O <small>ꝝ</small> T <small>ꝝ</small> A <small>ꝝ</small> M <small>ꝝ</small> | Eoroф. Wt. 23·7. |
| 25 | " " |  FLOД OL <small>ꝝ</small> HE <small>ꝝ</small> O <small>ꝝ</small> T <small>ꝝ</small> A <small>ꝝ</small> M <small>ꝝ</small> | Flodger. Wt. 22·2. |
| 26 | " " |  FROД OL <small>ꝝ</small> HE <small>ꝝ</small> O <small>ꝝ</small> T <small>ꝝ</small> A <small>ꝝ</small> M <small>ꝝ</small> | FroNrie. Wt. 17·8. |
| 27 | " " |  FROД OL <small>ꝝ</small> HE <small>ꝝ</small> O <small>ꝝ</small> T <small>ꝝ</small> A <small>ꝝ</small> M <small>ꝝ</small> | Wt. 20·2. |
| 28 | EADGAR RE |  EIL OL <small>ꝝ</small> HE <small>ꝝ</small> O <small>ꝝ</small> T <small>ꝝ</small> A <small>ꝝ</small> M <small>ꝝ</small> | Gillas. Wt. 18·6. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|------------------------|------------------------|---|-----------|
| 29 | ÆADGAR RE ⁺ | MÆL ⁺ OL ⁺ E [○] VÐAN Wt. 22·3. | Maelstan. |
| 30 | ÆADGAR RE | ÐVRI ⁺ OL ⁺ E [○] MOD Wt. 20·7. | Purmod. |
| 31 | ÆADEAR .. | ÐVR ⁺ OL ⁺ E [○] MOD Wt. 17·4. | |
| 32 | ÆADGAR .. | ÐVR ⁺ OL ⁺ E [○] MODM [Pl. XIII. 10.] | Wt. 22·0. |
| <i>Type iv.</i> | | | |
| 33 | ÆADGAR REX LE | ÆADMUND MOINE Wt. 22·7. | Eadmund. |
| 34 | ÆADGAR REX TO b | ÆÐVRMOD MO LEX Wt. 22·9. | Purmod. |
| 35 | " " " | " " " Wt. 19·0. | |
| LUNDENE. [London.] | | | |
| <i>Type v.</i> | | | |
| 36 | ÆADGAR REX | ÆÐERED MONETA LVN Wt. 25·0. | Æðered. |
| <i>Type v. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 37 | ÆAD... . . X | ÆÐER... . . ND CIFITA- (Broken.) | Æðered. |

| No. | Oblverse. | Reverse. | Motif or r. |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---|-------------|
| 38 | ꝝEADGAR REX ANGLOR̄X | Type vi. ꝝADELPOLD M O VN · Wt. 24.8. | Adelwold |
| 39 | ꝝEADGAR REX ANGLOR̄X | ꝝEDELRED M O LVN Wt. 24.7. | Eselred. |
| ROFECEASTRE. | | | |
| [Rochester.] | | | |
| 40 | ꝝEADGAR REX ANGLOR̄X | Type vi. ꝝSIDEMAN M OH ROF Wt. 18.4 | Sideman |
| STANFORD. | | | |
| [Stamford.] | | | |
| 41 | ꝝEADGAR REX ANGLOR̄X | Type vi. ꝝESCEMAN M O STANF · Wt. 20.3. | Eseman. |
| 42 | " " " | ꝝENAPA M O STANF · Wt. 22.3. | Enapa. |
| 43 | " " " | ꝝOGEA M O STANFORD · Wt. 21.5. | Ogea? |
| 44 | " " " | ꝝWULFAR M O STANF · Wt. 21.0. [Pl. XIII. 11.] | Wulfer |
| TÆMESEFORDA OR TEMESANFORD? | | | |
| [Tempsford.]* | | | |
| 45 | ꝝEADGAR RE | Type ii. ꝝ DEOR OT·ꝝEO VLFMO ꝝ | Deorulf. |
| [Pl. XIII. 12.] | | | |

* A *brycg* built here by Eadward the Elder, 900. — S. C. F. (1871) p. 111.

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|---|-------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 46 | ÆLDAÐAR RE | EOF OTHEO LFNO ⋮ ⋮ | Eoferulf? |
| 47 | " " | MOI OTHEO NAM ⋮ | Man. Wt. 23·4. |
| PELEGAFORD OR PELIGAFORD. [Wallingford.] | | | |
| <i>Type iii.</i> | | | |
| 48 | ÆLDAÐAR REX ANGLORVM | HEREMOD Mō PELEÐAFOR. | Heremod. Wt. 23·0. |
| PILTUNE. [Wilton.] | | | |
| <i>Type vi.</i> | | | |
| 49 | ÆLDAÐAR REX ANGLORVX | ÆLFSIGE M O PILTV (Pierced.) | Ælfsgie. |
| 50 | " " | ÆADWINE M O PILTVN. [Pl. XIII. 13.] | Eadwine. Wt. 25·0. |
| PINCELSEA. [Winchelsea.] | | | |
| <i>Type vi.</i> | | | |
| 51 | ÆLDAÐAR REX ANGLORVX | ÆLFNOÐ M O PENCLES Wt. 24·4 | Ælfnoð. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | M. Meyer. |
|---------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------|
| PINTONIA. [Winchester.] | | | |
| 52 | EADGAR REX : <i>Var. Pellet in field.</i> | EATSTAN M^{TO} <i>PINTO.</i> <i>Var. Small cross</i> <i>pattée, in field.</i> <i>Wt. 20·0.</i> | Eatstan. |
| 53 | EADGAR REX ANGLOVM | PVNSIGE MONETA PINTO. <i>(Chipped.)</i> | Wynsige. |
| 54 | EADGAR REX ANGLOVM | PVNZTAN MO PNT WNT <i>(Broken.)</i> | Wynstan. |
| Type iii. | | | |
| 55 | EADGAR REX ANGLOX | MARSCALE M^{TO} PINT. <i>Wt. 22·6.</i> | Marscale. |
| DEOTFORD. [Thetford.] | | | |
| 56 | EADGAR REX ANGLOX | EELGAR M^{TO} DEOTF <i>Wt. 24·8.</i> | Ælgar. |
| SERIES B. WITHOUT NAME OF MINT. | | | |
| Type i. | | | |
| 57 | EADGAR REX | ADEL^A VERNO | Adelaver or Aðelaver |
| | | | Wt. 17·8. |
| 58 | EADGAR REX | ADEL^A VERNO | Wt. 20·0 |

| No. | Obverse | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|---------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 59 | Æ·E·A·D·G·A·R RE | ÆDEL·A + + + VERHO .. | Wt. 20·2. |
| 60 | Æ·E·A·D·G·A·R RE+~ | ÆDEL·A + + + VERHO .. | Wt. 19·3. |
| 61 | Æ·E·A·D·G·A·R REX: | ÆDEL·A + + + VERHO .. | Wt. 16·3. |
| 62 | Æ·E·A·D·G·A·R R+~ | ÆDELO + + + VERD .. | Wt. 14·8. |
| 63 | Æ·E·A·D·G·A·R REX ~ | ÆDEL + + + GERO .. | Adelgar (= Æðelgar). |
| 64 | Æ·E·A·D·G·A·R RE | ÆDEN + + + NONE .. | Aden. |
| 65 | Æ·E·A·D·G·A·R REX | ÆSCV + + + LFHO .. | Æsculf. |
| 66 | Æ·E·A·D·G·A·R RX~ | ÆTFE + + + RNAO .. | Ætfers. |
| 67 | Æ·E·A·D·G·A·R R·+~ | ÆTFE + + + RDNO .. | Wt. 18·5 |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 68 | ‡ E · A · D G · A · R · R E | ÆDEL ‡ ‡ ‡ ZIENO .. | Æelsie (= Ezel-sige). |
| 69 | ‡ E A D G A R · R E | ÆDEL ‡ ‡ ‡ ZIENO .. | Wt. 18·1. |
| 70 | ‡ E A D G A R · R E ‡ | ALBV. ‡ ‡ ‡ TEMO .. | Albutic. |
| 71 | ‡ E · A · D G A R · R E V | ALBV ‡ ‡ ‡ TENO .. | Wt. 18·5. |
| 72 | ‡ E A D G A R · R E ‡ | ALBV ‡ ‡ ‡ TENO .. | Wt. 19·0. |
| 73 | ‡ E A D G A R · R E I | ASFER ‡ ‡ ‡ DNON. .. | Aesfer. |
| 74 | ‡ E · A · D G A R · R E ‡ | ASFER ‡ ‡ ‡ DMON. .. | Wt. 20·1. |
| 75 | ‡ E A D G A R · R E X ▽ | BENE ‡ ‡ ‡ DHINT. .. | Benedictus. |
| 76 | ‡ E A D G A R · R E X Var. In field .. | BERN ‡ ‡ ‡ FERD .. | Bernfer. |
| | | | Wt. 20·2. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|-----------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 77 | ‡E·A·DD·A·R RE‡ | BIRI · ‡ ‡ ‡ VIIIIO .. | Uncertain. Wt. 18·5. |
| 78 | ‡EADGAR RE‡ | BRIT ‡ ‡ ‡ FERO .. | Britferð. Wt. 19·0. |
| 79 | ‡EADGAR RE‡ : | CÆPE ‡ ‡ ‡ LINO .. | Capelin. Wt. 16·7. |
| 80 | ‡EADGAR RE‡ | CÆRD ‡ ‡ ‡ EINMO .. | Carðen (= Farðen?). Wt. 22·3. |
| 81 | ‡EADGAR RE‡O | CNAP ‡ ‡ ‡ EMOI .. | Cnapa. (Chipped.) |
| 82 | ,, RE‡ | CNAP ‡ ‡ ‡ EMOI .. | Wt. 19·0. |
| 83 | ,, RE‡v | COPM ‡ ‡ ‡ ANM .. | Copman. Wt. 19·6. |
| 84 | ‡EADGAR REXO | DVRX ‡ ‡ ‡ NDMO .. | Durand. Wt. 18·8. |
| 85 | ‡EADGAR REXY | EANV ‡ ‡ ‡ LFMO .. | Eanulf. Wt. 18·2. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneys. |
|-----|---------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| 86 | † E·A·D·G·A·R REX : | E·A·N·V † † † Γ·F·M·O .. | Wt. 20·0. |
| 87 | † E·A·D·G·A·R REX : | E·L·F·D † † † Α·L·D·I .. | Elfwald. |
| 88 | † E·A·D·G·A·R REX : | E·L·F·V † † † Α·L·O·I .. | Wt. 15·5. |
| 89 | † E·A·D·G·A·R REX : | E·D·E·L † † † Α·I·N·E·O .. | Ečeluine. |
| 90 | † E·A·D·G·A·R REX : | F·A·R † † † Ν·A·N·O .. | Farman. |
| 91 | † E·A·D·G·A·R REV | F·A·R † † † Ι·A·N·O .. | Wt. 19·5. |
| 92 | † E·A·D·G·A·R REV : | F·A·R·D † † † Ε·H·I·O .. | Wt. 17·8. |
| 93 | † E·A·D·G·A·R REV : | F·A·R·D † † † Ε·H·I·O .. | Farren. |
| 94 | † E·A·D·G·A·R REX : | F·A·R·D † † † Ε·H·I·O .. | Wt. 20·4. |
| | | | Wt. 16·0. |
| | | | Wt. 18·1. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|----------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 95 | †EAD·D·A·R RE‡ | END † † † MOIE [Pl. XIV. 1.] | Wt. 21·5. Grid. |
| 96 | †E·A·D·D·A·R RE | END † † † NOIE | Wt. 15·0. |
| 97 | †EAD·D·A·R RE | EVNV † † † ERDO | Wt. 15·5. Gunuerd. |
| 98 | †EAD·D·A·R RE‡ | HACV † † † FMFO | Wt. 20·8. Haculf. |
| 99 | †EAD·D·A·R RE‡‡ | IEREB † † † ERTHO | Wt. 19·5. Herebert. |
| 100 | †E·A·D·D·A·R R · † · | IERE † † † MATIO | Wt. 19·6. Hereman. |
| 101 | †EAD·D·A·R REX‡ | HERIC † † † ERMO | Wt. 20·9. Heriger. |
| 102 | †EAD·D·A·R · REX‡ | " | Wt. 18·4. |
| 103 | †E·A·D·D·A·R REX I | HERIC † † † ERMO | Wt. 17·4. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 104 | ⊕ E A D G A R R E X ⊕ | ⊕ HERIC ⊕ + ⊕ ERMO ⊕ | Wt. 22.4. |
| 105 | ⊕ E A D G A R R E X ⊕ | ⊕ HERIC ⊕ + ⊕ ERMO ⊕ | Wt. 22.2. |
| 106 | ⊕ E A D G A R R E X | ⊕ HERIC ⊕ + ⊕ ERMO ⊕ | Wt. 18.4. |
| 107 | ⊕ E A D G A R R E X | ⊕ HERIC ⊕ + ⊕ ERMCI ⊕ | Wt. 21.4. |
| 108 | ⊕ E A D G A R R E X : | ⊕ HVN ⊕ + ⊕ BEIMO ⊕ | Hunbein or Unbein. |
| 109 | ⊕ E A D G A R R E X : | ⊕ VNB ⊕ + ⊕ INHO ⊕ | Wt. 22.0. |
| 110 | ⊕ E A D G A R R E X : | ⊕ INGO ⊕ + ⊕ LFHV ⊕ | Ingolf or Hingolf. |
| 111 | " " | " | Wt. 16.8. |
| 112 | ⊕ E A D G A R R E X : | ⊕ HIGO ⊕ + ⊕ LFHV ⊕ | Wt. 20.5. |
| 113 | ⊕ E A D G A R R E X | ⊕ IZEW ⊕ + ⊕ BERT ⊕ | Isembert. |
| | | | Wt. 19.8 |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|---------------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 114 | †EAD·GAR REX. | IVEN † † † ONET .. | Ive. |
| | | | Wt. 21·0. |
| 115 | †EAD·GAR REX. | IVEN † † † ONEM. .. | |
| | | | Wt. 20·0. |
| 116 | †EAD·GAR REX | IVEN † † † ONEN .. | |
| | | | Wt. 18·2. |
| 117 | †EAD·GAR REX. | IVEN † † † ONET .. | |
| | | | Wt. 17·6. |
| 118 | †EAD·GAR REX | IVEN † † † ·TENO .. | |
| | | | Wt. 20·2. |
| 119 | †EAD·GAR REX. | LEI † † † NIMO .. | Lenna. |
| | | | Wt. 19·5. |
| 120 | " " | " | |
| | | | Wt. 17·4. |
| 121 | †EAD·GAR REX. | MAMO † † † IETM .. | Manna or Manan. |
| | | | Wt. 20·2. |
| 122 | †EAD·GAR REX. | MAN. † † † AMMO .. | |
| | | | Wt. 19·2. |
| 123 | †EAD·GAR REX. | MAN † † † AIMO .. | |
| | | | Wt. 20·8. |

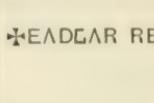
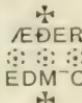
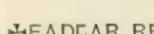
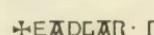
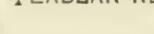
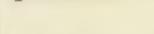
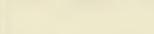
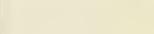
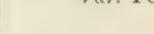
| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 124 | † E A D G A R R E X · | N A N · † + † + A N H O · | Wt. 21·7. |
| 125 | † E A D G A R R E X · | " | (Chipped.) |
| 126 | † E A D G A R R E | N A H · † + † + A N H O · | Wt. 21·6. |
| 127 | † E A D G A R R E X | M A N I · † + † + I C S I · | Maning. (Chipped.) |
| 128 | † E A D G A R R E X | W A R C · † + † + E R M O · | Marcer. |
| 129 | † E A D G A R R E | M O R C · † + † + N V I O · | Morgna? (= Morena?) |
| 130 | † E A D G A R R E X · | M O R C · † + † + N V N · | Wt. 16·2. |
| 131 | .. † .. E A D G A R R E X .. | M O R C · † + † + N V N · | Wt. 19·3. |
| 132 | † E A D G A R R E X · | O E E N · † + † + A N B I · | Oeeman (= Oegeman?). |
| 133 | † E A D G A R R E X | R I C C · † + † + O L E N · | Ricolf or Ricolf. |
| | | | Wt. 17·8 |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 134 | HEADGAR RE+ | RICOL + + + FMN .. | Wt. 19·3. |
| 135 | HEADGAR. RE+ + | SEDE + + + HAM .. | Sedeman. |
| 136 | HEADGAR REX | VVIFE + + + RDMO .. | Uniferð (=Winferð?). |
| 137 | HEADGAR · R·E+ .. | DINE + + + INIO .. | Winenr (Winern). |
| 138 | HEADGAR · REX | " | Wt. 19·8. (Chipped.) |
| Type i. var. b. | | | |
| 139 | HEADGAR RE+ | + BEORH · + + + TRICM · + | Beorhtric. |
| | | [Pl. XIV. 2] | Wt. 22·7. |
| Type i. var. c. | | | |
| 140 | HEADGAR REX Var. In field, M | DEMEN + + + CEMON ::: | Demence (Dominicus). |
| | | [Pl. XIV. 3.] | Wt. 21·0. |
| 141 | " Var." In field, M | FREÐI + + + CESMOT ::: | Freðic(es). |
| | | | Wt. 22·5. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneys. |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 142 | ⊕ EADGAR REX | ⊕ INGELB ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ERDMÓ ⊕ | Wt. 17·5. Ingelberd. |
| 143 | " " | ⊕ IOLES ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ MONET ⊕ | Wt. 18·4. Ioles. |
| 144 | ⊕ EADGAR RE ⊕ Var. In field, M | ⊕ LEFINC ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ESMON ⊕ | Wt. 16·0. Lefinc. |
| 145 | EADGAR REX Var. In field, M | ⊕ MANNE ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ESMOT ⊕ | Wt. 17·2. Manue. |
| 146 | " RE Var. In field, M | ⊕ OSPAR ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ DESMOT ⊕ | Wt. 19·6. Osward. |
| <i>Type i. var. d.</i> | | | |
| 147 | ⊕ EADGARE ⊕ | ⊕ ÆLF O ⊕ O RED ⊕ | Wt. 23·0. Ælfred or Elfred. |
| 148 | ⊕ EVEDÆR | ⊕ ÆLF ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ RED ⊕ | Wt. 16·1. |
| 149 | ⊕ EADGAR RE | ⊕ ALDE O ⊕ O PINÆ ⊕ | Wt. 23·5. Aldewine. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|---------------|--|-----------|
| 150 | ‡EADGAR RE | ALDE O † O PINEM Wt. 23·4. | |
| 151 | „ REX | EAD O † O MVND Wt. 20·0. [Pl. XIV. 4.] | Eadmund. |
| 152 | „ RE | EAD O † O NYN Wt. 19·8. | |
| 153 | „ „ | EALF O † O SIGE Wt. 21·2. | Ealfsige. |
| 154 | „ REX | EALFS O † O IDEM Wt. 20·9. | |
| 155 | ‡EADDE[Λ]R RE | EO[R] O † O ODM (Broken.) | Eoroð. |
| 156 | ‡EADGARE‡ | FREO O † O DRIC Wt. 22·2. | Freoðric. |
| 157 | ‡EADGARE | EIL O † O LYS Wt. 22·9. | Gillys. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Momeyer. |
|-----|-------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| 158 | ‡EADGAR RE‡ | ⊕ EILY O + O ZMO ⊕ | Wt. 23·5. |
| 159 | ‡EADGAR RE | ⊕ MER O + O TIN ⊕ | Mertin. |
| 160 | ‡EADGAR RE | ⊕ SIFER O + O ÐMON ⊕ | Siferð. |
| | | | (Chipped.) |
| 161 | " " | ⊕ SIFE O + O RÐM ⊕ | Wt. 23·7. |
| 162 | ‡EADGAR RE | ⊕ ÐYR O + O MOD ⊕ | Purmod. |
| 163 | ‡EADGARE | ⊕ ÐYR O + O MOD ⊕ | Wt. 20·8. |
| | | | |
| 164 | ‡EADGAR R‡ | ⊕ ÐVRF O O O ERÐPO ⊕ | Purferð. |
| | | [Pl. XIV. 5.] | Wt. 18·8. |
| | | | |
| 165 | ‡EADGAR RE | ⊕ FINE ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ESV-O ⊕ | Wine. |
| | | [Pl. XIV. 6.] | Wt. 23·6. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|----------------------------|--|--|----------|
| <i>Type i. var. g.</i> | | | |
| 166 | ÆADGAR RE |   | Ædgered. |
| Wt. 19·8. [Pl. XIV. 7.] | | | |
| <i>Type iii.</i> | | | |
| 167 | ÆADGAR REX TI |   | Dudeman. |
| 168 | ÆADGAR REX A |   <i>Var. In field, ..</i> Wt. 21·0. | Durand. |
| 169 | ÆADGAR REX ANG |   <i>Var. In field, ..</i> Wt. 21·4. | |
| 170 | ÆADGAR REX |   <i>(Chipped.)</i> | Fastolf. |
| 171 | ÆADGARI REX! |   <i>Wt. 21·4.</i> | |
| 172 | ÆADGAR REX .. |   <i>Wt. 20·2.</i> | |
| 173 | ÆADGAR REX .. |   <i>Wt. 20·2.</i> | |
| 174 | ÆADGAR: REX |   <i>Wt. 21·8.</i> | |
| 175 | ÆADGARTRE:X ANGL |   <i>Var. In field —, above and below cross pattée.</i> Wt. 20·3. | |
| 176 | ÆADGAR: REX .. <i>Var. Pellet in field.</i> |   <i>Var. Pellet in field.</i> Wt. 20·7. | |
| 177 | ÆADGAR: R: REX |   <i>Wt. 21·8.</i> | |
| 178 | ÆADGAR REX AC |   <i>(Broken.) Wt. 18·2.</i> | |
| 179 | ÆADGAR: R: REX T |   <i>Wt. 24·0.</i> | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|--|--|-----------------------|
| 180 | † EADGAR · REX · S · | † FÄSTOLF † ES MO Wt. 22·2. | |
| 181 | † EADGAR A REX G | † FA · STOLF · BOIGA Wt. 19·5. [Pl. XIV. 8.] | Fastolf and Boiga. |
| 182 | † EADGAR REX · S · | † FÄSTOLF · BOIGA Wt. 20·4. | |
| 183 | † EADGAR REX | † FÄSTOLF V OD · A · Wt. 20·9. | Fastolf and Oda. |
| 184 | † EADGAR · REX : Var. In field, — | † FÄSTOLF RÆFN Wt. 20·5. | Fastolf and Rathn. |
| 185 | † EADGAR · REX · ANGLO Var. Cross pattée in field. | † FIODVAN MONETA G · Wt. 22·0. | Fioduan. |
| 186 | † EADGAR RE | † GRID NONE † O Wt. 19·7. | Grid. |
| 187 | † EADGAR · R: REX I | † HEROLF A MON : Var. Pellet in one angle of cross. Wt. 18·4. | Herolf. |
| 188 | † EADGAR · REX O | † HEROLF O MONE · Wt. 21·6. | |
| 189 | † EADGAR! REX S | † HEROLF! MONE Wt. 20·4. | |
| 190 | † EADGAR · REX Var. Pellet in field. | † HEROLF: MONET Wt. 21·4. | |
| 191 | † EADGAR · R: REX I | † HEROLF · MONET · Wt. 21·2. | |
| 192 | † EADGAR · REX A | † HEROLF · ES MOT Wt. 20·7. | |
| 193 | † EADGAR · REX I | " Wt. 22·2. | |
| 194 | † EADGAR REX AND | † COLFERD · ES MOT Wt. 18·8. | Ingolferd. |
| 195 | † EADGAR RE · MT · | † LEOFNEL MONET Wt. 18·2. | Leofnelem? |
| 196 | † EADGAR · REX ANC | † LEOFINC · ES MOT · I · Wt. 19·6. | Leofinc. |

* This may be the initial of a mint, Gifleceaster or Gipeswic. The moneyer's name *Festus* does not occur on the coinage of any subsequent reign.

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----------------|-------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 197 | ‡EADGAR REX TI | ‡PVLFTAN MONET Wt. 20·7. | Wulfstan. |
| 198 | ‡EADGAR REX TO | ‡ELFSIDE MONIE Wt. 21·8. | Ælfsgie. |
| 199 | ‡EADGAREX TO | ‡ALDEYYINE◎ [Pl. XIV. 9.] | Aldewine. |
| 200 | ‡EADGAR REX TOD | ‡EADMUND MON Wt. 20·7. | Eadmund. |
| 201 | ‡EADGAR REX TO BR | ‡ELFSTAN MONETA Wt. 17·4. | Elfstan. |
| 202 | ‡EADGAR RE‡ | ‡YYILRIC MOT Wt. 22·9. | Uuilsig. |
| 203 | ‡EADGAR REX TOD | ‡VRMOD MONET Wt. 20·5. | Purmod. |
| 204 | „ RE‡ T | ‡VRMOD MONI Wt. 21·9. | |
| Type iv. | | | |
| 205 | „ ADGAR REX | ‡BAL „ IN MONETA Var. In field, „. (Fragment.) | Baldwin. |
| 206 | ‡EADGAR RE‡ | ‡BRVNINC MONETAE (Chipped.) [Pl. XIV. 10.] | Brunine. |
| 207 | „ REX | ‡COLENARD MONET Wt. 22·5. | Colenard. |
| 208 | ‡EADGAR REX | ‡LIOFSTAN MONETAI (Chipped.) | Liofstan. |
| 209 | „ RE | ‡NANTIEEN MONETA Wt. 22·2. | Mantieen. |
| 210 | ‡EADGAR RE‡ | ‡SAYDTINE ‡MONV Wt. 22·8. | Saydtine? (Saduting?) |
| Type v. var. a. | | | |
| 211 | ‡EADGAR [REX] | ‡BIRGS[TAN MO]NI (Fragment.) | Birgstan. |

EADWEARD II.

(THE MARTYR.)

SUCC. A.D. 975; MURD. A.D. 979.

Moneyers.*

| | |
|--|---|
| <i>Adelaver.</i> | Hild (Stamford). |
| <i>Ælfstan or Elfstan</i> (Bedford, Canterbury). | <i>Hustan.</i> |
| <i>Ælfwald or Elfwald</i> (Stamford). | <i>Indolf or Ingolf.</i> |
| <i>Ælfweard or Alfweard.</i> | <i>Iohan (Exeter).</i> |
| <i>Æseman or Eseman</i> (Stamford). | <i>Isulf.</i> |
| <i>Æselred or Æþered</i> (London). | <i>Knappa, see Cnæfpt.</i> |
| <i>Æðelstan, Æðestan, or Æðstan</i> (Lymne). | <i>Lacer or Sacer [cf. Wacer] (Stamford).</i> |
| <i>Æðelwold or Aðelwold</i> (London). | <i>Leofwold.</i> |
| <i>Allstan.</i> | <i>Leofen or Leofrne (Ipswich).</i> |
| <i>Aðelwold, see Æðelwold.</i> | <i>Levig [=Lifing?] (Lincoln).</i> |
| <i>Baldic [=Baldric]</i> (Bedford). | <i>Malsætan.</i> |
| <i>Beaniene</i> (York). | <i>Mana, Manna, &c. Tamworth).</i> |
| <i>Bemene, Bermene, &c.</i> | <i>Mannie.</i> |
| <i>Boala.</i> | <i>Mantat (Southampton).</i> |
| <i>Boga, Boia, Boiga, &c. (Canterbury, Chester, London, Stamford).</i> | <i>Mærgered (Winchester).</i> |
| <i>Brantinc</i> (Norwich). | <i>Melsdon.</i> |
| <i>Brihtferð</i> (Bath). | <i>Nancrant [=Hancrent?] (Southampton).</i> |
| <i>Burhstan or Burnstan</i> (Gloucester). | <i>Odu.</i> |
| <i>Cnapa or Cnape</i> (Stamford). | <i>Ogea? (Stamford).</i> |
| <i>Colgrim.</i> | <i>Oia, see Boia.</i> |
| <i>Culm.</i> | <i>Osmarr (Warwick).</i> |
| <i>Cyne?</i> | <i>Osulf (Derby).</i> |
| <i>Deorulf.</i> | <i>Oswald (Southampton).</i> |
| <i>Dun</i> (York). | <i>Ragenulf (Winchester).</i> |
| <i>Dunic.</i> | <i>Ruddert.</i> |
| <i>Eadnoð</i> (Southampton). | <i>Sacer, see Lacer.</i> |
| <i>Eadwine</i> (Wilton). | <i>Schylgrift or Schylschrift.</i> |
| <i>Eanulf</i> (Lincoln). | <i>Styrkar.</i> |
| <i>Eanute?</i> | <i>Surclos, Surnlos, &c. (York).</i> |
| <i>Elf- see Ælf.</i> | <i>Syrgeline.</i> |
| <i>Eseman, see Æseman.</i> | <i>Tanulf (Buckingham).</i> |
| <i>Æselm or Eðelm [=Æðelm?] (Luffwick?).</i> | <i>Ulfred or Wulfrede.</i> |
| <i>Facer, see Lacer.</i> | <i>Ulfgar, see Wulfgar.</i> |
| <i>Fastolf.</i> | <i>Wacer [cf. Lacer] (Stamford).</i> |
| <i>Glonnulf?</i> | <i>Wigfrið.</i> |
| <i>Grim</i> (Stamford). | <i>Wihisige or Wynsige (Winchester).</i> |
| <i>Grind</i> (Lincoln). | <i>Wilebeart (Ipswich).</i> |
| <i>Gunnula.</i> | <i>Wine (Canterbury, Lynne, Stamford).</i> |
| <i>Hafgrim</i> (Lincoln). | <i>Wulfgar or Wulgar (Stamford).</i> |
| <i>Hancrant, see Nancrant.</i> | <i>Wulflame (Hertford).</i> |
| <i>Hangrim.</i> | <i>Wulftan or Wulstan (Stamford, Winchester).</i> |
| | <i>Wynsige (Winchester).</i> |
| | <i>Feudiger.</i> |

* The names of moneyers without mints attached to them are chiefly taken from Bede's list. As that writer gives the list of moneyers separate from that of the mints, it has been impossible to connect the former with the latter. The mints given by Rüding and not represented in the above list, are Cambridge, Lewes, Lydford, Oxford, St. Edmundsbury, and Tintafford.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.

| Obverse. | Reverse. |
|---|---|
| Bust 1, diademed. Around, inscription between two circles. [Cf. Pl. XIV. 11-16.] | Small cross pâtié. Around, inscription between two circles. |

Type i.

Bust 1, diademed. Around, inscription between two circles. Small cross pâtié. Around, inscription between two circles.
[Cf. Pl. XIV. 11-16.]

Type ii.*

Bust 1, diademed. Around, inscription between two circles. Hand of Providence, pointing downwards, between λ ω . Around, inscription between two circles.



[Montagu Coll.]

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|--|---|------------------------|
| 1 | BAÐAN. [Bath.] Type i. +EADPEARD REX ANGLOX \| +BRIHFERÐ M ^o BAÐA [Pl. XIV. 11.] | | Brihtferð. |
| 2 | | BEDANFORD. [Bedford.] Type i. +EADPEARD REX ANG \| +ELFSTAN M ^o BEDA.. Wt. 22·0. | Ælfstan. |
| 3 | +EADPEARD REX AN | +BALDIC MONETA. BEDA. Wt. 22·5. | Baldic (= Baldric). |

* This unique coin was probably struck at Canterbury, the inscription on the reverse being PINE MO NAENTA (Caenta?).

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|--|---|------------|
| | CÆNTRABYRIG. [Canterbury.] | | |
| 4 | <i>Type i.</i> + EADWEARD REX ANGLORVM | + ÆLFSTAN M ^{TO} E/ENT. Wt. 22.2. | Ælfstan. |
| | DEORABY. [Derby.] | | |
| 5 | <i>Type i.</i> + EADWEARD REX ANL | + OSVLF M ^{TO} DEORB ^Y Wt. 19.0. | Osulf. |
| | EOFERIC. [York.] | | |
| 6 | <i>Type i.</i> + EADWEARD REX ANGL | + BEANIENE (?) M ^{TO} EOFERIC Wt. 22.2. | Beaniene? |
| 7 | + EADWEARD REX | + DVN M ^{TO} EOFERIC Wt. 23.3 | Dun. |
| | GIPESPIC. [Ipswich.] | | |
| 8 | <i>Type i.</i> + EADWEARD REX ANGLORVM | + WILEBEART M ^{TO} WIPE. Wt. 23.7. [Pl. XIV. 12.] | Wilebeart. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | HAMTUNE. [Southampton.] | |
| 9 | ‡EADPÆARD REX ANGLORUM | Type i. ‡HANCRENT HAN Wt. 21·4. | Hancrant or Hancrent? |
| | | HEORTFORD. [Hertford.] | |
| 10 | ‡EADPÆARD REX ANGLORUM | Type i. ‡WULFMÆR M̄O HERI Wt. 20·6. | Wulfmær. |
| | | LIMENE. [Lymne.] | |
| 11 | ‡EADPÆARD REX ANGLORUM | Type i. ‡ÆÐESTAN M̄O LIMEN. Wt. 20·2. | Æðestan (Æðelstan). |
| 12 | " | " | Wine. |
| | | ‡FINE M̄O LIMENE. [Pl. XIV. 13.] | |
| | | LINCOLNE. [Lincoln.] | |
| 13 | ‡EADWYARD E [†] ANGLORUM | Type i. ‡EANWR ^E M̄O LINCOLN Wt. 23·7. | Eanulf. |
| 14 | " | RE [†] ANGLORUM | Grind. |
| 15 | ‡EADPÆARD E [†] ANGLORUM | ‡GRIND N̄O Wt. 22·2. | Hafgrim. |
| | | ‡HAFRIM N̄O LINCOLN Wt. 22·7. | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Motif. |
|-----|--------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 16 | †EADWEARD REX ANGLORVM | †LEVIUS N:O LINDOLNE Wt. 21.6. | Levius (=Lifing?) |
| 17 | †EADWEARD REX ANGLORVM | †LEVIUS N:O LINDEOL:. [Pl. XIV. 14.] | |
| 18 | †EADWEARD REX ANGLORVM | †LEVIUS N:O LINDEOL:. Wt. 21.7 | |
| | LUNDENE. [London.] | | |
| 19 | †EADWEARD REX ANGLORVM | †EDELRED M:O LVN:. Wt. 21.0. | Eadred |
| | LVVEIC. [Luffwick?*] | | |
| 20 | †EADWEARD REX ANGLORVM | †EDELNA M:O LVVEIC:. Wt. 20.7. [Pl. XIV. 15.] | Eseln (=Eselm?). |
| | STANFORD. [Stamford.] | | |
| 21 | †EADWEARD REX ANGLORVM | †ELFALD M:O STANFOR:. Wt. 20.6 | Elfwald. |
| 22 | †EADWEARD REX ANGLORVM | †ESCMAN M:O STANF:. Wt. 19.3 | Eseman or Eseman. |
| 23 | †EADWEARD REX ANGLORVM | †ESCMAN M:O STANF:. Wt. 21.3 [Pl. XIV. 16.] | |

* In Northamptonshire.

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|------------------------|--|------------------------|
| 24 | ‡EADPARD REX ANGLORVM | ‡BOIA M̄O STANF Wt. 21·2. | Boin (= Boign). |
| 25 | ‡EADPEARD REX ANGLORVM | ‡OIA M̄O STANFORD Wt. 20·8. | |
| 26 | ‡EADPARD REX ANGLORVM | ‡ENAPE M̄O STANF Wt. 21·8. | Cnape. |
| 27 | ‡EADPARD REX ANGLORVM | ‡GRIM M̄OTO STANFOR Wt. 20·2. | Grim. |
| 28 | ‡EADPARD „ „ | ‡HILD M̄O STANFORD Wt. 23·0. | Hild. |
| 29 | ‡EADPEARD REX ANGLORVM | ‡LACER M̄O STANFO. Wt. 23·1. | Lacer or Sacer. |
| 30 | ‡EADPARD „ „ | ‡OEAL M̄O STANFORD.. Wt. 20·9. | Ogea? |
| 31 | ‡EADPEARD REX ANGLORVM | ‡FINE M̄O STANFORD.. Wt. 21·4. | Wine. |
| 32 | ‡EADPEARD REX ANGLORVM | ‡WLF GAR M̄O STANF Var. Annulet in field. Wt. 20·4. | Wulfgar or Wulgar. |
| 33 | ‡EADPARD REX ANGLORVM | ‡WLF GAR M̄O STANF Wt. 20·4. | |
| 34 | ‡EADPARD REX ANGLORVM | ‡WULSTAN M̄O STANF Wt. 22·6. | Wulstan (Wulfstan). |

PINTONIA.

[Winchester.]

Type i.

| | | | |
|----|------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 35 | ‡EADPEARD REX ANGLORVM | ‡WIHTSIGE M̄O PINT Wt. 20·3. | Wihtsige or Wynsige. |
| 36 | „ „ „ „ | ‡WVHSIGE M̄O PINT.. Wt. 23·3. | |

* Or OEEA

ÆTHELRAED II.

SUCCE. A.D. 979; DEP. A.D. 1013; REST. A.D. 1014; DIED A.D. 1016.

Moneys.

- Abnþorb (York).
 Æad-, see Ead-.
 Ædwine, see Eadwine.
 Æfie (Shrewe.).
 Æfrheth (Shrewe.).
 Ægeliæt (Bath, Shaft.).
 Ægeliætne (Lond.).
 Ægenhaf (Lond., Staff.).
 Ælewine or Elewine [= Ælfwine] (Chest.).
 Ælfcefel [= Ulfcefel] (Derby, Thetf.).
 Ælfhelm (Bardu., Ilech., Winchel., Winchest.).
 Ælfgar, Alfgar, &c. (Aylesb., Lewes, Lond., Stamf., Tamw., Warch., Winchel., Winchest.).
 Ælfgyd, Alfgyt, Elgyt, &c. (Heref., Lond., Southamp., Stamf.).
 Ælfheah, Alfhæah, &c. (Roch., Shrewe., Winchest.).
 Ælfmar (Exet., Oxf., Wallingf.).
 Ælfnæs, Elfnoȝ, &c. (Axeminst., Chest., Exet., Hunt., Lewes, Lond., Salisb., Sudb.).
 Ælfred (Cant., Hast.).
 Ælftric (Bath, Cambr., Exet., Hunt., Leic., Lond., Norw., Southw., Sudb., Wallingf.).
 Ælfryd or Ælfryð (Cant., Lond.).
 Ælfsgige (Burdn., Ilech., Linc., Lond., Warch., Wilt., Winchest.).
 Ælfstan, Elftan, &c. (Bedf., Chest., Exet., Heref., Lond., Lydf., Shrewe., Totn., Winchest., York).
 Ælfwald or Ælfwold [see also Alfwald] (Lond., Stamf., Thetf.).
 Ælfward or Elftward [see also Alfward] (Brist., Lewes., Lond., Wallingf., Wore.).
 Ælfwi. [= Ælfwig or Elfwine?] (Bedf., Buck., Cambr., Chich., Lond., Sudb., Wallingf.).
 Ælfwig or Ælfwig (Cambr., Leic., Lond.).
 Ælfwine or Elfwine (Cambr., Chest., Chich., Colch., Heref., Lond., Mald., Oxf., Shaft., Southw., Thetf.).
 Ælmær (Winchest.).
 Ælwine [= Elfwine t.] (Crickl.).
 Ærgred.
 Æseman (Line., Stamf.).
 Æsetl., Æsetli, &c. (Lond.).
 Æswig (Stamf.).
 Æxædgas (Shaft., Winchest.).
 Æxælm (Chich.).
 Æxælmær or Eælxmær (Line., Lond., Oxf., Shaft., Wore.).
 Æxelman (Harr.).
 Æxælnæs or Eælxnæs (Line., Southamp.).
 Æxælic (Bath, Ilech., Lond., Miltem., Oxf., Shaft., Warch., Warw., Wore.).
 Æxælise (Bath, Crickl., Lond., Southernp.).
 Æxælstan (Hunt., Winchest.).
 Æxælwærd, &c. (Harw., Herf., Lond., Sudb.).
 Æxælvi. [= Eælxwig or Eælxwine] (Heref., Lond., Shaft.).
 Æxælicig (Heref., Leic., Shaft., Wore.).
 Æxælwine or Eælxwine (Crickl., Heref., Line., Lond., Mald., Norw., Oxf., Romn., Stamf., Winchest.).
 Æxælwæld = Eælxwold [Lond., Thetf.].
 Æxælwold, Aælwold, &c. (Lond., Thetf.).
 Æxælwærd [= Eælxward?] (Stamf.).
 Æxælt-, see also Eælx-.
 Æxætan or Eæxtan [= Eæxtan] (Bath, Beif., Bridgn., Chich., Crickl., Exet., Hunt., Lond., Lydf., Lyne., Shaft., Stamf., Warw., Winchest.).
 Alesige (Chest.).
 Aldred (Lond.).
 Alfgar, see Elfgar.
 Alfwæld, see Alfwald.
 Alftan, Alftan, see Ælfstan.
 Alfwærd [= Elftward] (Hast.).
 Alfwald or Altwald [= Alfwald] (Bath., Lond., Oxf., Staff., Stamf., Stanwick, Thetf., Wallingf., Warw., Winchest., Wore.).
 Arncytel (York).
 Arnor, Arnor, Arñor, Arñor, &c.
 Asætel, Asætel, &c. (York).
 Asil (Lond.).
 Asewig or Eswig (Stamf.).
 Asferð (York).

- Asman* (*Line.*).
Asel [= *Asel*] (*Lond.*)
Asolf or Asulf (*York*)
Aswris (*Norw.*)
Asulf (*Lond.*)
Axel, *see also* *Axel*.
Baldie.
Bealdulf.
Begeum.
Beadan (*York*).
Beorlinoð, *Berltnað*, *Byrltnoð*, &c. (*Sudb.*, *Winchest.*).
Beorulf or Biornulf (*Hertf.*, *Lond.*).
Berhtmar, *Brihtmar*, *Byrhtmar*, &c., (*Dover*, *Lond.*, *Roch.*, *Winchest.*).
Berhtnað [= *Beorltnoð*] (*Winchest.*).
Brihtwin, *Brihtwina*, &c. (*York*).
Birhtferð [*see also* *Bryhtferð*] (*Lond.*).
Birhtsig, *Bryhtsig*, &c. (*Bardu*, *Exet.*, *Lond.*, *Warch.*, *Warw.*, *Winchest.*).
Blaceman (*Derby*).
Boga, *Boge*, *Boiga*, &c. (*Cant.*, *Chest.*, *Hertf.*, *Liw.*, *Lond.*, *Southw.*, *Thetf.*).
Boia [= *Biga*] (*Cant.*, *Hertf.*, *Line*, *Stamf.*, *Wilt.*).
Brantne (*Ipsw.*, *Norw.*, *Southw.*).
Brestan.
Bretecol (*York*).
Brihtlaf or Byrltlaf (*Hertf.*, *Lond.*, *Sudb.*).
Brihtnoð, &c. [*cf.* *Berltnoð*, &c.] (*Lond.*, *Southamp.*, *Winchest.*, *York*).
Brihttric or Bryhttric (*Warch.*, *Winchest.*).
Brihtwine, *Byrltwine*, &c. (*Oxf.*, *Totn.*, *York*).
Brihtwold or Byrltwold (*Lond.*, *Shaft.*, *Winchest.*).
Brunan (*Lond.*).
Brun or Bruna (*Exet.*, *Lydf.*).
Brunegar (*Shrews.*).
Brunine or Brynnie (*Southamp.*).
Brunstan (*Lond.*, *Winchest.*).
Bruntat (*Line.*, *Lond.*).
Bruntid?
Bryhtred (*Winchest.*).
Bryhttric, *see* *Brihttric* or *Bryhttric*.
Burhstan [= *Brunstan* or *Byrlstan?*] (*Winchest.*).
Bynie (*Southamp.*).
Byoega (*Dover*).
Byrhsige [= *Byrnsgie*] (*Bardu*, *Exet.*, *Lond.*, *Warch.*, *Warw.*, *Winchest.*).
Byrlstan or *Byrnstan* (*Exet.*, *Heref.*).
Byrhtferð (*Exet.*, *Lond.*, *Totn.*).
Byrhtsalf, *see* *Byrltlaf*.
Byrhtelm (*Sudb.*).
Byrhtioð [*Byrltnoð*] (*Rini?*).
Byrltlaf, *see* *Brihttlaf*.
Byrhtmar, *see* *Brihtmar*.
- Byrltnoð*, &c., *see* *Beorlinoð*.
Byrhtred (*Winchest.*).
Byrtric [= *Bryhtric*] (*Exet.*, *Southw.*, *Sudb.*, *Thetf.*, *Wallingf.*, *Warch.*, *Winchest.*).
Byrltwine, *see* *Brihtwine*.
Byrltwold, *see* *Brihtwold*.
Byri [= *Byrning?*] (*Southamp.*).
Byrning [= *Bruning?*] (*Southamp.*).
Carig (*Lond.*).
Carla (*Exet.*).
Ceara (*Lond.*).
Cenric (*Dover*, *Norw.*).
Censis, *Cinseige*, &c. (*Dover*).
Cedolus, *Ciolnoð*, or *Celodus* (*Lond.*, *Sidb.*).
Cetel, *see* *Cytel*.
Cnut (*Winchest.*).
Citelle [*Cytel?*] (*York*).
Clerm (*Cambr.*).
Cait or *Cynt* [= *Cnut?*] (*Cambr.*).
Cöigrim [= *Colgrim?*] (*Laem?*).
Coldwine, *see* *Goldwine*.
Coleman (*Oxf.*).
Colgrim or *Golgrim* (*Line.*, *York*).
Cristgin, *Cristin*, or *Cristein* (*Stamf.*).
Cudi (*Exet.*).
Cunna, *Cunna*, or *Cynna* (*Chich.*, *Winchest.*).
Cynsige or *Cunsige* (*Dover*, *Lond.*).
Cynut, [*see also* *Cnit*] (*Cambr.*).
Cytel (*Exet.*, *York*).
Cylber or *Cyltern* (*Line.*).
Cyltre [= *Cylber?*] (*Line.*).
Darid [= *Daridj*, *Deoruldj?*] (*Lond.*).
Dauin[x] (*York*).
Deorsige (*Lond.*).
Deoruhg? (*Cant.*).
Dilion (*Heref.*).
Dioreman or *Dyreman* (*Lond.*).
Direwine or *Dyrecine* (*Thetf.*).
Dirs[i]ge? [= *Deorsige?*] (*Lond.*).
Doda or *Dodda* (*Dover*, *Totn.*).
Dodrig.
Dorneine, [*see also* *Direcine*] (*Bedf.*).
Dranting.
Dreng (*Line.*).
Dreolf (*Lond.*).
Drhwold [*Drithwold*] (*Lond.*).
Dudu [*see* *Dudu*] (*Cant.*, *Winchest.*).
Dudel or *Dudele* (*Exet.*).
Dugnelm [= *Dugnelm?*] (*Chest.*).
Dun (*Leic.*).
Duncild (*Guildf.*).
Dunstan (*Chich.*, *Exet.*, *Guildf.*).
Dunyan [*see* *Durstan*] (*York*).
Durand or *Durant* (*Wore*).
Durstan [= *Durstan?*] (*York*).
Dyremann, *see* *Dioreman*.
Dyrewine (*Thetf.*).
Dyghtmar.

- Eadweage [=Eadsige] (Winchest.).*
Eadelm or Edelm (Lond., Roch.).
Eadgar (I. eves, Lond., Thetf.).
Eadlaf (Lond.).
Eadmar (Exet.).
Eadmund or Edmund (Cambr., Coleh., Line., Lond., Norw., Southamp.).
Eadmoð (Bridg., Chieh., Lond., Roch., Winchest., York).
Eadrie or Edric (Cambr., Chest., Exet., Ipsw., Lond., Taunt., Thetf., Wallingf., York).
Eadrað [=Eadnoð?] (Lond.).
Eadsiȝ (?) (Danw., Lond.).
Eadsig, Eadsige, Edsige, &c. (Dover, Hast., Lond., Roch., Shrews., Winchest.).
Eadsme [=Eadsige?] (Lond.).
Eadstan, Eadstan, or Eadstan (Ashdown?, Bath, Exet., Lynne, York).
Eadwacer or Edwacer (Norw.).
Eadwerd or Edward (Lond., Lynne, Roch., Thetf.).
Eadwī or Edwi [cf. Eadwine and Edwig] (Hertf., Lond., Roch., Stamf., Sudb., Thetf.).
Eadwine, Edwine, &c. (Cambr., Coleh., Exet., Lond., Norw., Roch., Southw., Stamf., Thetf., Tom. ?, Wilt., Winchest.).
Eadwold [=Eadwold] (Thetf.).
Eadwold or Edwold (Cant., Lond., Mald., Thetf.).
Ealdred (Lond.).
Ealdred (Lond., Mald., Malm.).
Eallstan, Ealstan, &c. (Lond.).
Eamer (Line.).
Eamund (Lond.).
Eardnoð (Lond.).
Eastulf [=Fastulf] (Thetf.).
Eatstan, see Eadstan.
Ecefð (Lond.).
Eduinne, see Eadwine.
Eelaf, see Eilaf.
Ela (Cambr.).
Edelbriht (Line.).
Edelan (Lond.).
Edelric (Lond.).
Edered (Lond.).
Edel-, see also Ædel-, and Ezel-.
Edfeor? (York).
Edric, see Eadric.
Edsige, see Eadsige.
Edstan [=Edestan?] (Bath).
Edward, see Eadwerd.
Edwi, see Eadwei.
Edwig (Lond., Thetf., Wallingf.).
Edwine, see Eadwine.
Edwinæi [=Edwine?] (Hunt.).
Ehwine [=Elhwine?] (Chest.).
Eilaf or Ellef [=Eclaf?] (York)
- Eilofwine (Southw.).*
Eilebriht [=Eilbriht?] (Stamf.).
Elemað [=Elemað or Elfmað?] (Chest.).
Elemað [=Elfmað?] (Chest., Lond.).
Elewine [=Elwine?] (Chest., Coleh.).
Elfget (Lond.).
Elt-, see also Ælf-.
Eoda (Wallingf.).
Eodnær [or Godman?].
Erewine (Derby, Thetf.).
Esofa (Stamf.).
Erostulf [=Frostulf] (York).
Esetli? (Lond.).
Eswig, see Asewig.
Eyrhied (Exet.).
Eysige (Warch.).
Eysteine [Eysteine] (Lond.).
Ezel-, see also Ædel-.
Fællan (York).
Færæn (Line.).
Fasȝulf, see Fastulf.
Faremun [=Faremuð?] (Line.).
Farman (York).
Fastulf, Fastulf, Fasȝulf, &c. (Tame., Thetf., York).
Fielnið? (Lynne).
Fierseih?
Folcard, Folceard, &c. (Norw., Thetf.).
Frostulf or Frosȝulf (York).
Fryðmund (Winchest.).
Fylotta (Thetf.).
Garfín (Line.).
Garulf (Worc.).
Gife (Line.).
Godwine, see Godwine.
Gied (Cadh., Exet., Ieh., Lond., Smth.).
Goda or Godda (Chest., Exet., Jedb., Lond., Lydf., Shaft., Totn., Ware.).
Godleg, Godleg, &c. (Stamf.).
Godiferð, Godiferð or Godifryð (Cadh., Lewes).
Godlef, Godlef, Godleow, &c. (Stamf., Winchels.).
Godeman or Godman (Cant., Crickl., Dover, Glouce., Harev., Herf., Lewes., Line., Lond., Thetf., Winchest.).
Godler or Godere (Lond., Stamf.).
Godleg or Godley, see Godleg.
Godline (Line., Oxf.).
Godmar, see Godeman.
Godrað (Lond.).
Godric (Bedf., Bridg., Cambr., Cant., Coleh., Tort., Ipsw., Lest., Lydg., Lynne, Staff., Stamf., Sudb.).
Godrine [=Godwine] (Sisibury).
Godric [=Godric?] (Ipsw.).
Godwine (Cambr., Cant., Coleh., Derby., Dover, Exet., Glouce., Ipsw., Line., Lond., Lydf., Roch., Salis., Sidmes., Stamf., Sudb., Thetf., Tom. ?, Totn., Ware., Wilt., Winchest.).

- Gola or Golla (York).*
Goldstan (Lewes).
Goldus (Salisb., Wilt.).
Goldwine (Cant., Lond., Roch., Winchest.).
Golgrim, see Colgrim.
Grim (Line, Lond., Thetf.).
Grind (Line).
Gunar, Guner, &c. (Derby).
Gunhwat (York).
Gunleof or Gunnleof (Chest.).
Gumni (Bedf.).
Gunstan ? (Line).
Hanrend, Mancrent, or Nancrent.
Harneytel, see Arnytel.
Heawulf (Chich., Lond., Southw., Sudb., Winchest.).
Hereberht, Herebreht, Herebyrht, &c. (Lewes).
Herulf or Herwulf (Winchest.).
Herwulf [= Heawulf ?] (Chich.).
Hiardi ?
Hildolf or Hildulf (York).
Hildsig (Bath).
Hundolf or Hundul' [= Hildulf?] (York).
Huneman (Totn.).
Hunewine (Exet., Ipsw., Totn., Watch.).
Huniga [Huniga] (Barnd.).
Huniga (Barnd.).
Hunstan (Cambr.).
Hwæsman [Hwateman] (Norw.).
Hwatemann, Hwateman, or Hwatman (Heref., Norw.).
Hypse (Warr.).
Ingelric (Winchest.).
Ira, Ire, Irra, &c. (York).
Isegel (Harr.).
Isegod, Isgod, or Isengod (Exet.).
Iulfine [= Lufline] (Wore.).
Iulstan [= Iustan ?] (Line.).
Iustan (Line.).
Kynsige, see Cynsige.
Læof-, see Leof-.
Læf [cf. Lefa] (Lond.).
Lefa, Lera, Laifa, &c. (Hast., Lewes).
Lefine, Lefoline, see Liline.
Lef-, see also Leof-.
Leifwine [= Leofwine ?] (Leng = Line ?).
Leifsoð? (Otford?).
Leofhelm [= Leofhelme ?] (Shrews.).
Leofilug (Stamf.).
Leofgar (Heref.).
Leigiet (Malm.).
Leigifed (Crickl., Southamp., Wore.).
Leofhelme (Shrews.).
Leofhese, Leofhyse, or Leofhuse (Dover, Ilch.).
Leofine, see Litine.
Leofine [= Leofwine] (Winchest.).
Leofman (Chest., Ipsw., Line, Oxf.).
Leofmer (Norw.).
Leofmon (Chest.).
Leofnoð [= Leofnoð ?] (Lond.).
Leofnoð [Hunt].
Leofnud, Leofnoð, Liefnoð, &c. (Bedf., Cambr., Cant., Chest., Lewes, Lond., Malm., Shrews.).
Leafred or Leafred (Colch., Lond., Sudb.).
Leofric, Lefric, Liofric, &c. (Cant., Dover, Exet., Hunt., Ilch., Ipsw., Line, Lond., Lyne, Norw., Roch., Tamw., Thetf., Wallingf.).
Leafrine, see Leofwine.
Leofryð (Lond.).
Leofsige (Cambr., Glouc., Ilch., Ipsw., Shrews., Southump.).
Leofstan, Liasstan, &c. (Aylesb., Cant., Colch., Ipsw., Lewes, Lond., Norw., Romn., Southamp., Southw., Urfi ?, York).
Leofstana (Exet., Shrews., Winchest.).
Leofwig (Colch.).
Leofwine or Liefwine (Bath, Bedf., Chest., Dover, Lewes, Line, Lond., Mald., Malm., Nevir ?, Norw., Romn., Southamp., Stamf., Sudb., Tamw., Taunt., Thetf., Wallingf., Wilt., Winchest., York).
Leofwold or Liofwold (Cant., Colch., Guildf., Lond., Southamp., Warw., Wilt., Winchest.).
Leofȝegen (Thetf.).
Leoman, see Leofman.
Leonesige, see Leofsige.
Leva, see Lefa.
Lifine, Liting, Leasing, Leofine, Lufine, Lyfne, &c. (Bedf., Cant., Ipsw., Line, Lond., Norw., Southamp., Stamf., Warw.).
Lind (Lond.).
Lioeri [= Liofric], see Leofric.
Liof-, see Leof-.
Litman, see Lytelman.
Livegod or Liufgod (Lond., Stamf.).
Living or Living (Lond., Norw.).
Luda, Ludia, or Ludda (Exet.).
Luya [cf. Lefa] (Shaft.).
Lumar (Heref.).
Lyflea or Lyra [cf. Lefa] (Hast.).
Lyfine, see Lifine.
Lyfysye [= Lyfysige ?] (Dover).
Lytelman, Lyfman, or Litman (Ipsw.).
Mærtin or Martin (Shrews., Wore.).
Man or Mann (Wallingf., Wore.).
Manna or Manna (Exet., Line, Romn., Thetf., Totn.).
Mancrent, see Hancrent.
Mangod (Exet.).
Maving or Manning (Dover, Norw.).
Manicine (Colch., Hunt.).

- Merewine (Lewes).*
- Mna?* (*Thetf.*).
Nancrent, see Hancrent.
Oban or Odan [*cf. Oda*] (*York*).
Oda, Odda, Odeat, &c. (*Ipsw., Lond., Wallingf., Wareh., Winchest., Wore., York*).
Odeat [= *Osetel?*] (*York*).
Odgrim, see Oðgrim.
Odu [= *Oda?*] (*York*).
Ofe? (*Stamf.*).
Oga [= *Oga?*] (*Hunt.*).
Oierhd? (*Corbridge?*).
Oiga (*York*).
Onlaf (*Lewes*).
Ordbright (*Winchest.*).
Osalf, Osolf, or Osulf (*Derby, Ipsw., Lond., Thetf., York*).
Osberen or Osbern (*Thetf., Wilt.*).
Osetel, Oseytel, &c. (*Cambr., Chest., Lond., York*).
Osferð (*Dover, Leie, Line, Lond., Rock, Thetf.*).
Osfram? (*Line*.).
Osgar (*Bedf., Derby*).
Osgod, Osgot, Osgut, &c. (*Hunt., Line., Lond., Winchest., York*).
Osmær (*Wareh., Warw., Wore.*).
Osmund (*Line., Lond., Stamf.*).
Osulf, see Osalf, &c.
Osverd.
Oswi[æ]g (*Bedf., Lond.*).
Oswold (*Lewes, Lond., Norw., Nott., Shrews.*).
Onðgrim, see Oðgrim.
Osbern or Ouðbera (*Line*.).
Oðencar (*Lond.*).
Oðgrim or Ouðgrim (*Line., York*).
Oðsulf (*Chest., York*).
Rægnahild.
Rægnulf (*Winchest.*).
Ravenold [= *Rægnold?*] (*Line*.).
Raufen (*Line*.).
Riculf (*Chest., Shrews.*).
Rodbart or Rodbert (*Line*.).
Sælme? (*Exet.*).
Sæman (*Salisb.*).
Sæterg (*Norw.*).
Sæwine or Sewine (*Crickeb., Exet., Hunt., Salisb., Shaft., Wilt.*).
Scot (*Stamf.*).
Seotebrand (*Stamf.*).
Seolca or Syolca (*Southamp., Winchest.*).
Sercloms [= *Stercol* or *Swerteol?*] (*York*).
Siba [*cf. Siboda*] (*Winchest.*).
Siboda or Sibeoda (*Winchest.*).
Sibwine (*Lond.*)
Sibxine? (*Lond.*).
Sideman (*Roch.*).
Sidewine, Sidwine, &c. (*Cambr., Caleb., Greenwich, Lond., Roch.*)
- Sigeferð* (*Wore.*).
Sigeric (*Watch.*).
Sigelf or Sigelf (*Wallingf.*).
Sigewine (*Chest., Wore.*).
Sihordil? (*Mirghm?*).
Sielf [= *Sigelf?*] (*Wallingf.*).
Sireld (*Glove.*).
Siric (*Winchest.*).
Sirwald or Siwald (*Ipsw.*).
Siswine, see Sidwine.
Sneling (*Line.*).
Snolf (*Line.*).
Sosmund [= *Sosmund?*].
Stegenbit (*Line.*).
Stegenciel (*Line.*).
Steorne, Steor, Styrean, &c. (*Line., York*).
Stircol (*York*).
Summerleda (*Summerleda, Summerlid, &c.* (*Line., Nott., Thetf., York*)).
Sunepold [= *Godsunna?*] (*Line., Lond.*).
Sunulf or Sunulf (*York*).
Swartgar, swartear, &c. (*Sandw., Stamf., York*).
Sweng (*Chest., Line.*).
Swert [= *Swertgar?*] (*Stamf., York*).
Swerteol, &c. (*York*).
Swertine, Swyrtine, &c. (*Norw.*).
Swetine (*Coleb., Lond.*).
Swetman (*Lond.*).
Swetty (*Lond.*).
Swileman or Sicilman (*Southamp., Winchest.*).
Swyrling [= *Swerting?*] (*Thetf.*).
Sydean, see Sodean.
Toca or Toga (*Coleb., Crickeb., Lond., Midd., Winchestr.*).
Tumine [= *Tuma?*] (*York*).
Tuna (*Exet.*).
Tunemana (*Southw., Sudb.*).
Tumulf (*Buck.*).
Uilhem [= *Wilhem?*]
Uinas, see Wines.
Ulf [= *Wulf?*] (*Cant., Line., York*).
Ulfetel, &c. (*Line., Norw., Ustla., York*).
Ulfgrim or Wulfgrim (*Line.*).
Ulfhi (*Southamp.*).
Unbegn, Unben, &c. (*Line*).
Uusnæ (*Shrews.*).
Uri (*York*).
Ulmund, see Wilmund.
Walgist, Walgist, Waleist, &c. (*Thetf.*).
Walis [= *Walpist?*] (*Thetf.*).
Walter (*Ipsw.*).
Wanstun, see Wunstan.
Wælic.
Wægas, see Wægas.
Wæsing [= *Waesing?*] (*Walt.*).
Wihtsige (*Glove.*).
Wilmund (*Cambr.*).

- Win or Winn (*Wallingf.*).
 Wind[s] [= *Wim?*] (*Cadb.*, *Crewk.*, *Ich.*)
Wine (*Bridgn.*, *Lynn.*, *Tamw.*).
Winegos, *Wynegos*, &c. (*York*).
Winsip, *Wynsige*, &c. (*Exet.*, *Lond.*, *Shrews.*).
Winterleda (*York*).
Wulbourn, *Wulfbourn*, &c. (*Line.*).
Wulf [see also *Ulf*] (*Cant.*).
Wulfah (*Line.*).
Wulfielmo or *Wulfielhm* (*Cadb.*, *Ich.*).
Wulfgar, &c. (*Cambr.*, *Hunt.*, *Line.*, *Lond.*, *Stamf.*, *Wilt.*).
Wulfeat, *Wulfjet*, &c. (*Leic.*, *Line.*).
Wulfram, see *Ulfiram*.
Wulmar, *Wulmar*, &c. (*Bardu.*, *Jedb.*, *Line.*, *Lond.*, *Norw.*, *Shrews.*, *Totn.*).
Wulfno& (*Coleh.*, *Doreh.*, *Hertf.*, *Leic.*, *Romn.*, *Lond.*, *Southamp.*, *Thetf.*, *Winchest.*).
Wulfrid, *Wulford*, or *Wulfryl* (*Lond.*).
Wulfric (*Chest.*, *Coleh.*, *Hertf.*, *Leic.*, *Line.*, *Lond.*, *Southamp.*, *Wareh.*, *Warw.*, *Worc.*).
- Wulfsige* (*Cambr.*, *Derby*, *Exet.*, *Lond.*, *York*).
Wulftan, &c. (*Et?*, *Cant.*, *Coleh.*, *Derby*, *Dover*, *Exet.*, *Leves.*, *Lond.*, *Stamf.*, *Winchest.*).
Wulfwi or *Wulfwig* (*Cant.*).
Wulfwine (*Coleh.*, *Ich.*, *Line.*, *Lond.*, *Orf.*, *Wallingf.*).
Walla& or *Wylfa&* (*Chest.*).
Wulstan [see also *Wulfstan*] (*Stamf.*).
Wunstan or *Wynstan* (*Bath*, *Chich.*, *Winchest.*).
Wynsige (*Exet.*, *Lond.*, *Shrews.*).
Wulphar (*Leves.*).
Wulpheld, *Wulphyld*, &c. (*Line.*).
Wulred (*Line.*, *Lond.*, *York*).
Wululf (*Lond.*).
Woruld (*Chest.*).
Worcefel, *Worcefel*, &c. (*Line.*, *Southamp.*, *Torksey*).
Worcl [= *Worcl?*] (*Lond.*).
Worgis (*York*).
Worsige (*Lond.*).
Worstan, *Worstan*, *Wurstan*, &c. (*Line.*, *Norw.*, *Stamf.*, *York*).
Worulf, *Wurulf*, &c. (*Leic.*, *York*).
Worgo& (*Exet.*).

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.

| Obverse. | Reverse. |
|--|--|
| <i>Type i.</i> | |
| Bust 1, diademated. Around, inscription between two circles. | Small cross pâtiée. Around, inscription between two circles. |
| [Cf. Pl. XV. 2, &c.] | |
| <i>Type i. var. a.</i> | |
| Similar; bust r. | \| Same. [Cf. Pl. XV. 6.] |
| <i>Type i. var. b.</i> | |
| Similar; bust 1; in front, sceptre, cross pommeé. | \| Same. |



Hab. Pl. 2. T. A. — 1

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type i. var. c.

Similar; no sceptre in front of bust. | Similar; five-crossed pattée arranged
in form of cross; central one largest.
[Cf. Pl. XVI. 13.]

Type i. var. d.

Similar; bust I., dividing legend. | Similar; small cross pattée, A.e., as
Type i.

[Hild., Pl. 2, *Type A. var. c.*]*Type i. var. e.*

Similar; no inner circle around bust. | Same.

[Hild., Pl. 3, *Type A. var. f.*]*Type ii.*

Bust I., diademed. Around, inscrip- | Head of Peacock, resting five
tion between two circles. | claws; on either side, $\bar{\Lambda}$, $\bar{\Omega}$. Annular
base, often between two circles.

[Hild., Pl. 3, *Type B. 1, var. a.*]*Type ii. var. a*

Similar; bust I. | Same.
[Cf. Pl. XV. 8.]

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type ii. var. b.

Similar.

| Similar; on either side of Hand, $\bar{\omega}$ $\bar{\lambda}$.

[Hild., Pl. 3, Type B. 1, var. c.]

Type ii. var. c.

Similar; in front of bust, sceptre, cross | Similar; on either side of Hand, $\bar{\lambda}$ $\bar{\omega}$.
pommée.

[Hild., Pl. 3, Type B. 1, var. b.]

Type ii. var. d.

Similar.

| Similar; lines curved outwards issuing
from clouds, and $\bar{\lambda}$ $\bar{\omega}$.

[Cf. Pl. XVI. 10.]

Type ii. var. e.

Similar.

| Similar; without letters on either side
of Hand.

[Hild., Pl. 3, Type B. 2, var. a.]

Type ii. var. f.

Similar; sceptre, cross pattée.

| Similar; Hand of Providence giving
the Latin benediction; i.e. third
and fourth fingers closed; cross in
clouds.

[Cf. Pl. XVI. 14.]

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type iii.

Bust l., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles.

Short cross, voided, frequently with pellet in centre; in angles, E R V T. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. XVI. 12.]

Type iii. var. a.

Similar; in front of bust, sceptre, cross pommeé.

Same.

[Cf. Pl. XV. 3.]

Type iii. var. b.

Similar; bust r.

| Same.



[Hild., Pl. 4, Type C. var. c.]

Type iii. var. c.

Similar; sceptre, cross pattée.

| Same.



[Hild., Pl. 4, Type C. var. d.]

Type iv.

Bust l., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles.

Long cross, voided, frequently with pellet in centre; each limb terminating in three crescents. Around, inscription: outer circle.



[Hild., Pl. 4, Type D. var. a.]

| Obverse. | Reverse. |
|--|---------------------------|
| <i>Type iv. var. a.</i> Similar; rude bust l.; inscription divided by bust. | Same. [Cf. Pl. XV. 4.] |

| | |
|--|---|
| <i>Type v.</i> <i>Bust l., in armour and radiate helmet.</i> <i>Around, inscription divided by bust.</i> | <i>Small cross patteé. Around, inscription between two circles.</i> |
|--|---|



[Hild., Pl. 4, Type E. var. a.]

| | |
|---|---|
| <i>Type vi.</i> <i>Bust l., in armour and radiate helmet.</i> <i>Around, inscription divided by bust.</i> | <i>Long cross, voided, each limb terminating in three crescents: pellet in centre.</i> <i>Around, inscription: outer circle.</i> |
|---|---|



[Hild., Pl. 4, Type E. var. b.]

| | |
|--|--|
| <i>Type vii.</i> <i>Bust l., in armour and radiate helmet.</i> <i>Around, inscription divided by bust:</i> <i>outer circle.</i> | <i>Long cross, voided, reaching to edge of coin: pellet in centre: in angles,</i> <i>CRVX. Around, inscription: outer circle.</i> |
|--|--|



[Hild., Pl. 4, Type E. var. c.]

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type viii.

Bust l., in armour and radiate helmet.
Around, inscription divided by bust:
outer circle.

Square with three pellets at each corner: over it, bisecting the sides, long cross, voided, each limb terminating in three crescents; pellet in centre. Around, inscription: outer circle.

[Cf. Pl. XV. 1.]

Type ix.*

Bust l., in armour and radiate helmet.
Around, inscription divided by bust:
outer circle.

Long cross, voided, each limb terminating in three crescents: in 1st and 4th angles, crescent. Around, inscription: outer circle.



[Hild., Pl. 4, Type F.]

Type ix. var. a.

Similar; rude bust l., dividing inscription.

Same.



[Hild., Pl. 5, Type F. var. a.]

Type x.

The Agnus Dei r.; below, Λ·C: within border of dots. Around, inscription:
outer circle.

The Holy Dove. Around, inscription:
outer circle.



[Hild., Pl. 5, Type G.]

* The style of this and the next type is certainly Danish.

| Obverse. | Reverse. |
|---|---|
| <i>Type xi.</i> <i>The Agnus Dei r.; below, on tablet, A&N. Around, inscription: outer circle.</i> | <i>Small cross patteé. Around, inscription between two circles.</i> |



[Hild., Pl. 5, Type G. var. a.]

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| GOLD. | | | |
| LÆPES. [Lewes.] | | | |
| 1 | +ÆDELRAED REX ANGL [Pl. XV. 1.] | +LEOFFINE M ^{RO} LÆPE . Wt. 51.5. | Leofwine. |
| SILVER. | | | |
| ÆGLESBYRIG. [Aylesbury.] | | | |
| 2 | +ÆDELRAED REX ANGLOR ^X | +ELFGAR M ^{RO} ÆGLES Wt. 20.3. | Ælfgar. |
| BARDANIG. [Bardney.] | | | |
| 3 | +ÆDELRAED REX ANGLOR ^X | +BYRH ^S I ^E GE M ^{RO} BARD Wt. 19.5. | Byrhsige (Byrnside). |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | M. w. y. r. |
|-----|----------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| | | BAÐAN. [Bath.] | |
| | | Type i. | |
| 4 | ‡ÆDELRED REX AN " " ANG | ‡ÆÐESEÑAN · ON BAÐ Wt. 26.7. | Ærestan. |
| 5 | " " ANG | ‡ALFFOLD ON BAÐ Wt. 18.8. [PL. XV. 2.] | Alffold. |
| | | Type ii. var. d. | |
| 6 | ‡ÆDELRÆD REX ANGLOX | ‡ÆDELRIC M·O BAÐAN Wt. 21.1. | Æselric. |
| | | Type iv. var. a. | |
| 7 | ‡ÆDELRÆD REX ANGLOR | ‡ÆLFRIC MΩΘ BAÐ Wt. 26.7. | Ælfrie. |
| 8 | " " ANGLΩ | ‡ÆDELRIC MΩΘ BAÐ (Pierced) | Æselrie. |
| 9 | " " | ‡EDSTAN MΩΘ BAÐ Wt. 26.5. | Edstan (= Ærestan'). |
| 10 | " " ANGLOX | ‡EDSTAN M·Ω·O BAÐ Wt. 26.3. | |
| | | BEDANFORD. [Bedford.] | |
| | | Type ii. var. a. | |
| 11 | ‡ÆDELRED REX ANGLOX | ‡OSPI MONETA BEDAF Wt. 25.8 | Osw. 2.) |
| | | Type iii. var. a. | |
| 12 | ‡ÆDELRÆD REX ANGLOX | ‡ELFSTAN M·O BEDA Wt. 21.5 | Elfstan |
| | | Type iv. var. a. | |
| 13 | ‡ÆDELRÆD REX ANGLOX | ‡EVNNI MΩΘ BEDA Wt. 27.2 | Gunn. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneym. |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--|-----------|
| BUCCINGAHAM. [Buckingham.] | | | |
| <i>Type iii. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 14 | ‡/ÆDELRAED REX ANGLOR. | ‡TVNVLF M ^{TO} BVCIC Wt. 22·3. [Pl. XV. 3.] | Tunulf. |
| CÆNTRARABYRIG. [Canterbury.] | | | |
| <i>Type i. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 15 | ‡/ÆDELRED REX ANGLOR. | ‡ GOODMAN MTON CANT Wt. 19·5. | Godman. |
| <i>Type ii. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 16 | ‡/ÆDELRED REX ANGLOR. | ‡ BOIA M ^{TO} CÆNTPA Wt. 21·9. | Boiga. |
| 17 | ‡/ÆDELRAED „ ANGLOR. | „ „ CÆNTPARE Wt. 20·6. | |
| 18 | „ „ „ | ‡ EADPOLD M ^{TO} CÆNTPA Wt. 20·9. | Eadwold. |
| 19 | „ „ „ | „ „ (Chipped.) | |
| 20 | „ „ „ | ‡ LIFINE M ^{TO} CÆNTPARA Wt. 25·2. | Lifine. |
| <i>Type iii. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 21 | ‡/ÆDELRAED REX ANGLOR. | ‡ EADPOLD M ^{TO} CÆNT Wt. 22·4. | Eadwold. |
| 22 | „ „ „ | ‡ GODPINE M ^{TO} CÆNT Wt. 20·0. | Godwine. |
| 23 | „ „ „ | ‡ LEOFRIE M ^{TO} CÆNT Wt. 25·1. | Leofric. |
| 24 | „ „ „ | ‡ LEOFSTAN M ^{TO} CÆNT Wt. 21·0. | Leofstan. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Motif. |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|--|----------------------|
| 25 | ‡ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGLOR | ‡PVLPI M O CÆNT Wt. 21.2 | Wulfwi — Wulfwige |
| Type iv. var. a. | | | |
| 26 | ‡ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGLOR | ‡ÆÐPOLD M O CÆNT Wt. 25.8 | Eadweald |
| Type viii. | | | |
| 27 | ‡ÆDELRED " ANGLOR | ‡GODPINE M O CÆNT Wt. 22.3. | Godwine |
| 28 | ‡ÆÐELRÆD " ANGLOR | ‡GODPINE M O O CÆNT Wt. 26.0 | |
| 29 | " " " | ‡LEOFRIE M O O CÆNT Wt. 26.4 | Leofrie |
| 30 | " R·EX " | ‡LEOFSTAN M O CÆNT Wt. 25.0. [Pl. XV. 4.] | Leofstan |
| CISECEASTRE. [Chichester.] | | | |
| 31 | ‡ÆÐELRÆD REX ANC ANGLOR | ‡GODMAN M O CÆNT Wt. 18.2 | Godman |
| 32 | " " ANC | ‡L·EOFSTAN M O CÆNT Wt. 20.2. | Leofstan. |
| COLENCEASTRE. [Colchester.] | | | |
| 33 | ‡ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGLOR | ‡ÆDNΘÐ M O O CISE Wt. 27.0 [Pl. XV. 5.] | Eadne |
| Type i. | | | |
| 34 | ‡ÆDELRED REX ANC | ‡ÆDPINE MON COLEN Wt. 19.3 | Amwine |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| <i>Type iii. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 35 | ‡/ÆDELRAED REX ANGLOR | [‡TO]CA M ⁺ O COLE[N] (Broken.) | Toca (Toga). |
| 36 | „ „ „ | ‡PVLFNOÐ M ⁺ O COLN Wt. 19·0. | Wulfnoð. |
| <i>Type iv. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 37 | ‡/ÆDELRAED REX ANGLO | ‡LEOFPIG MΩC EOLY Wt. 19·9. | Leofwig. |
| DEORABY. [Derby.] | | | |
| <i>Type viii.</i> | | | |
| 38 | ‡/ÆDELRAED REX AN \| ‡EREPI-NE MO DE: | Wt. 16·4. | Erewine. |
| DOFERAN. [Dover.] | | | |
| <i>Type i. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 39 | ‡/ÆDELRED REX ANGLOR | ‡GODMAN M ⁺ ON DOFR [Pl. XV. 6.] | Godman. |
| <i>Type ii. var. d.</i> | | | |
| 40 | ‡/ÆDELRAED REX ANGLOR | ‡OSFERÐ M ⁺ O DOFRA (Chipped.) | Osferð. |
| <i>Type iv. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 41 | ‡/ÆDELRAED REX ANGLO | ‡EOPPINE M ⁺ C DOFE Wt. 25·2. | Godwine. |
| 42 | „ „ „ ANGLOR | ‡CYNSIGE M ⁺ O DOFER Wt. 25·2. | Cynsige. |
| <i>Type viii.</i> | | | |
| 43 | ‡/ÆDELRAED REX ANGL | ‡CYNSIGE M ⁺ O DOFE Wt. 21·5. | Cynsige. |

| No. | Oblverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|---|-----------|
| EAXECEASTER. [Exeter.] | | | |
| <i>Type i.</i> | | | |
| 44 | †ÆÐELRÆD · REX · A·NGL | †·ÆLFNOÐ ON EAXECEASTER Wt. 27.0. | Ælfnoð. |
| 45 | †ÆÐELRÆD REX AÑ | †SOD ON EAXSET · Wt. 17.5. | Isgod. |
| 46 | „ „ AÑG · | †·EILNE ON EAXCESTR Wt. 29.0. | Sæilne. |
| <i>Type ii. var. d.</i> | | | |
| 47 | †ÆÐELRÆD REX AÑCLOX | †·EL·FNOÐ M·O EAXEC Wt. 17.0. | Ælfnoð. |
| 48 | †ÆÐELRÆD AÑCLOX | †GODA M·O EAXEC Wt. 17.2. | Goda. |
| <i>Type iii. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 49 | †ÆÐELRÆD REX AÑCLOX | †·ELFSTAN M·O EAXE Wt. 18.5. | Ælfstan |
| 50 | „ „ „ | “ “ Wt. 20.7. | |
| 51 | „ „ „ | †BYRHSTAN M·O EAXE Wt. 25.3. | Byrhstan. |
| 52 | „ „ „ | †GODA M·O EAXEC Wt. 23.8. | Goda. |
| 53 | „ „ „ | †LVDA M·O EAXEC Wt. 25.0. | Lvda. |
| 54 | „ „ „ | †TVNA M·O EAXEC Wt. 23.8 | Tuna. |
| <i>Type iv. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 55 | †ÆÐELRÆD REX AÑCLOX | †·ELFNOÐ M·O EAXE Wt. 27.3 | Ælfnoð. |
| 56 | „ „ A·NGL · | †·ARL·A M·O EAXE Wt. 22.2 | Arla. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------|
| 57 | ‡·ÆDEL·RÆD REX ANGL· | ‡·DVNSTAN M·Ω EAXE Wt. 23·3. | Dunstan. |
| 58 | ‡·ÆDELRAED REX ANG | ‡·MANGOD M·Ω EAXE (Pierced.) | Mangod. |
| 59 | " " ANGL· | ‡·MANNAN M·Ω EAXE Wt. 19·7. | Manna. |
| 60 | ‡ " " " | ‡·PVLFΣIDE M·Ω EAXE Wt. 20·4. | Wulfsige. |
| 61 | ‡ " " " | ‡·WYNSIGE M·Ω·Ω EAXE Wt. 25·8. | Wynsige. |
| 62 | ‡·ÆDELRAED REX ANGL· | " M·Ω·Ω EAXE Wt. 21·2. | |
| | | <i>Type viii.</i> | |
| 63 | ‡·ÆDELRAED REX ANGL· | ‡·ELFNOD M·Ω·Ω EAXE Wt. 22·5. | Elfnod. |
| 64 | ‡·ÆDELRED REX ANGLO | ‡·PVLFΣ:ICE: MO E Wt. 19·5. | Wulfsige. |
| 65 | ‡·ÆDELRAED REX ANGL· | ‡·PVLFΣIDE M·Ω EAXE Wt. 18·5. | |
| 66 | ‡ " " " | " " Wt. 19·5. | |
| | | EOFERPI. | |
| | | [York.] | |
| | | <i>Type i.</i> | |
| 67 | ‡·EDELRED REX ANGLOR: | ‡·ABNDORB: M·Ω EOFR: Wt. 23·0. | Abnðorb. |
| 68 | " " ANGLORVM | ‡·DANHFIN M·Ω EOFERPI Wt. 24·5. | Danfin(x). |
| 69 | ‡·EDELRED RE‡ AE | ‡·FTSTOLF N·TEFER Wt. 20·6. | Fastolf. |
| 70 | ‡·EDELRED REX ANGLORV: | ‡·OSGOT: M·Ω EOFERPI Wt. 25·0. | Osgot. |
| 71 | ‡·ÆDELRAED REX ANGLOR | ‡·VRI M·ONETA EOFR Wt. 20·0. | Uri. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneys. |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|---|--------------------|
| 72 | †ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGLORUM | †ÐYRSTAN MO EFER Wt. 21.6. | Durstan. |
| <i>Type ii. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 73 | †ÆÐELRED REX ANGLORUM | †EILAF M̄O EFER Wt. 20.4. | Eilaf. |
| 74 | †ÆÐELRED REX ANGLORUM | †FÆLLAH M̄O EFE Wt. 21.6. | Fællan. |
| 75 | †ÆÐELRED REX ANGLORUM | †FASTVLF M̄O EFOR Wt. 17.2. | Fastulf. |
| 76 | [†]ÆÐELRED REX ANGLORUM | †[HV]NDOLF M̄O EFO (Broken.) | Hundolf? |
| 77 | †ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGLORUM | †ODA MONETA EFERPICT Wt. 22.5. | Oda. |
| 78 | †ÆÐELRED REX ANGLORUM | †TVNPIPE M̄O EFERPICT Wt. 23.2. | Tumme (=Tuma?). |
| <i>Type iii. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 79 | †ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGLORUM | †OBAN M̄O EOFRPI Wt. 26.5. | Oban. |
| <i>Type iv. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 80 | †ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGLORUM | †CYTEL M̄O EOFRE Wt. 22.2. | Cytel. |
| 81 | †ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGLORUM | †EADRIC M̄O EOFRE Wt. 22.0. | Eadric. |
| 82 | †ÆÐELRED REX ANGLORUM | †LEOFSTAN M̄O EOFRE Wt. 27.2. | Leofstan. |
| 83 | †ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGLORUM | †ODGRIM M̄O EOFRE Wt. 21.4. | Odgrim. |
| 84 | †ÆÐELRED REX ANGLORUM | †SVMERLDA M̄O EOFRE <small>Var. Cross pattern in one angle of cross, and pellet in another</small> Wt. 21.4. | Sumerlida. |
| 85 | " | †VLFDETAL M̄O EOFRE <small>Var. Annulet in field</small> Wt. 21.2. | Vlfdetal. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneger. |
|-------------------|--|--|-----------|
| 86 | ꝝNIEVNCHI ONT Var. Cross pattée behind bust. | ꝝDEODRED ON EO Wt. 17·0. | Deodred. |
| <i>Type viii.</i> | | | |
| 87 | ꝝÆDELREÐ REX ANG | ꝝEOLRIM MO EO Wt. 21·8. | Colgrim. |
| 88 | ꝝÆDELRÆD „ ANGLO | ꝝHILDVLF M:O EOF Wt. 21·4. | Hildulf. |
| 89 | „ „ ANGL. | ꝝIRRĀ MO EOFR Wt. 21·8. | Irra. |
| 90 | ꝝÆDELRED REX ANG | ꝝOBAN M:O E:OFR Wt. 22·0. | Oban. |
| 91 | ꝝÆDELRÆD REX ANGLO | ꝝPVLFZIDE M:O EOFR Wt. 19·2. | Wulfsige. |
| 92 | ꝝEDERED REX ANGLO | ꝝDO:RST:AN MO EOF Var. Crescent in oneangleofcross. Wt. 20·0. | Dorstan. |

GEOÐA.

[Jedburgh?]

| | | | |
|----|-----------------------|--|---------|
| | | <i>Type viii.</i> | |
| 93 | ꝝÆDELRED REX ANGLO | ꝝPVLFMÆR M:O GEOÐA Wt. 20·4. [Pl. XV. 7.] | Wulfmær |
| | | | |

GIFELCEASTER.

[Ilchester.]

| | | | |
|----|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|
| | | <i>Type iii. var. a.</i> | |
| 94 | ꝝEDELRÆD REX ANGLOX | ꝝGOD M:O GIFELC Wt. 22·3. | God. |
| 95 | ꝝÆDELRÆD „ „ | ꝝLEOFSIGE M:O GIFEL Wt. 22·3. | Leofsige. |
| 96 | „ „ „ „ | ꝝPVLFELM M:O GIFEL Wt. 25·7. | Wulfelm. |
| 97 | „ „ „ „ | „ „ GIFELC Wt. 18·7. | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Motif. |
|---------------------------------|--|---|------------|
| <i>Type iv. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 98 | ‡ÆDELRED REX ANGLORUM | ‡EOD MΩO GIFFELC Wt. 27.3. | God. |
| GIPESPIC. [Ipswich.] | | | |
| <i>Type ii. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 99 | ‡ÆDELRED REX ANGLORUM | ‡WALTHERD M O GIP Wt. 25.0. | Walter. |
| 100 | " " ANGLORUM | " M O GIPES Wt. 22.3. [Pl. XV. 8.] | |
| <i>Type iii. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 101 | ‡ÆDELRED REX ANGLORUM | ‡LEOFSCICE M O GIPES Wt. 25.0. | Leofscice. |
| 102 | " " " | ‡LYTLMAN M O GIPES Wt. 22.0. | Lytelman. |
| <i>Type viii.</i> | | | |
| 103 | ‡ÆDELRED REX ANG ‡ODRIC NΩM GIP Wt. 17.3 | | Godric. |
| 104 | ‡ÆDELRED REX ANG ‡LEOFSCICE M O GIP Wt. 23.3 | | Leofscice. |
| GLEAPECEASTER. [Gloucester.] | | | |
| <i>Type iii. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 105 | ‡ÆDELRED REX ANGLORUM | ‡EODPINE M O GLEA Wt. 25.3 | Godwine. |
| <i>Type iv. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 106 | ‡ÆDELRED REX ANGLORUM | ‡EODPINE M O GLEA Wt. 22.0 | Godwine. |
| 107 | ‡ÆDELRED REX ANGLORUM | ‡LEOFSCICE M O GLEA Wt. 22.0 | Leofscice. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--|----------|
| 108 | ‡/EÐELRÆD R·EX ANCL | Type viii. :‡ODPINE M·O CLEX Wt. 21·2. | Godwine. |
| GRANTEBRYCGE. [Cambridge.] | | | |
| Type iii. var. a. | | | |
| 109 | ‡/EÐELRÆD REX ANCLÖX | ‡EDRIC M·O GRANT Wt. 23·4. | Edric. |
| HAMTUNE. [Southampton.] | | | |
| Type iii. var. a. | | | |
| 110 | ‡/EÐELRED REX ANCLÖX | ‡BRVNINC M·O HAMTV Wt. 24·6. | Brunine. |
| Type iv. var. a. | | | |
| 111 | ‡/EÐELRÆD REX ANCL | ‡/EÐELNOÐ M·O HAM Wt. 22·8. | Eðelnoð. |
| HEORTFORD. [Hertford.] | | | |
| Type iii. var. a. | | | |
| 112 | ‡/EÐELRÆD REX ANCLÖX | ‡BOCA M·O HEORT Wt. 18·0. | Boga. |
| 113 | .. .. .. | ‡BYRHHTLAF M·O HEORT Wt. 19·2. | Byrltlaf |
| 114 | .. .. .. | ‡EDPI M·O HEORT Wt. 19·2. | Edwi. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|------------------------------|--|-----------|
| | HEREFORD. [Hereford.] | | |
| | | <i>Type iv. var. a.</i> | |
| 115 | †ÆDELRED REX ANGLORUM | †BYRHSTAN MΩ HERE Wt. 21.8 | Byrlstan. |
| 116 | † " " ANGLORUM | †DILION MΩ HERE Wt. 23.2. | Dilion. |
| | HUNTANDUNE. [Huntingdon.] | | |
| | | <i>Type ii. var. a.</i> | |
| 117 | †ÆDELRED REX ANGLORUM | †WULFÆR MΩON HVNTAN Wt. 21.4. | Wulfgar. |
| | | <i>Type iii. var. a.</i> | |
| 118 | †ÆDELRED REX ANGLORUM | †ELFRIC MΩ NVNT Wt. 21.2. | Elfric. |
| | | <i>Type iv. var. a.</i> | |
| 119 | †ÆDELRED REX ANGLORUM | †ELFRIC MΩ NVNT Wt. 22.5. | Elfric. |
| 120 | † " " ANGLORUM | †OSLEV T MΩ NVNT <i>Var. Pellet in field.</i> Wt. 25.0 | Ose. m. |
| | | <i>Type viii.</i> | |
| 121 | †ÆDELRED REX ANGLO | †ÆDELSTAN MΩ HV Wt. 22.0. | Ædelstan. |
| | LÆPES. [Lewes.] | | |
| | | <i>Type i.</i> | |
| 122 | †ÆDELRED REX ANGLORUM | †ELFFERD G N LÆP E Wt. 22.7 | Elfwear. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 123 | ‡/EÐELRÆD REX ANGLOR | ‡/ELFFERD ON : LÆP:E: Wt. 21·6. | |
| 124 | ‡ " " AN | ‡LEFA ON LÆHPE·A Wt. 19·5. | Lefa. |
| 125 | ‡ " " ANG | ‡LEOFFINE ON LÆP:E Wt. 18·7. | Leofwine. |
| 126 | ‡/EÐELRED REX ANGL | ‡ONLAF MON LEPE (at base. Chipped.) | Onlaf. |
| | <i>Type ii. var. a.</i> | | |
| 127 | ‡/EÐELRÆD REX ANGLOR | ‡EADGAR M°O · LÆP:E (at base. Worn.) | Eadgar. |
| | <i>Type ii. var. d.</i> | | |
| 128 | ‡/EÐELRÆD REX ANGLOR | ‡HEREBREHT M°O LÆP:E Wt. 20·7. | Herebreht (Hereberht). |
| | <i>Type iii. var. a.</i> | | |
| 129 | ‡/EÐELRÆD[D] REX ANGLOR | ‡LEOFNOÐ [M]°O LÆP (Broken.) | Leofnoð. |
| 130 | " " " | " " LÆP:E Wt. 23·2. | |
| 131 | " " " | ‡LEOFFINE M°O LÆP:E Wt. 24·5. | Leofwine. |
| 132 | " " " | " " " Wt. 22·5. | |
| 133 | " " " | ‡OSPOLD M°O LÆP Wt. 26·4. | Oswold. |
| | <i>Type iv. var. a.</i> | | |
| 134 | ‡/EÐELRÆD REX ANGLOR | ‡HEREBYRHT M°O LÆP Wt. 24·0. | Herebyrht. |
| | LEIGECASTER, Etc. [Chester.] | | |
| | <i>Type i.</i> | | |
| 135 | ‡/EÐELRED REX ANG | ‡/ELFNOÐ ON LEG:C Wt. 20·0. | Ælfnoð. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| 136 | ‡ÆDELRED REX ANGL | ‡LE·OFFINE· ON LEID Wt. 20·7. | Leofwine. |
| 137 | „ „ AN | ‡LIOFNOD: ON LEICE Wt. 19·3. | Liofnos (Leofnos). |
| 138 | „ „ ANG | ‡SPECEN ON L·EIC Wt. 27·0. | Swegen. |
| <i>Type iii. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 139 | ‡ÆDELRAED REX ANGLOR | ‡EDRIC M·O LEGCES Wt. 27·1. | Edric. |
| <i>Type iv. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 140 | ‡ÆDELRAED REX ALIO | ‡ELEPINE MO LEID Wt. 22·8. | Leofwine (= Ellwines). |
| 141 | ‡ÆDELRAED REX ANGLO | ‡ELEPINE M·O LEID Wt. 26·5. | |
| 142 | ‡ÆDELRED REX ANGLO | ‡ELEPNE M·O LEID Wt. 22·8. | |
| 143 | ‡ÆDELRAED REX ANGO | ‡ELFSTAI M·Ω·O LEDE Wt. 21·5. | Elfstan. |
| 144 | ‡ÆDELRAED REX ANGL. | ‡LEOFFINE M·O LEID Wt. 27·1. | Leofwine. |
| <i>Type viii.</i> | | | |
| 145 | ‡ÆDELRAED REX ANGL. | ‡ELFNOÐ M·Ω·O LEID Wt. 22·2. | Elfnos. |
| LINCOLNE. [Lincoln.] | | | |
| <i>Type i.</i> | | | |
| 146 | ‡ÆDELRED REX ANG | ‡ÆDELMÆR M·O LIIC Var. Pellet in field Wt. 19·7. | Æselmer. |
| 147 | ‡ÆDELRAED REX ANGLOR | ‡BRVNTAT M·O LINC Wt. 20·7. | Bruntat. |
| 148 | ‡ÆDELRED REX ANG | .. " Wt. 19·0. | |
| 149 | ‡ÆDELRAED REX ANGL | .. ON LINC Wt. 25·5 | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneys. |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 150 | †/EÐELRÆD REX ANGL | ‡GODPINE · MΩO LINCOL. Wt. 21·0. | Godwine. |
| 151 | †/EDELRED REX ANGL | ‡GRIND N O LINCL Wt. 21·2. [Pl. XV. 9.] | Grind. |
| 152 | †/EÐELRED REX ANGL | ‡OÐBERN MΩO LINE (Chipped.) | Oxborn. |
| 153 | †/EDELRED REX † ANGL | ‡RODBERT N O LIND Wt. 22·4. | Rodbert. |
| 154 | †/EÐELRÆD REX ANGL | ‡VLFCETEL MO LINE: Wt. 20·4. | Ulfcetel. |
| 155 | " " | ‡PVLFRIÐ MΩO LINCOL Wt. 20·6. | Wulfrie. |
| <i>Type ii. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 156 | †/EÐELRÆD REX ANGLOR | ‡RODBART MΩO LINCO Wt. 26·2. | Rodbart (Rodbert). |
| 157 | †/EÐELRED REX ANGLO | ‡VNBEGN MΩO LINCOL Wt. 20·2. | Unbogn (Unbein). |
| <i>Type iii. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 158 | †/EÐELRÆD REX ANGLOR | ‡STEGENBIT MΩO LIN Wt. 22·2. | Stegenbit. |
| 159 | " " ANGLOR | ‡VNBEGN MΩO LIN Wt. 21·4. | Unbogn (Unbein). |
| <i>Type iv. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 160 | ‡/EÐL·RED R·E·X ·A·IO | ‡/E·SEMAN MΩO L·HE Wt. 24·2. | Eseman. |
| 161 | †/EÐELRÆD REX ANGL | ‡/EÐELNOD MΩO LINE Wt. 20·3. | Eselnoð. |
| 162 | " " ANGLO | ‡COLGRIM MΩO LINE Wt. 28·0. | Colgrim. |
| 163 | †/EÐELRED REX ANGL | " " Wt. 19·2. | |
| 164 | †/EÐELRÆD REX ANGL | ‡DRENG MΩO LINE Wt. 25·2. | Dreng. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Motif. |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 165 | ‡ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGLORUM | ÆGRIM MΩΩ LINCOLN Wt. 26.4 | Grim. |
| 166 | ‡ÆÐERED REX ANGLO | ‡ΩΣGVVT MΩΩ LINCOLN Wt. 19.5 | Osgut. |
| 167 | ‡ÆÐELRED R[EX] A]NGLO | ‡[O] ÆGRIM MΩΩ LINCOLN (Broken.) | Osgrim. |
| 168 | " " " | ‡VLFCEETL MΩΩ LINCOLN Wt. 20.0 | Ulfketel. |
| 169 | ‡ÆÐELRÆD " " | ‡VNBEIN MΩΩ LINCOLN <i>Var.</i> Pellet in field Wt. 21.7. | Uncertain. |
| 170 | ‡ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGLORUM | " MΩΩ LINCOLN Wt. 25.3 | |
| Type viii. | | | |
| 171 | ‡ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGLORUM | ‡Ω·Σ·GVVT: MΩΩ LINCOLN Wt. 22.5 | Osgut. |
| 172 | ‡ÆÐELRED REX A | ‡ΩÐGRIM MΩΩ LINCOLN Wt. 21.0. | Osgrim. |
| LUNDENE. [London.] | | | |
| Type i. | | | |
| 173 | ‡ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGLORUM | ‡ÆLFNOÐ MΩΩ LVNDEN Wt. 21.7. | Elfnoð. |
| 174 | ‡ÆÐELRED REX ANGLORUM | ‡DINNDONLVNDEN Wt. 26.0 | Uncertain. |
| 175 | ‡ÆÐELRÆD EX A·NC | ‡EADSMÆ MΩNE LVNDEN Wt. 18.0 | Eadsmæ. Eadsgæt. |
| 176 | ‡ÆÐEL[RED] REX ANGLORUM | ‡ÆÐPERD MΩΩ LVNDEN (Broken.) | Eadweard. |
| 177 | " " " | ‡ÆÐPERD MON LVNDEN Wt. 16.5. | |
| 178 | ‡ÆÐELRÆD R/EX .. | ‡ÆÐPINE MΩΩ LVNDEN Wt. 16.5 | Eadwine. |

| No. | Oblverse. | Reverse. | Moneys. |
|-----|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 179 | ‡/EÐELRED REX ANGL | ‡EADPOLD MON LVND Wt. 19·2. | Eadwold. |
| 180 | ‡/EÐELRED REX ANGLORV | ‡EDELPINE NON LVNDEN: Wt. 19·6. | Edelwine (Ædelwine). |
| 181 | ‡/EÐELRÆD REX ANGLORX | ‡EODERÆ MON LVNDEI Wt. 19·5. | Godere. |
| 182 | ‡/EÐELRED REX ANGO | ‡GODMAN ON LVN Wt. 26·2. | Godman. |
| 183 | „ „ ANGL: | ‡LEOFNOÐ MΩ LVNDE Wt. 20·0. | Leofnoð. |
| 184 | „ „ ANGLORX | ‡L/EOFSTA MΩ ON LVND Wt. 15·7. | Leofstan. |
| 185 | ‡/EÐELRÆD REX ANGLORV: | ‡LEOFPINE MΩ LVND: Wt. 19·8. | Leofwine. |
| 186 | ‡/EÐELRED RED REX AN | ‡LIOFPOLD MΩ ON LVND Wt. 20·0. | Liofwold. |
| 187 | ‡/EÐELRÆD RÆX ANG | ‡PVLFPINE MΩ LVID Wt. 17·0. | Wulfwine. |
| 188 | ‡/EÐELRÆD REX ANGLO | ‡P·VLFPINE MΩ:ON LVN Wt. 17·5. | |

Type ii. var. a.

| | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| 189 | ‡/EÐELRED REX ANGLORX | ‡ELFFINE MΩ LVND. Wt. 25·5. | Ælfwine. |
| 190 | ‡/EÐELRÆD „ „ | ‡/EÐERD MΩ LVNDONI Wt. 22·6. | Æðered. |
| 191 | „ „ „ „ | ‡CYNSIGE MΩ LVNDONI Wt. 22·0. | Cynsige. |
| 192 | „ „ „ „ | ‡EALHSTAN MΩ LVND Wt. 22·2. | Ealhstan. |
| 193 | „ „ „ „ | ‡EALNSTAN MΩ LVND Wt. 24·5. | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | M. |
|------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 194 | ‡ÆDELRAED REX ANGLORVM | ‡EOD M·O LVNDONI Wt. 22.0 | Ead. |
| 195 | " " " | ‡LEOFSTAN M·O LVND Wt. 23.7 | Leofstan |
| 196 | " " " | ‡OSALF N ON LVHDI Wt. 19.6 | Osulf or Osulfus |
| 197 | " " " | ‡PVLFMÆR M·O LVNDONI Wt. 22.0 | Walfrider |
| 198 | " " " | ‡PVLFRIC M·O LVNDONI Wt. 22.7 | Wolfred |
| 199 | " " " | ‡PVLFSTAN M·O LVNDO Wt. 20.7 | Walstan |
| Type ii. var. d. | | | |
| 200 | ‡ÆDELRAED REX ANGLORVM | ‡ELFGAR M·O LVNDO Wt. 21.3 | Elfgar |
| 201 | " " " | ‡ÆDERED Wt. 23.0 | Adered |
| 202 | " " " | ‡ADEVLF(M O) LVND (Broken.) | Adevlaf? |
| 203 | " " " | ‡BYRHISIDE M·O LVND Wt. 19.8 | Byrhisde |
| 204 | " " " | ‡EALHSTAN M·O LVN Wt. 17.0 | Ealhstan |
| 205 | " " " | ‡EDPINE M·O LVND Wt. 21.2 | Edpine |
| 206 | ‡ÆDELRED | " Wt. 19.3 | |
| 207 | ‡ÆDELRAED | ‡LEOFSTAN M·O LVND Wt. 19.6 | Leofstan |
| 208 | " " " | ‡OSCEYTEL M·O LVND Wt. 19.1 | Oscytel |
| 209 | " " " | " Wt. 19.5 | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 210 | ‡/EÐELRÆD REX ANGLORUM | ‡OSVLF M°O LVND (Broken.) | Osulf. |
| 211 | " " " | ‡PVLFM/ER M°O LVND. (Chipped.) | Wulflmer. |
| <i>Type iii. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 212 | ‡/EÐELRÆD REX ANGLORUM | ‡/ELFNOÐ M°O LVND Wt. 25·6. | Ælfnoð. |
| 213 | " " " ANGLO | ‡/ELFSTAN M°O LVN <i>Var.</i> Pellet in two angles of cross. Wt. 21·8. | Ælfstan. |
| [Pl. XV. 10.] | | | |
| 214 | " " ANGLORUM | ‡/EÐELPERD M°O LVN Wt. 22·6. | Æselwerd. |
| 215 | " " " | ‡BYRHTLAF M°O LVN Wt. 23·8. | Byrlitlaf (Briltilaf). |
| 216 | " " " | ‡EADMUND M°O LVN Wt. 22·0. | Eadmund. |
| 217 | " " " | " LVD Wt. 21·2. | |
| 218 | " " " | ‡EADWOLD M°O LVN Wt. 22·2. | Eadwold. |
| 219 | " " " | ‡EALHSTAN M°O LVN Wt. 23·6. | Ealhstan. |
| 220 | " " " | ‡EDPERD M°O LVN Wt. 22·4. | Edwerd. |
| 221 | ‡/EÐELRED REX ANGL | ‡EDPINE M°O LVD Wt. 18·0. | Edwine. |
| 222 | ‡/EÐELRÆD REX ANGLORUM | ‡GODRIC M°O LVND Wt. 25·2. | Godrie. |
| 223 | " " " | ‡GOLDPINE M°O LVN Wt. 19·7. | Goldwine. |
| 224 | " " " | ‡LEOFSTAN M°O LVN (Pierced.) | Leofstan. |
| 225 | " " " | ‡LEOFFINE M°O LVN Wt. 25·7. | Leofwine. |
| 226 | " " " | ‡LIFINE M°O LVND Wt. 23·5. | Lifine. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Motif. |
|------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 227 | †ÆDELRAED REX ANGLORUM | †ÆLFPRINE M·Ω LVN Wt. 20·8. | Wulfwine. |
| Type iv. var. a. | | | |
| 228 | †ÆDELRAED REX ANGLORUM | †ÆLFRYD M·Ω LVND Wt. 21·6. | Elfryd. |
| 229 | † „ „ „ ANGLORUM | †ÆLFPRINE M·Ω LVND Wt. 21·2 | Elfwine. |
| 230 | † „ „ „ „ | †ÆDELPERD M·Ω LVND Wt. 20·2 | Ædelwulf. |
| 231 | „ „ „ ANGLORUM | †BRIHTLAF M·Ω LVND Wt. 25·0. | Brihtlaf (Byntlaf). |
| 232 | „ „ „ „ | †BRVNSTAN M·Ω LVND Wt. 26·5. | Brunstan (= Byrnstan). |
| 233 | † „ „ „ ANGLORUM | †EADPRINE M·Ω LVND Wt. 19·7. | Eadwine. |
| 234 | †ÆDELRAED REX AN | †ÆADPOOLD M·Ω LVN Wt. 20·6. | Eadwulf. |
| 235 | †ÆDELRAED REX ANGLORUM | †ÆADPOOLD N·Ω LVND Wt. 22·4. | |
| 236 | „ „ „ ANGLORUM | †ÆADPOOLD M·Ω·O LVND Wt. 25·0. | |
| 237 | „ „ „ ANGLORUM | †EDSICE M·Ω LVN (Braken.) | Edsige. |
| 238 | „ „ „ „ | †EODDEMAN M·Ω LVND Wt. 22·0 | Eodemann. |
| 239 | „ „ „ „ | †EODDEMAN M·Ω LVND Wt. 23·9 | |
| 240 | „ „ „ „ | †EODMAN M·Ω LVND Wt. 22·3 | |
| 241 | „ „ „ „ | „ „ „ „ Wt. 19·5 | |
| 242 | † „ „ „ „ | †EODRIC M·Ω LVND Wt. 21·9. | Eodric. |
| 243 | † „ „ „ „ | †EODPINE M·Ω LVND Wt. 20·7 | Eodwine. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|-------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 244 | ‡/ÆDELRAED REX ANCL. | ‡LEOPINE M ^Ω LVND Wt. 20·5. | |
| 245 | " " ANCL○ | ‡HEAΨVLF M ^Ω .. Wt. 24·3. | Heawulf. |
| 246 | " " ANCL | ‡LEOFNOD .. Wt. 20·6. | Leofnōd. |
| 247 | " " ANCL○ | ‡LEOFRIC M ^Ω .. Wt. 23·5. | Leofric. |
| 248 | ‡/ÆDELRAED REX ANCL. | ‡LEOFRIC M ^Ω .. Wt. 19·5. | |
| 249 | ‡/ÆDELRAED REX AN | (Broken.) .. LVN Wt. 18·5. | |
| 250 | ‡/ÆDELRAED REX ANCL○ | ‡LEOFRYD M ^Ω LVND Wt. 19·5. | Leofryd (= Leotric?). |
| 251 | " " " | " " Wt. 19·8. | |
| 252 | ‡ " " " | ‡LEOFSTAN M ^Ω LVND Wt. 26·0. | Leofstan. |
| 253 | ‡ " " " | " Var. Pellet in field. Wt. 22·8. | |
| 254 | " " ANCL○ | ‡LEOFPINE M ^Ω LVND Wt. 23·3. | Leofwine. |
| 255 | ‡ " " ANCL | ‡LYFINE M ^Ω LVND Wt. 22·0. | Lyfine. |
| 256 | ‡ " " " | ‡OSVL·F M ^Ω LVND Wt. 21·2. | Osulf. |
| 257 | ‡ " " ANCL○ | ‡SIBFINE .. Wt. 25·6. | Sibwine. |
| 258 | ‡/ÆDELRAED REX ANCL | ‡SIBDINE M ^Ω LVND Wt. 19·9. | Sibdine (= Sibwine?). |
| 259 | ‡/ÆDELRAED REX AN | ‡SPETINE M ^Ω LVND Wt. 22·3. | Swetine. |
| 260 | ‡ " " ANCL | ‡ " " LVND Wt. 23·7. | |
| 261 | ‡ " " ANCL○ | ‡SPETINE M ^Ω LVND Wt. 23·7. | |

| No. | Oblverse. | Reverse. | Monogram. |
|-------------------|-----------------------|--|---------------------|
| 262 | ‡ÆÐELRÆD REX ANL | ‡TODA MΩO LVND Wt. 19.7. | Toga. |
| 263 | ‡ÆÐELRÆD REX ANL. | ‡PVLFSTAN MΩ LVND Wt. 22.0 | Wulfstan. |
| 264 | " " ANL○ | ‡PVLFFINE MΩO LVND Wt. 21.7 | Wulfwine. |
| <i>Type viii.</i> | | | |
| 265 | ‡ÆÐELRÆD REX ANL | ‡ÆÐELPERD MΩΘ LVND Wt. 23.7. | Ædelwærd |
| 266 | " " " | " " " Wt. 19.6 | |
| 267 | " " ANL. | " MΩΘ .. Var. Two annulets in field. Wt. 22.2 | |
| 268 | ‡ÆDELRED .. ANL○ | ‡BRVNSENAN MΩ LVNDE Wt. 21.5. | Brunstan. |
| 269 | ‡ÆÐELRÆD .. ANL. | ‡ÆÐPOLD M·Ω·Θ LVND Wt. 23.2. | Eadweard. |
| 270 | " .. ANL○ | ‡GODNA M·Ω·Θ LVNDEN Wt. 22.1. | Goda |
| 271 | " .. ANL. | ‡GODMAN MΩΘ LVND Wt. 22.0 [Pl. XV. II.] | Goodman |
| 272 | ‡ÆDEL·RÆD REX ANL○ | ‡EODFINE MΩ LVND Wt. 21.6 | Godwine. |
| 273 | ‡ÆDEL·RÆD REX ANL | ‡LEOFFINE MΩ LVND Wt. 20.6. | Leofwine. |
| 274 | ‡ÆDEL·RRÆD REX AN | ‡LVFINE MΩN LVNDE Wt. 23.6. | Lafne (= Lathm). |
| 275 | ‡ÆÐELRÆD REX ANL. | ‡ΩVLF MΩΘ LVNDN Wt. 20.2 | Osulf. |
| 276 | ‡ÆDELRED REX ANL | ‡TODA MΩO LVNDENE Wt. 22.5 | Toga |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|---|-----------|
| 277 | • HEDELRED REX ANGL O | • PVLFSTAN M⁺O LVND Wt. 21·5. | Wulfstan. |
| 278 | • HEDELRAED .. | • PVLFPINE M⁺O : LVND Wt. 21·8. | Wulfwine. |
| LYDANFORD. [Lydford.] | | | |
| <i>Type i.</i> | | | |
| 279 | • HEDELRYD REX ANG | • BRVNA ON LYD A FORD Wt. 23·0. | Bruna. |
| 280 | • HEDELRAED REX ANG | • GODA ON LYDAFOR : Wt. 18·0. | Goda. |
| <i>Type ii. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 281 | • HEDELRED REX ANGLOR | • HEDERED M⁺O LYDAN . Wt. 26·2. [Pl. XV. 12.] | Æthered. |
| <i>Type iii. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 282 | • HEDELRAED REX ANGLOR | • GODA M⁺ LYDA Wt. 18·5. | Goda. |
| 283 | " " " | " M ⁺ O LYDA Wt. 18·6. | |
| <i>Type iv. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 284 | • HEDELRAED REX ANGL | • BRVNA M⁺O LYDA Wt. 20·0. | Bruna. |
| MÆLDUNE. [Maldon.] | | | |
| <i>Type iii. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 285 | • HEDELRAED REX ANGLOR | • ELFPINE M⁺O MÆLD Wt. 22·0. | Ælfwine. |
| 286 | • HEDELRAED .. | .. , .. MÆLDV Wt. 20·9. | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneys. |
|-----|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 287 | ‡ÆDELRAED REX ANGLORUM | ‡EALDRED M ^O MALD Wt. 23.6. | Ealdred. |
| | | NORÐPIC. [Norwich.] | |
| 288 | ‡ÆDELRED REX ANGLORUM | Type i. ‡HPATTEMN M ^O NORÐP: Wt. 19.8 [Pl. XV. 13.] | Hwateman or Hwatman. |
| 289 | ‡ÆDELRED REX ANGLORUM | Type ii. var. a. ‡FOLCEARD M ^O NORÐ Wt. 25.6 [Pl. XVI. 1.] | Folceard. |
| 290 | " | ‡MANNIE M ^O NORÐPIC (Chipped.) | Manning. |
| 291 | ‡(Inscription double struck.) | Type ii. var. d. ‡MANING M ^O NORPI Wt. 21.6. | Maning. |
| 292 | ‡ÆDELRAED REX ANGLORUM | ‡SPYRTINC M ^O NORÐ Wt. 21.1. | Swyrtine (or Swertine?) |
| 293 | ‡ÆDELRAED REX ANGLORUM | Type iii. var. a. ‡SPERTINC M ^O NORÐ Wt. 25.6 | Swertine |
| 294 | ‡ÆDELRAED REX ANGLORUM | Type iv. var. a. ‡ELFRIC M ^O NORÐ Wt. 21.8 | Elfric. |
| 295 | ‡ÆDELRAED REX ANGLORUM | Type viii. ‡HPATM ^I M ^O NORÐ Wt. 22.7. | Hwateman |

| No. | Ovverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|---|-----------|
| OXNAFORD. [Oxford.] | | | |
| <i>Type iii. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 296 | ‡/ÆDELRAED REX ANGLOR | ‡/ÆDELMÆR M ^Ω OXNA Wt. 26·0. | Æselmer. |
| 297 | " " " | ‡/ÆDELPINE " " Wt. 25·7. | Æselwine |
| 298 | " " " | ‡/EODINE " " Wt. 25·9. [Pl. XVI. 2.] | Godine. |
| ROFECEASTER. [Rochester.] | | | |
| <i>Type ii. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 299 | ‡/ÆDELRED REX ANGLOR | ‡/SIDEPINE M ^Ω ROF : Wt. 24·5. [Pl. XVI. 3.] | Sidewine. |
| 300 | ‡/ÆDELRAED REX ANGLOR | " M ^Ω ROFE Wt. 21·0. | |
| <i>Type ii. var. d.</i> | | | |
| 301 | ‡/ÆDELRAED REX ANGLOR | ‡/LEOFRIC M ^Ω ROF Wt. 14·6. | Leofric. |
| <i>Type iii. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 302 | ‡/ÆDELRAED REX ANGLOR | ‡/EDSIGE M ^Ω ROFE Wt. 26·1. | Edsige. |
| 303 | " " " | ‡/SIDPINE M ^Ω ROFEC Wt. 25·6. | Sidewine. |
| <i>Type iv. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 304 | ‡/ÆDELRAED REX ANGLOR | ‡/EADWERD M ^Ω ROFE Wt. 23·8. | Eadwerd. |
| 305 | " " ANGLOR | ‡/EDSIGE M ^Ω ROF Wt. 23·8. | Edsige. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | M. n. y. r. |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---|-------------------|
| 306 | ‡ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGLORUM | ‡EDPINE MΩO ROFE Wt. 22.8. | Ætwine. |
| 307 | .. | .. ANGLO ‡EOLDPINE MΩO ROFE Wt. 22.4. | Goldwine. |
| RUMENEA. [Romney.] | | | |
| <i>Type i.</i> | | | |
| 308 | ‡ÆÐELRED REX ANGLORUM | ‡PYLFNOÐ: ON RVME Wt. 14.3. | Wulfnoð. |
| SANDPIE. [Sandwich.] | | | |
| <i>Type viii.</i> | | | |
| 309 | ‡ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGLORUM | ‡SPARTEAR MΩO SAN- | Swartear |
| | | Wt. 20.0. | |
| SCEFTESBYRIG. [Shaftesbury.] | | | |
| <i>Type ii. var. d.</i> | | | |
| 310 | ‡ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGLORUM | ‡ÆÐESTAN MΩO CEFTEN (Pierced.) [Pl. XVI. 4.] | Adestan |
| <i>Type iv. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 311 | ‡ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGLORUM | ‡GODA MΩO SCEFT | Goda. |
| | | Wt. 25.8. | |
| SCROBESBYRIG. [Shrewsbury.] | | | |
| <i>Type ii. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 312 | ‡ÆÐELRED REX ANGLORUM | ‡LEOF/ELMΩO SCEOB [Pl. XVI. 5.] | Læfde (Læfdeham?) |
| | | Wt. 24.5. | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|----------------------------|--|------------------------|
| | | SIDESTE BYRIG. [Sidbury ?] | |
| 313 | ‡/EDELRAED REX A·NGL·OR | ‡/EOLNOÐ ON SIDESTE B: Wt. 21·3. | Ciolnoð. |
| | | STANFORD. [Stamford.] | |
| | | Type i. | |
| 314 | ‡/EDELRAED REX A·NGLO | ‡/EDELPINE MO ΣΤ·Α·Ν· Wt. 23·0. | Eæselwine. |
| 315 | ‡/EDELRED REX A·NGLO | ‡/EDELPINE ON ΣΤΑΝΦ· Wt. 24·2. | |
| 316 | „ „ A·N | ‡/ESPIE M·O ΣΤΑΝΕ Wt. 17·0. | Eswig. |
| 317 | ‡/EDELRAED „ A·NGL· | ‡/GODÆG M·O ΣΤΑΝ Wt. 18·0. | Godæg. |
| 318 | „ „ A·NGL· | ‡/CODELLOE ON ΣΤΑΝΦ· Wt. 25·2. | Godeleof? |
| 319 | ‡/EDELRED REX A·NGL· | ‡/CODELEOE M·O ΣΤΑ Wt. 16·4. | |
| 320 | „ „ A·NFG | ‡/OEE M·O ΣΤΑΝΦΘ Wt. 19·2. | Ofe? |
| | | Type ii. var. a. | |
| 321 | ‡/EDELRED REX A·NGL· | ‡/PVLSΤΑΝ M·O ΣΤΑΝ [Pl. XVI. 6.] | Wulstan (Wulfstan). |
| 322 | ‡/EDELRED REX A·NCL | .. | Wt. 26·2. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | M. & y. |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| <i>Type iv. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 323 | ÆÐELRED REX ANGLORUM | ÆLSEPIG M O STAN Wt. 19.2. | Asewig |
| 324 | " " | ÆLEBRIH[T] M IO STAN (Broken.) | Elebriht (= Elfrith?) |
| 325 | ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGLORUM | ÆODELOF M O STAN Wt. 17.8. | Godelef. |
| STANVIC? [Stanwick.] | | | |
| <i>Type ii. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 326 | ÆÐELRED REX ANGLORUM | ÆLFPAÐL M O STANV Wt. 25.9. | Alfwald. |
| SUÐBYRIG. [Sudbury.] | | | |
| <i>Type iii. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 327 | ÆÐELRÆD REX [ANGLORUM] | ÆLFNOÐ M O SVÐBY (Broken.) | Ælfnos. |
| 328 | " " " | ÆLFRIE M O SVÐBY (Pierced.) | Elfrie |
| 329 | ÆÐELRÆD | ÆVRHTLAF M O SVÐB Wt. 21.7. | Birhtlaf (Brighthaf.) |
| 330 | ÆÐELRÆD R[EX] .. | ÆODFINE M O SVÐBY (Broken.) | Godwine |
| SVÐGEPEORC. [Southwark.] | | | |
| <i>Type iii. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 331 | ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGLORUM | ÆLFRIE M O SVÐGE Var. Five pellets in angles of cross Wt. 23.4 | Elfrie |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|--|-----------|-----------|
| | TOTANÆS. [Totness.] | | |
| 332 | <i>Type i.</i> + / EÐELRÆD REX \| + GODA ON TOTA · ANGLO \| NÆSSE [Pl. XVI. 8.] | Wt. 25.6. | Goda. |
| 333 | <i>Type ii. var. a.</i> + / EÐELRÆD REX \| + MANNAN M-Ø TOTAN · · ANGLOX \| Wt. 22.2. | | Manna. |
| 334 | <i>Type iii. var. a.</i> + / EÐELRÆD REX \| + ELFSTAN M-Ø TOTA · ANGLOX \| Wt. 20.2. | | Ælfstan. |
| | TVRCESIGE. [Torksey.] | | |
| 335 | <i>Type ii. var. a.</i> + / EÐELRÆD REX \| + ÐVRCETEL M-Ø · ANGLO \| TVRC [Pl. XVI. 9.] | Wt. 26.1. | Durcetel. |
| | PECEDPORT. [Watchet.] | | |
| 336 | <i>Type ii. var. d.</i> + / EÐEFRED REX \| + SIGERIC M-Ø PECED · ANGLOX \| Wt. 18.4. [Pl. XVI. 10.] | | Sigerie. |
| 337 | <i>Type iii. var. a.</i> + / EÐELRÆD REX \| + SIGERIC M-Ø PECED · ANGLOX \| Wt. 25.0. | | Sigeric. |
| 338 | <i>Type iv. var. a.</i> + / EÐELRÆD REX \| + HVNEPINE M-Ø · ANGLOX \| PECED [Pl. 24.7.] | Wt. 24.7. | Hunewine. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Motif. | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------|--|--|
| PELIGAFORD, PELINGAFORD, ETC. | | | | | |
| [Wallingford.] | | | | | |
| | <i>Type iv. var. a.</i> | | | | |
| 339 | ‡ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGLORUM | ‡PVLFFINE MΩO PELIC | Wulfwine. | | |
| | Wt. 26.6 | | | | |
| <i>Type viii.</i> | | | | | |
| 340 | ‡ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGLORUM | ‡ÆLFPERD MΩO PELIC | Alfward | | |
| | Wt. 16.6 | | | | |
| | [Pl. XVI. II.] | | | | |
| 341 | " " " | " " " | Wt. 22.3 | | |
| PERHAM. | | | | | |
| [Wareham.] | | | | | |
| | <i>Type ii. var. a.</i> | | | | |
| 342 | ‡ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGLORUM | ‡PVLFRIC MΩO PFRHM | Wulfric. | | |
| | Wt. 24.0 | | | | |
| <i>Type iv. var. a.</i> | | | | | |
| 343 | ‡ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGLORUM | ‡ÆLFSCIDE MΩO PER | Alfscide | | |
| | Wt. 23.6 | | | | |
| 344 | ‡ÆÐELRÆD " " | ‡ÆDELRIC MΩO PER | Ædelric. | | |
| | Wt. 24.6 | | | | |
| PILTUNE. | | | | | |
| [Wilton.] | | | | | |
| | <i>Type iii. var. a.</i> | | | | |
| 345 | ‡ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGLORUM | ‡SÆPINE MΩO PILTV | Sæwines. | | |
| | Wt. 23.7 | | | | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Motif. |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|
| <i>Type iv. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 346 | ‡ÆDELRAED REX ANGLORUM | ‡HOLDVUS MΩΩ PILT | Goldus. |
| 347 | ‡ " " ANGLORUM | ‡SÆPINE MΩΩ PILT | Sæwine. |
| PINCEASTRE or PINTONIA. [Winchester.] | | | |
| <i>Type i.</i> | | | |
| 348 | ‡ÆDELRAED REX ANGL. | ‡ELFSIDE ON PINCES: | Elsige. |
| 349 | ‡ÆDELRAED REX ANG: | ‡ELFSIDE ON PINCES | |
| 350 | ‡ÆDELRAED · RE·‡ ANGL | ‡EVNNA ON PINCSTR | Cunna. |
| 351 | ‡ÆDELRAED REX ANG | ‡EADPINE ON PINCST | Eadwine. |
| 352 | " .. ANGL | ‡ODMAN ON PINES: | Gedman. |
| 353 | " " ANGLO | ‡ODA ON PINCESRE | Oda. |
| 354 | " " " | ‡ORDBRIHT ON PINCSR | Ordbriht. |
| 355 | " RE‡ ANGLOVM | ‡SPILEMAN ON PINCSR | Swileman. |
| <i>Type ii. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 356 | ‡ÆDELRAED REX ANGLORUM | ‡BEORHNOD MΩΩ PINTO | Beorhnod. |
| 357 | " " " " | ‡EADSIGE MΩΩ RINTO (Clipped.) | Eadsige. |
| 358 | " " " " | ‡FRYDEMUND MΩΩ PIN- | Frydemund. |
| 359 | ‡ÆDELRED | ‡INGELRI MΩΩ PINT- | Ingelri(e). |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Motives. |
|-------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 360 | þÆDELRAED REX ANGLORUM | þÆVLFSTAN M O PINT Wt. 22.5 | Wulfstan. |
| 361 | þÆDELRAED RE-X ANGLORUM | þÆLFSIDE M O PINTO Wt. 23.8 | Elfside. |
| 362 | „ REX „ | þBEORHNOÐ M O PINT Wt. 22.1 | Beorhnoð. |
| 363 | „ „ „ | “ PINTO Wt. 21.5. | |
| 364 | „ „ „ | þLEOFPOLD M O PINT Wt. 19.4 | Leofwold. |
| Type iii. | | | |
| 365 | þÆDELRAED REX ANGLORUM | þGODPINE M O PINT Wt. 25.6 | Godwine. |
| 366 | „ „ „ | þWVNSTAN M O PIN [Pl. XVI. 12.] | Wimstan. (Wyustan.) |
| Type iii. var. a. | | | |
| 367 | þÆDELRAED REX ANGLORUM | þÆLFSIDE M O PINT Wt. 25.2. | Elfside. |
| 368 | „ „ „ | þÆDESTAN M O PINT Wt. 25.4 | Aestan. |
| 369 | „ „ „ | þBERHTNAÐ M O PIN Wt. 25.7. | Berhtnoð (Berthnoð.) |
| 370 | „ „ „ | þLEOFFOLD M O RINT Wt. 23.8. | Leofwold. |
| 371 | „ „ „ | þWVNSTAN M O PIN Wt. 25.0. | Wynstan. |
| Type iv. var. a. | | | |
| 372 | þÆDELRAED REX ANGLORUM | þÆDELCLAR M O PINT Wt. 26.8 | Adelgar. |
| 373 | „ „ ANGLORUM | þBYRHISIDE M O PIN Wt. 27.0. | Byrisige. |
| 374 | þÆDELRED REX ANGLORUM | þBYRHTNOÐ M O RINI Wt. 21.2 | Byrhtnoð (= Berthnoð.) |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|--|---|-------------------|
| 375 | ‡/EÐELRÆD REX ANGLOR | ‡BYRHTNOÐ M·ΩO PIN Wt. 26.6. | |
| 376 | " " " | ‡BYRHTPOLD M·Ω PINT Wt. 24.6. | Byrhtwold. |
| 377 | " " ANGL | ‡·GODEMANMO PINT Wt. 27.0. | Godeeman. |
| 378 | ‡ " " " ANGLOR | ‡GODPINE M·Ω PINT Wt. 26.5. | Godwine. |
| | <i>Type</i> viii. | | |
| 379 | ‡/EÐELRED REX ANGL | ‡BRVNSTAN M·Ω PINT Wt. 20.3. | Brunstan. |
| 380 | ‡/EÐELRÆD .. " | ‡CUNNA M·Ω PINT Wt. 21.6. | Cynna (Cunna). |
| 381 | ‡ " .. ANGL · | ‡OSGUT: M·Ω PINC Wt. 22.3. | Osgut. |
| 382 | ‡ " .. ANGL | ‡PVLFNOÐ M·Ω PINT Wt. 21.3. | Wulfnoð. |
| | PORICEASTER OR PIHRACEASTER. [Worcester.] | | |
| | <i>Type</i> iv. var. a. | | |
| 383 | ‡/EÐELRÆD REX ANGLOR | ‡ALFPOLD M·Ω PORI Wt. 26.3. | Alfwold. |
| | DEODFORD. [Thetford.] | | |
| | <i>Type</i> i. | | |
| 384 | ‡/EÐELRED REX ANG | ‡/ELFPOLD II·Ω ÆDO: Wt. 20.0. | Ælfwold. |
| 385 | ‡/EÐELRÆD REX ANGLO | ‡ZVMERLID ON ÆDO: (Chipped.) | Sumerlid. |
| | <i>Type</i> i. var. c. | | |
| 386 | ‡/EÐELRÆD REX ANGLO | ‡PELDIZT MON ÆDOD Wt. 22.2. [PI XVI. 13.] | Welgist. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | M. |
|-----|--------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 387 | ‡ÆDELRED REX ANGLORUM | Type ii. var. a. ‡ÆNDEAR MΩΩ ÐEOTFΩR Wt. 22.2 | Eadgar. |
| 388 | " " " | ‡ÆSPYRLING MΩΩ ÐEOODFO Wt. 25.2. | Swyrling (= Swertling?) |
| 389 | ‡ÆDELRED REX ANGLORUM | Type ii. var. f. ‡ÆSPYRLING MΩΩ ÐEO Wt. 21.9. [Pl. XVI. 14.] | Swyrling. |
| 390 | ‡ÆDELRED REX ANGLORUM | Type iii. var. a. ‡BYRHTRIC MΩΩ ÐEOD Wt. 26.0. | Byrhtric. |
| 391 | ‡ÆDELRED REX ANGLORUM | Type iv. var. a. ‡GRIM MΩΩ ÐEOD (Broken.) | Grim. |
| 392 | " " " | ‡OSWLF MΩΩ ÐEOD (Pierced.) | Osulf. |
| 393 | ‡ÆDELRED REX ANG | Type viii. ‡ADELPOLD MΩΩ ÐEOD Wt. 21.6. | A Selwold. |

UNCERTAIN MONEYERS AND MINTS.

INSCRIPTIONS BLUNDERED.

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|-----|------------------|---|
| 394 | ‡ÆDELREDI †ΛΗΕ | Type i. ‡LEFLMAN MΩΩ LAL Wt. 19.5 |
| 395 | ‡ÆDEL· REX ΕΒΛΟΧ | Type iii. var. a. ‡PIE ΙΩ ΕΥΡΣΕΓΡΩ Wt. 28.0 |

| No. | Obverse | Reverse | M. y. r. |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>Type iv. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 396 | ‡ÆDELRD REX ANG: \| | ‡NIOMNREN ON M: \| | Wt. 20·5. |
| 397 | ‡ÆDELRDE REX AEG: \| | ‡OSCAEIA DINMV \| | Wt. 36·2. |
| DOUBTFUL AND BLUNDERED COINS. | | | |
| PROBABLY OF ÆTHELRED II. | | | |
| <i>Type i.</i> | | | |
| 398 | ‡OALÐLÐNOÐ AOIIMVIM \| | ‡IIIÐNFÐDE ON DINRIN \| | Uncertain. Wt. 32·6. |
| 399 | ‡EÐELRED REX ANGL: \| | (Much blundered.) | Wt. 14·5. |
| <i>Type iii. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 400 | ‡.. ANEGMDX ENEROK \| | ‡OAIRE MÐO LÐAND \| | Wt. 21·0. |
| 401 | ‡IAERMXDENGDX \| | ‡PORDVNT NO FI \| | Wt. 19·6. |
| <i>Type iv. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 402 | ‡EÐEÐONOEÐOPROPI \| | ‡ OLEOD‡AII \| | Wt. 30·0. |
| 403 | ‡IE: VE: E: CL: MVNL‡O \| | ‡EOONODI: \| | Wt. 28·0. |
| 404 | " " " | " " | Wt. 38·8. |
| 405 | ODPI†DO‡NOILIF \| | ‡DIIONP‡PFODI \| | Wt. 25·3. (Retrograde.) |
| 406 | ODID‡PONDO‡IDO \| | ‡IIDIL·OIIP L·OND * | Wt. 18·7. (Retrograde.) |
| 407 | ‡OEDLOPHEDO‡ \| | ‡OIEREODI LU: \| | Wt. 22·6. |
| 408 | ILÐ: O‡.....DON \| | ‡PJIEÐIN IIIONIP \| | Wt. 22·4. |

CNUT.*

SUCC. A.D. 1016; DIED A.D. 1035.

Monarchs.

- Ada or Ada (Cambr., Hunt.).*
Ead.- see Ead.-
Ælman (Brdg.).
Ælfie [= Ælfrie?] (Exet., Norw.).
Ælfrid (Chich., Ipsiw.).
Ælgerð (Norw.).
Ægelm (Chich.).
Ægelmer (Bath, Bridgn., Line.).
Ægelre (Chest., Glouce., Oxf., Shaft., Southw., Winchest.).
Æglsige (Hast.).
Ægelward or Ægelwerd (Lond.).
Ægelwig or Egelwig (Ilech., Leic., Winchest.).
Ægelwine or Egelwine (Bath, Brist., Crickl., Leic., Lond., Southw., Wore., York).
Ægryfe [= Elfryd?] (Lond.).
Ægismann or Æisman [= Eseman?] (S. m.).
Ælfrith [= Egellrid] (Ipsiw.).
Ælflfma, Ælfelm, &c. (Bretwt., Cadb., Cambr., Shrews., Winchest.).
Ælfege (Roch.).
Ælfrh or Ellen (Lond., Roch., Stamford., Winchest.).
Ælfere (York).
Ælfers (Norw.).
Ælfgat or Elfgr (Lond.).
Ælfgar (Burdu., Lond., Southw., Wareh.).
Ælfheah or Elfheah (Shrews.).
Ælfhno (Chest., Hunt., Line., Salish.).
Ælfred or Ælfryd (Cant., Hast., Lond., Salisb., Wilt.).
Ælfrie, Ælrie, &c. (Axminster., Bath, Brist., Cant., Chest., Chich., Exet., Line., Lond., Norw., Shaft., Southw., Winchest.).
Ælfrie Moglu (Norw.).
Ælfrey [= Elfrie?] (Lond.).
Ælfsege, Elfsg, Elfri, &c. ("Cess.", Chest., Glouce., Hast., Ilech., Line., Lond., Southw., Southc., Taunt., Wallingf., Winchest.).
- Ælfstan, Ælistan, Alfstane, &c. (Dover, Lond., Norw., Tamw., Wilt., Winchest., York).*
Ælfward, Ælfward, Alfwred, Elward, &c. (Aylesb., Cest., Cant., Hast., Judd., Lewes, Lond., Roan., Southw., Sothern.).
Ælfwi or Elfus [= Ælfwig, or Alfwine?] (Aylesb., Cest., Cant., Heref., Hast., Lewes, Lond., Stamford., Theft.).
Ælfwi and Svennol (Lond.).
Ælfw (Canbr., Cant., Heref., Ilech., Lond., Wallingf.).
Ælfwine, Elfwine, &c. (Bath, Brest., Brist., Buck., Cant., Chest., Colch., Crickl., Exet., Heref., Ilech., Lond., Lydf., Mald., Oxf., Salish., Shaft., Southampton., Southw., Theft., Toton., Wallingf., Wilt., Winchest., Wore., York).
Ælfwina Mus (Ilech.).
Ælfwold, see Alfward.
Ælg-beise [= Ægelwine?] (Civid.).
Ælmor (= Ælfmar) (Ilech., Wilt.).
Æseman (Starf.).
Æscwine (Wallingf.).
Æstian or Estan (Bath., Winchest.).
Æstan Lee (Winchest.).
Æthelheit or Æthelheit (Ipsiw.).
Æthelm (Chich.).
Æthelmar (Ilech., Line.).
Æthelmann (Winchest.).
Æthelno (Line.).
Æthelred (Winchest.).
Æthelwe or Ætere (Bath, Chest., Oxf., Shaft., Winchest.).
Æthistian (Winchest.).
Æthelward (Hast.).
Æthelwai or Æthelwai = Æthelwiger or Æthelwine (Ilech., Leic., Mald.).
Æthelwme, Æthelwin, &c. (Aylesb., Crickl., Ilech., Lanc., Leic., Lond., Mald., Southw., Winchest., York).
Æthelwold (Norw.).
Æter, see Ælfrh.

* No coins are known of Edmund "Ironside," son of Ethelred II, who reigned as co-king to Cant., from April to November, 1016. In Nov. he received his money for all of the kingdom (Wessex, Essex, and East Anglia), and died the same month.

- Aesc (or Aescelton) [= Bath, Winc-
- hest.).
- Aflestan [= Eystan] (Suff.).
- Afstan or Afstan [= Eystan] (Cambr.).
- Allwest, Alwest, or Alwest (Bath),
Oxf., Rch., Thetf., Winc-
- hest., Hert.).
- Alt., see also Alt.
- Arnestel, Arnestel, Larraytel, &c. (Nott.,
Worc., York).
- Arnold (York).
- Aes- or Aes-afre [= Aes-afre] (York).
- Aesferð (Line, Lond., York).
- Asgod, Asgout, Asgunt, &c. [= Osgod ?] (York).
- Aslæv [= Osłae] (Line.).
- Asræd (Norw.).
- Ati [cf. Adi] (Bardn.).
- Baceman, see Blaceman.
- Baline (Line).
- Beda, Bella, &c. (Glouc., Shaff.).
- Benn (York).
- Blacman, Blaceman, &c. (Guild.,
Nott.).
- Blacmian (Nott.).
- Boga [= Boiga] (Dover).
- Bolla, see Boila.
- Borsing (Lond.).
- Brentia or Brentiae (Line., Southw.).
- Brend (Stauf., York).
- Brightnoȝ, see Brightnoȝ.
- Brenstan or Bredestan [= Brunstan?] (Malm.).
- Breded (York).
- Briestan (Malm.).
- Brid (Hast.).
- Brihela [= Brihethela] (Southw.).
- Brihestan or Bredestan [cf. Brenstan] (Malm.).
- Brihtfeð or Brihtfeȝ (Lond.)
- Brightmer (Dover, Lond., Southw.).
- Brightnoȝ, Brightnoȝ, &c. (Chich., Hast.,
Lond., Malm., Thetf., Winc-
- hest., York).
- Brihtred (Cant., Lond.).
- Brikt, i.e. (Line.).
- Briktuna (Oxf.).
- Briktas [= Briktwina?] (Cant.).
- Briktwina (Crickl., Lond., Oxf.).
- Briktwīd (Lond., Winchest.).
- Briktwīs, see Brustan.
- Brunan [= Brunan] (I. of E.).
- Brunon or Brunnon (Coch., Lond.).
- Brun, (Lond.).
- Brunstan, see Brunstan.
- Bryngar, Bryngar, &c. (Lond.,
Shrews.).
- Brunna, Brunning, Brunne, &c. (Bath,
Lond., Malm., Nott., York).
- Brunnan, see Brunnan.
- Brunstan, Brunstan, &c. (Lond., Sud.,
Swe., West., Wic., Hert.).
- Brunstal [= Brunstan] (Line).
- Brunnein (Stauf.).
- Brygant (Lond.).
- Brygnar, see Brunnen.
- Brynnan (Wallingf.).
- Brynsedel or Brynsedel (Winchest.).
- Brynten or Brynten (Tanc.).
- Brynsi [= Brynsige] (Bardn.).
- Cafel (Rch.).
- Cærla or Cærla (Exet., Judd.).
- Cetel, see Cetel.
- Caldewine (Lew.).
- Cale (Lond.).
- Carel (Lond.).
- Carla, see Cærla.
- Cas (Winchest.).
- Canlia (Stauf.).
- Ceoca (Winchest.).
- Cedneȝ, Cedneȝ, Cilmoȝ, &c. (Chest.,
Derby, Mald., York).
- Cetel or Cetel (York).
- Ciniveig (Line.).
- Cinsige (Dover, Southamp.).
- Cinstan (Dover).
- Cniht, see Cniht.
- Cnofeln (Richb.).
- Cnut (Line.).
- Cnytel [= Cytel] ("Cnet." = Cant.?).
- Codicie, see Godric.
- Colaman or Coleman (Lond., Oxf.,
Wallingf.).
- Colbein (Chest.).
- Coleman, see Colaman.
- Colgrim, Colerim, &c. (Line., York).
- Collini [= Colling ?] (Lewes).
- Cordie.
- Credewine.
- Crinan, Crinna, or Crunan (Line.,
Lond., Shrews., York).
- Croc or Croel (Chest.).
- Crofl [= Croel] (Chest.).
- Cruean or Gruean (York).
- Crurn or Grurn (York).
- Cualeof, see Gunleof.
- Cualin, see Cawlin.
- Cyniht or Cniht (Cambr.).
- Cyma (Winchest.).
- Cytel, see Cetel.
- Danquin(x) (York).
- Deorine (Lond.).
- Deorsige or Dysisige (Hert., York).
- Dervine (Thetf.).
- Dædla (Exet.).
- Dreng (Line.).
- Droga or Drowa (Winchest.).
- Druor [for Brungar] (Shrews.).
- Dunstan (Lond.).
- Durwic (Lond.).
- Fulgar or Elgar (Lond.).
- Eadmund or Edmünd (Lond., Norw.).
- Fulmer, Fulmer, &c. (Hast., Hant.,
Lond., Rch.).

- Eadred*, Edred, &c. (Lond.).
Eadric (Aylesb., Lond.).
Eadsi [= Eadsige?] (Dover, Lond.).
Eadsige, Eadsige, &c. (Dover, Exet., Lond.).
Eadulf [= Eadwulf] (Lond.).
Eadweard, Eadward, Edward, &c. (Lond., Southw., Stamf., Wallingf., Windes.).
Eadwig or *Edwig* (Lond., Oxf., Thetf.).
Eadwine, Edwine, &c. (Cambr., Cant., Colch., Dover, Exet., Lewes, Lond., Oxf., Southw., Souther., Stamf., Taunt., Thetf., Wallingf., Winchest.).
Eadwold, Eadwold, &c. (Cant., Lond.).
Etern (Lond.).
Ealdbeard or *Ealdeberd* (Exet.).
Ealdred (Lewes, Lond., Thetf.).
Ealgar (Lond.).
Eardno? or *Erdno*? [cf. *Eadno*] (Lond., Romn.).
Earnaytel, see Arneetel.
Earngrim or *Erngrim* (York).
Eerie [= Elrie?] (Steyn.).
Edel-, see *Aedel-*.
Edgar, see *Eadgar*.
Edmar (Exet.).
Edric or *Edric* [see also *Eadric*] (Hercf., Ipsw., Lang., Line., Lond., Taunt., Thetf.).
Edsic or *Edsi* [= Edsige?] (Dover, Exet.).
Eadsige, see *Eadsige*.
Eadsigeware (Exet.).
Eduta (Lond.).
Edwald, see *Eadwold*.
Edwear or *Edward* (Lewes).
Edwear [= Eadward?] (Norw.).
Edward, see *Eadweard*.
Edwig, see *Eadwig*.
Edwine, see *Eadwine*.
Efje (Norw.).
Egelwig, see *Egelwig*.
Egelyne, see *Egelwine*.
Egligt? (Bedf.).
Eltwig? [= Elfwig?] (Thetf.).
Elfwig [= Elfwig?] (Hercf.).
Elf-, see *Elf-*.
Elst (Hast.).
Endlwern (Chest.).
Eolð (Olfus?).
Estan, see *Aestan*.
Etsige, &c. [see also *Eadsige*] (Dover, Exet., Hast., Lond., Salish., Shrewe.).
Elstan [cf. *Estan*] (Hercf., Shrewe.).
Ettig? [= Etsige] (Shrewe.).
Esel-, see *Aesel-*.
Fagrírm, Fargrim, &c. (Stamf., York).
Færðim, Færðen, Færðim, &c. (Hund., York).
- Falgar* [= *Ealgar*?] (Lond.).
Fastolf, Fastulf, &c. (Ipsw.).
Fereman.
Fleotwyl (Heref.).
Folherd or *Folhred* (Ipsw.).
Freðiwina or *Friðiwine* (Steyn.).
Freði[e] (Lond.).
Friðcol (York).
Garulf (Winchest.).
Georlaf (Ipsw.).
Gimulf, see *Grimulf*.
Guanine (Roch.).
God, Goda, Godd, &c. (Exet., Ilch., Lond., Shaft., Winchest., Wore.).
Godaman, see *Godman*.
Godan [= Goda or *Godman*?] (Exet.).
Godeild, Goteild, &c. (Wach.).
Godeira (Lond.).
Godefreð, Godefrið, &c. (Cant., Lewes).
Godelað (Hunt.).
Godeleaf or *Godleof* (Hunt., Lond., Stamf.).
Godeman, see *Godman*.
Godere, Goddere, &c. (Lond., Mald.).
Godgod [= *God*] (Lond.).
Godlie (Glose.).
Godline (Lond.).
Godleaf, see *Godeleaf*.
Godman, Godlaman, Godeman, or *God-*
man (Brist., Cant., Crickl., Dover,
Hund., Lewes, Lond., Oxf., Romn.,
Thetf., Winchest., York).
Godric, Goodric, Gotric, &c. (Bedf.,
Cant., Chest., Colch., Derby, Glouce.,
Hunt., Ilch., Line., Lond., Lydf.,
Lyaue, Romn., Southw., Stamf.,
Winchest., York).
Godric and Calic (Lond.).
Godric and Swot (Line.).
Godsunr or *Godsunu* (Cambr., Cant.).
Godwin [= *Godwine*?] (Chest., Lond.).
Godwine, Godwin, &c. (Bedf., Cambr.,
Cant., Chest., Crickl., Glouce., Ilch.,
Lane, Lang., Line., Lond., Mald.,
Myll, Norw., Oxf., Rech., Salish.,
Shrewe, Stamf., Thetf., Wallingf.,
Warw., Winchest.).
Godwine Cas? (Winchest.).
Godwine and Cecca, &c. (Winchest.).
Godwine and Wilia (Winchest.).
Goere [= *Goddere*?] (Lond.).
Goinc (Lond.).
Goldus (Salish.).
Goman [= *Godman*] (Lond.).
Godwin, see *Godwine*.
Gotsalin (Ipsw.).
Grim (Cambr., Lond., Norw., Shrewe.).
Griman.
Grimeetel or *Grimeyhel* (Line.).
Grimolf, Grimulf, &c. (York).
Griman, see *Grimeat*.
Grinpar

- Gern*, *see* *Gern*.
Gernherf (*York*).
Gimleif or Gimlef (*Chest.*).
Gesing (*Dover*).
Gustun, Gustin, &c. [*see also* *Iustin*] (*Line.*).
Hætman or Hætman [= *Hætman?*] (*Norw.*).
Hærseund (*Line, York*).
Hælfar or Hældulf (*York*).
Hælred (*Crickl., York*).
Hæma or Hæma (*Mala*).
Hænuman (*Exet., Southw.*).
Hænwine (*Exet., Lond., Warch.*).
Hætman or Hætman (*Dorch., Norw.*).
Hæl (*Lond.*).
Iouans (*Lyon*).
Ire (*York*).
Isegod (*East.*).
Iseward (*Winchest.*).
Iustegen, Iustein, Iustin, Iustan, &c. (*Line.*).
Ladmer, see *Leodmer*.
Lamferð.
Leawine [= *Leofwine?*] (*Stamf.*).
Lerie [= *Leofrie?*] (*Sbyg.*).
Lefta, *see* *Leofra*.
Lefti [= *Leofa?*] (*Southamp.*).
Leofstan and Sivene (*Lond.*).
Leomannus, *see* *Leomannu*.
Leofslit, *see* *Leofslan*.
Leodmer, Ladmer, Leomer, &c. (*Line., Winchest.*).
Leofa, Lefta, &c. (*Chest., Lewes*).
Leofslan [= *Leofslan?*] (*Stamf.*).
Leofdeg[n] (*Stamf.*).
Leofdæg [= *Leofdeg[n]*] (*Stamf.*).
Leofger or Leofgar (*Heref., Lond., Totn.*).
Leofhere (*Heref.*).
Leofine or Leofing, see *Lifine*.
Leofie [= *Leofin?*] (*Heref.*).
Leofin, *Leofin*, *Leofin*, &c. (*Cant., Chest., Glouc., Heref., Lewes, Southamp., Winchest.*).
Leofred (*Lond.*).
Leofred and Brun (*Lond.*).
Leofrie (*Buck., Cant., Chich., Duniw., Hert., Ipsw., Line., Lond., Norw., Southw., Stamf., Thetf.*).
Leofsi, *Leofsi*, *Leofsi*, &c. (*Bath, Bedf., Cambr., Chest., Glouc., Ilch., Ipsw., Lewes, Lond., Stamf., Warrm.*).
Leofstan, Leostan, Liofstan, &c. (*Cant., Ipsw., Lond., Salisb., Shreves, Winchest., Warrm.*).
Leofstan (*Ipsw.*).
Leostan (*Winchest.*).
Leofsi [g] (*Chest., Line., Lond., Warrm., Warrw.*).
Leofwig (*Cambr., Chest., Lond., Warrw.*)
- Leofwine, Liefwine, &c.* ("Acerwa," *Bath, Bedf., Bris., Cant., Chest., Chich., Colch., Dover, Exet., Hast., Hunt., Ilch., Lewes, Line., Lond., Mald., Norw., Roch., Romm., Shreves., Sudb., Southamp., Stamf., Thetf., Wallingf., Walsingh., Warw., Winchest., York).*
- Leofwold* (*Lond., Shreves, Southamp., Stamf., Winchest.*).
Leomer [= *Leodmer*] (*Jedb., Lond.*).
Leomman, Lemman, &c. (*Lond.*).
Leomred [= *Leofred?*] (*Lond.*).
Leowi [= *Leofwig?*] (*Chest., Warw.*).
Leowidi (*Chest.*).
Leosan (*Line.*).
Ierman (*Totn.*).
Lewert [*cf. Leofwerd*] (*Lond.*).
Lifine, Leofing, &c. (*Chest., Crickl., Exet., Hert., Ipsw., Line., Lond., Oxf., Ref., Southw., Thetf., Warw., Winchest.*).
Lifwilya (*Norw.*).
Lif-, see also *Leof-*.
Lindwin (*Line.*).
Liofhelm (*Line.*).
Liofman (*Lond.*).
Liofn (*Bedf.*).
Liofneu [= *Liofhelm?*] (*Line.*).
Liofwerd (*Lond.*).
Liof-, see also *Leof-*.
Liwine [= *Leofwine?*] (*Chest.*).
Lor (*Winchest.*).
Loda [= *Giedla?*] (*Cswa?*).
Lufa (*Shaft.*).
Luferic [= *Leofric?*] (*Worc.*).
Lufestan [= *Leofstan?*] (*Salisb.*).
Lufwine [= *Leofwine?*] (*Dover*).
Lutine, see *Litine*.
Macsuðan [= *Mateðan?*] (*Chest.*).
Man, Mana, Mann, or Manna (*Exet., Line., Norw., Thetf., Wallingf., Welmesf.*).
Mangod [*cf. Godman*] (*Bedf.*).
Manine (*Dover*).
Mansige (*Sudb.*).
Matan [= *Mateðan?*] (*Line.*).
Mataðan and Balluc (*Line.*).
Mateðan, Matðan, &c. (*Line.*).
Moglu (*Norw.*).
Moleman (*Lond.*).
Mus (*Ilch.*).
Nieici (*Lond.*).
Norulf (*Stamf.*).
Nordman (*Leaves*).
Olm? (*Lond.*).
Oda, Odea, or Ode ("Dnceniti" = *Winchest.?, Ipsw., "Meonre," Winchest.*).
Ordbriht (*Winchest.*).
Ordric (*Heref.*).
Orist, Orst, &c. (*Cambr.*).

- Osbarn* or *Osbern* [*see also Osbern*] (Dorch., York).
Osferð (Line.).
Osfrām [= *Osgram*?] (Line.).
Osgar (Dorch.).
Osgod, *Osgot*, *Osgut*, &c. (Line., York).
Osgrīm, *see* *Osgrim*.
Oslae (Line., Norw.).
Oslaf (Lond.).
Osmund (Line.).
Osfulf (Lond., Thetf.).
Oswārd or *Oswērd* (Stamf.).
Oswi, *Oswig*, &c. (Ilech.).
Oswold (Norw., Nott., Stamf.).
Oustman (York).
Owegrīm or *Oengrim* (Line., York).
Owulsiȝe (Herrf.).
Odān, *Övin*, *Öðdin*, &c. (York).
Ösbarn or *Ösbērn* (Line.).
Öðbi (Norw.).
Oðgrim, *see* *Ouȝgrim*.
Oðdencar (Lond.).
Ræfen (York).
Rienulf, *Riñulf*, or *Rianulf* (Norw.).
Runstan [= *Brunstan*?] (Thetf.).
Sægrīm (Nott., Thetf.).
Sæman (Salisb.).
Sæwine (Brist., Exet., Hythe, Lyelf., Oxf., Shaft., Totn.).
Scula or *Sculua* (Exet., York).
Secoll or *Seccol* [cf. *Sneccoll*] (York).
Seolea (Winchest.).
Sertiȝe [= *Swertine*?] (York).
Siboda, *see* *Sigboda*.
Sibrīt (Lond.).
Silbwe (Oxf.).
Sidewine (Crickl.).
Sigar or *Sigear* (Winchest.).
Sigboda, *Sipoda*, or *Sibode* (Southamp., Winchest.).
Sigodia [= *Sighboda*?] (Winchest.).
Sinōð (Lond.).
Siraend (Lond.).
Sired (Glouc., Lond.).
Siric [= *Sihtric*?] (Norw., Richb.).
Snaewine or *Sueawine* (Guild., Winchest.).
Sneall [*see also Seccoll*, &c.] (York).
Snel or *Snell* (Chest.).
Sneling (Line.).
Sota [*cf.* *Swota*] (Bedf.).
Spot, *see* *Swot*.
Spraful (Winchest.).
Stængrim or *Steingrim* (Cambr.).
Staner (Hunt.).
Stunnar (Thetf.).
Stirc, *Sticar*, or *Sticer* (York).
Stircol, *Styrcol*, &c. (York).
Stiðulf (Lond.).
Swærled (Wig').
Suetine, *Svetine*, &c. (Lond., Mylt.).
Suinolf [= *Sunolf*] (York).
Sumerledu, *Sumerleȝa*, *Sumerlida*, &c. (Line., Lond., Norw., Thetf.).
Sunegod [cf. *Godsune*] (Line.).
Sunolf (York).
Surtine, *Syrtine*, &c. [= *Swyrtine*] (Line., York).
Swafa (Line.).
Swan (Lond.).
Swarfuc or *Sverafuc* (Winchest.).
Swart, *Swarta*, *Swert*, &c. (Line., Stamf.).
Swartafa, *Swertafa*, &c. (Dover).
Swartine, *Sweartine*, *Swertine*, &c. (Chest., Derby, Line., Norw., York).
Swartabrand, *Swertebrand*, &c. (Line.).
Swegen (Chest., Southw., York).
Swene, *Swencel*, &c. (Lond.).
Swel or *Sweta* (Cadb., Dorch.).
Swetine, *see* *Suetine*.
Swileman (Winchest.).
Swot or *Swota* (Bedf., Line., Shrews.).
Swreline [= *Swertine*] (Southw.).
Swrunt (Thetf.).
Syboda, *see* *Sigboda*.
Syrtine, *see* *Surtine*.
Tidred (Thetf.).
Toca, *Tooca*, &c. [= *Toga*?] (Crickl., Lond., Southw., York).
Trotan (Chest.).
Uceade or *Ucede* (York).
Ulf (Line., Richb.).
Ulfeborn (Line.).
Ulfctel (Line., Lond., "Ustla," York).
Ulfgrīm (York).
Umerð (Line.).
Ustman (York).
Ulgist (Thetf.).
Wadlos, *Wedlos*, &c. (Line.).
Wadel (Bath).
Walgist (Thetf.).
Wætrefan, *Walraeffen*, &c. (Line.).
Ware? (Exet.).
Wataman or *Wateman* (Bridgen., Norw.).
Weddes, *Wedles*, &c. (Line.).
Welsit (Thetf.).
Wesig (Lond.).
Widia or *Wudia* (Steyn., Winchest.).
Widua [= *Widia*?] (Steyn.).
Wilhred [cf. *Winred*] (Cant.).
Wihtsige or *Wihtsie* (Winchest.).
Wiliȝe (Lyd.).
Winas or *Winus* [cf. *Wine*] (Cadb., Crewk.).
Wine or *Wimm* (Exet., Winchest.).
Wineau [cf. *Wine*] (Thetf.).
Winedeȝ, *Winedeȝ*, *Winedig*, &c. (Cant.).
Wineȝol [= *Grædwine*] (Warren)

- Witeman (*Salish.*, Thetf.).
 Wim [or Wimed] (= Wihred) (*Cant.*).
 Winstan [= Winstan] (*Hertf.*).
 Winsi [cf. Wyssi] (*Lead.*)
 Winstan or Wystan (*Salish.*).
 Winus, see *Wims*.
 Witrin, Witerne, &c. (York).
Wlensiga or *Wlensiga* (*Cant.*, *Leic.*).
Wlensia, see *Widia*.
 Wulbern, *Wulfbern*, *Wulfberni*, &c. (*Line.*, *Winchest.*).
 Wulfer [= Wulfsgis] (*Dover*).
Wulf-h (*Derby*).
 Wulhelm (*Heb.*).
Wulfred [= Wulfred] (*Lond.*)
 Wolfgang (*Lond.*)
Wulfiat or *Wulfiat* (*Line.*, *Shrews.*).
 Wulfgar, Wulgaer, &c. (*Cambr.*, *Jedb.*,
Lond., *Oxf.*, *Roman.*, *Shrews.*,
Thetf., *Wore.*).
 Wulfno⁸, Wulno⁸, *Walnas*, &c. (*Chest.*,
Glose., *Leic.*, *Line.*, *Lond.*, *Roman.*,
Shaft., *Stamf.*, *Winchest.*, *York*).
 Wulfred, *Wulfrid*, &c. (*Lond.*, *Salisb.*,
Shrews.).
 Wulfric ("Eorne." = York?), *Exet.*,
Hert., *Line.*, *Lond.*, *Southea.*,
Warw., *Winchest.*, *York?*.
Wulysi [cf. *Wulfsig*] (*Cambr.*, *Chest.*,
Southea.).
 Wulfsig, *Wulfsige*, *Wulsige*, &c. (*Cambr.*, *Guild.*, *Heref.*, *Lond.*,
Stamf., *York*).
 Wolfstan, *Wolfsttin*, or *Wulstan* (*Brist.*,
Cant., *Exet.*, *Hunt.*, *Leic.*, *Lond.*,
Southea., *York*).
Wulfward (*Exet.*, *Glove.*, *Shrews.*,
 "Tod.L").
Wulfwig (*Cant.*).
 Wulfwine or *Wulwine* (*Brist.*, *Colch.*,
Crickt., *Leic.*, *Line.*, *Lond.*, *Oxf.*,
Wallingf.).
 Wulmrod [= *Wulfno⁸*?] (*Lond.*).
Wulwi [= *Wulfwig* or *Wulfwine*?]
 (*Oxf.*).
 Wul-, see also *Wulf-*.
Wunsi or *Wynsi* [= *Wynsige*?] (*Lond.*,
Southea.).
Wynsige (*Brist.*, *Hunt.*, *Lond.*).
Wynstan (*Lond.*).
Wynwid (*Cant.*).
Pegennwine (*Exet.*).
Peodred (*Lond.*).
Peorð or *Peorð* [= *Peodred*] (*Lond.*).
Perman (*Lond.*).
Purcel, *Purcetl*, &c. (*Line.*, *Lond.*,
Tork.).
Purstan [= *Purstan* or *Wunstan*]
 (*Lond.*).
Purcill [cf. *Purcetl*] (*Lond.*).
Purferð, *Purferd*, &c. (*Norw.*, *Thetf.*).
Purgod (*Exet.*).
Purgrim, *Purim*, &c. (*Line.*, *York*).
Purstan, *Purestan*, &c. (*Lond.*, *Norw.*,
Stamf., *Taunt.*).
Purulf (*Line.*, *Stamf.*).

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.*

| Obverse. | Reverse. |
|----------|----------|
|----------|----------|

† Type i.

Bust l., diademed. Around, inscription between two circles.



[Hild., Pl. 5, Type A.]

* Hild, Pl. 6, Types D. and D. var. a are Danish, and are therefore not included in the following list.

† The single specimen of this coin (see No. 669, p. 360) in the National Collection, besides being extremely rare, is the only one with the obverse type illustrated.

Obverse.

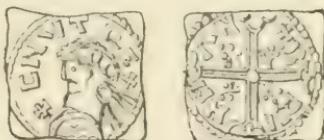
Reverse.

Type ii.

- Bust 1. Around, inscription: outer circle.* | *Long cross voided, each limb terminating in three crescents; pellet in centre. Around, inscription: outer circle.*

[Hild., Pl. 6, *Type B.*]*Type iii.*

- Bust 1, crowned; in front, shield. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.* | *Quadrilateral ornament with three pellets at each angle, over which long cross voided, each limb terminating in three crescents; pellet in centre. Around, inscription: outer circle.*

[Hild., Pl. 6, *Type C.*]*Type iv.*

- Bust 1. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.* | *Over quatrefoil with pellet at apex of each cusp, long cross voided, each limb terminating in three crescents; pellet in centre. Around, inscription: outer circle.*

[Hild., Pl. 7, *Type E. var. f.*]

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type iv. var. a.

*Bust l., diadem'd. Around, inscription
between two circles.*



[Hild., Pl. 7, Type E. var. g.]

Type v.

*Bust l., crowned, within quatrefoil. Small cross pattern. Around, inscription
Around, inscription: outer circle. between two circles.*



[Hild., Pl. 5, Type A. var. a.]

Type v. var. a.

*Bust l., crowned. Around, inscription | Same.
between two circles.*



[Hild., Pl. 5, Type A. var. b.]

Type vi.

*Bust l., diadem'd; sceptre in left hand. Small cross pattern. Around, inscription divided by bust:
Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle. between two circles.*



[Hild., Pl. 5, Type A. var. c.]

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type vii.

Bust l., crowned, within quatrefoil.
Around, inscription: outer circle.

Long cross voided, each limb terminating
in three crescents. Around, inscrip-
tion: outer circle.



[Hild., Pl. 7, Type E. var. k.]

Type viii.

Bust l., crowned, within quatrefoil;*
with or without pellet inside each
cusp. Around, inscription: outer
circle.

On quatrefoil, with pellet at apex of
each cusp, long cross voided, each
limb terminating in three crescents;
pellet in centre. Around, inscrip-
tion: outer circle.

[Cf. Pl. XVII. 1-3, &c.]

Type viii. var. a.

Similar; bust r.

| Same.

[Cf. Pl. XIX. 15.]

Type viii. var. b.

Similar; bust l.; in front, sceptre. | Same.

[Cf. No. 220, p. 271.]

Type viii. var. c.

Similar; quatrefoil broken by bust,
which divides inscription. | Similar; angles of quatrefoil slightly
arched.



[Hild., Pl. 6, Type E. var. b.]

* The quatrefoils on the obverse and reverse vary in form; on some specimens the angles are much arched; on others very slightly so that the quatrefoil approaches the form of a circle.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type viii. var. d.

Similar: bust L., diademed, within quatrefoil | Same as last.

[Cf. Pl. XVIII. 2.]

Type ix.

Bust L., wearing pointed helmet: in front, sceptre. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.

On quatrefoil, with pellet at apex of each cusp, long cross voided, each limb terminating in three crescents; pellet in centre. Around, inscription: outer circle.



[Hild., Pl. 7, Type E. var. h.]

Type x.

Bust L., crowned, within quatrefoil. Around, inscription: outer circle.

On quatrefoil, with three pellets at apex of each cusp, long cross voided, each limb terminating in three crescents. Around, inscription: outer circle.

[Cf. Pl. XVII. 12.]

Type xi.

Bust L., crowned, within quatrefoil. Around, inscription: outer circle.

Long cross voided, each limb terminating in three crescents; in each angle, annulet enclosing pellet. Around, inscription: outer circle.



[Hild., Pl. 7, Type E. var. l.]

Type xii.

Bust L., diademed; sceptre in left hand. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Long cross voided, each limb terminating in crescent; in centre, circle enclosing pellet; in angles, P A C X. Around, inscription: outer circle.

[Cf. Pl. XVIII. 15.]

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type xiii.

Bust 1. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Short cross voided, limbs united at base by two circles; in each angle, annulet enclosing pellet. Around, inscription between two circles.



[Hild., Pl. 7, *Type G. var. b.*]

Type xiv.

Bust 1, wearing pointed helmet; in front, sceptre. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.

Short cross voided, limbs united at base by two circles; in centre, pellet; in each angle, broken annulet enclosing pellet. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. XVII. 5.]

Type xiv. var. a.

Similar; bust r.

| Same.

[Cf. Pl. XVII. 13.]

Type xv.

Bust 1., crowned. Around, inscription between two circles.

Short cross voided, limbs united at base by two circles; in centre, pellet; in each angle, broken annulet enclosing pellet. Around, inscription between two circles.



[Hild., Pl. 8, *Type G. var. c.*]

Type xvi.

Bust 1., diademmed; in front, sceptre.* Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Short cross voided; in centre, circle enclosing pellet. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. XVII. 4.]

* The sceptre varies in form, terminating either in a fleur-de-lis, a finial, or a crozier (see Hildebrand, Pl. 8, Types II., II. *var. a.* and II. *var. b.*). The fleur-de-lis type is the only one represented in the National Collection.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type xvi. var. a.

Similar; before bust, pennon.

| Same.



[Hild., Pl. 8, Type H. var. c.]

Type xvi. var. b.

Similar; rude bust without diadem; serpent terminates in fleur-de-lis.

| Similar; in centre, pellet only.



[Hild., Pl. 8, Type H. var. d.]

Type xvii.

Bust l., diademed; sceptre in left hand. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Over short cross voided, quadrilateral ornament with pellet at each angle and in centre. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. XVII. 7.]

Type xvii. var. a.

Similar; sceptre not held by hand.

| Same.



[Hild., Pl. 8, Type I. var. a.]

Type xviii.

Bust l., wearing pointed helmet; in front, sceptre. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.

Over short cross voided, quadrilateral ornament with pellet at each angle and in centre. Around, inscription between two circles.



[Hild., Pl. 8, Type I. var. c.]

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type xix.

Bust l., diademed; in front, sceptre.
Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Over short cross voided, quadrilateral ornament with three pellets at each angle and one in centre.
Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. XIX. 3.]

Type xx.

Bust l., diademed. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Cross, composed of four ovals united at base by two circles. Around, inscription: outer circle.

[Cf. Pl. XIX. 4.]

Type xx. var. a.

Similar; in front of bust, sceptre.

| *Similar; in centre of cross, pellet.*

[Hild., Pl. 9, *Type K. var. a.*]

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

No.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Moneyer.

ÆGLESBYRIG.

[Aylesbury.]

Type viii.

1 | **†ENVT REX ANGLOR** | **†EL·FPI ON AEL**
 (Chipped.)
 [Pl. XVII. 1.]

Elfwi.

BARDANIG.

[Bardney.]

Type viii.

2 | **†ENVT REX ANGLO** | **†BYRHΣI O BARD**
 Wt. 11.1. Byrnsi (= Byrnsgige?).

| No. | Obverse. | | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|------------------|--|--|-------------------|------------------------|
| BAÐAN. | | | | |
| | | | [Bath.] | |
| | | | <i>Type</i> viii. | |
| 3 | HENVT REX ANGLOR: \| Æ LFRIE ON BEÐON RVM \| |  | Wt. 22·3. | Ælfric. |
| 4 | .. REH ANGLORVM \| Æ DELRIC ON BÆÐA Wt. 22·5. | | | Æðelric. |
| 5 | .. REH .. \| Æ DESTAN ON BÆÐA Wt. 22·7. [Pl. XVII. 2] | | | Æðestan. |
| 6 | .. R[EX A]NGL·O RVM : \| Æ DE[STA]N ON BÆÐ (Broken.) | | | |
| 7 | ANGL·ORV \| Æ L·FPALD ON BÆÐ Wt. 17·3. | | | Alfwald or Alfwold. |
| 8 | .. R·EX A·NGL·O RVM \| Æ LFFOLD ON BEÐON Wt. 22·0. | | | |
| <i>Type</i> xiv. | | | | |
| 9 | HENVT R·ECX: \| Æ DESTAN ON BÆ Wt. 15·3. | | | Æðestan. |
| 10 | Æ ENVT R EX ANG: \| Æ DESTAN: ON BÆÐA Wt. 17·0. | | | |
| 11 | .. .. .. \| Æ STAN ON BÆÐANN : Wt. 16·6. | | | Estan (= Æðestan?). |
| <i>Type</i> xvi. | | | | |
| 12 | Æ ENVT ·RECX. \| Æ LFRIE ON BÆÐA Wt. 17·5. | | | Ælfric. |
| 13 | .. ·RECX .. \| Æ DESTAN ON BÆÐ Wt. 18·5. | | | Æðestan. |
| BEDEFORD. | | | | |
| | | | [Bedford.] | |
| | | | <i>Type</i> viii. | |
| 14 | HENVT REX ANGLO \| Æ ODPINE M BED RVM \| [Pl. XVII. 3.] | | Wt. 20·0. | Godwine. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|--------------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| 15 | ‡CNVT REX | Type xvi. ‡SPOT A ON BEDEF: Wt. 17·2. | Swota. |
| | | BRICGSTORP. [Bristol.] | |
| 16 | ‡CNVT REX ANGLOR (Double struck.) | Type viii. var. d. ‡ÆGELPINE ON BRIC Wt. 15·2. | Ægelwine. |
| 17 | „ „ ANGLOL: | ‡PVLPINE ON BRIC Wt. 15·0. | Wulwine (Wulfwine). |
| 18 | ‡CNVT ·RECX | Type xvi. ‡ÆELPINE ON BRI Wt. 17·6. | Ægelwine. |
| 19 | ‡CNV ·T RE ·C | ‡ÆGEL ·PINE ON BRIC Wt. 17·7. [Pl. XVII. 4.] | |
| 20 | ‡CNV T REC: | ‡PVLSTAN O BR Wt. 13·8. | Wulstan (Wulfstan). |
| 21 | ‡ECOI RECCE‡ | Type xvii. ‡ÆGELPINE OH BRIGG: Wt. 15·0. | Ægelwine. |
| | | BRIVTVNE. [Brewton.] | |
| 22 | ‡CNVT REX ANGLO RVM | Type viii. ‡ÆLFELM ON BRIV Wt. 16·8. | Ælfelm. |
| 23 | ‡CNV. T RECX A | Type xiv. ‡ÆLFELM ON BRIVT Wt. 14·0. [Pl. XVII. 5] | Ælfelm. |

| No. | Oblverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|---|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| | CADANBYRIG. [Cadbury.] | | |
| 24 | ‡CNVT REX ANGLO \| ‡ELFEL·M ON CAD RVM \| [Pl. XVII. 6.] | Type viii. Wt. 14·7. | Ælfelm. |
| | CÆNTPARABYRIG. [Canterbury.] | | |
| 25 | ‡CNVT REX ANGLO\|R \| ‡PINDEIG ON CEN· \| Wt. 12·3. | Type viii. Wt. 12·3. | Winedeig. |
| 26 | ‡CNVT REX ANGL \| ‡LEOFNOÐ M·ON CENT: \| Wt. 16·8. | Type xiv. | Leofnoð. |
| 27 | „ „ ANGLO \| ‡PVLSTAN ON CENTPA: \| Wt. 15·8. | „ „ \| Wt. 15·8. | Wulstan (Wulstan). |
| 28 | ‡CNVT ·RECX A· \| ‡BRHTRED ON CEN: \| Wt. 17·2. | Type XVI. Wt. 17·2. | Brihtred. |
| 29 | ‡CNVT ·RECX X: \| ‡ODPINE ON CENT: \| Wt. 15·3. | „ „ \| Wt. 15·3. | Godwine. |
| 30 | „ RECX A .. \| ‡PINEDÆI ON CENTP \| Wt. 16·0. | „ „ \| Wt. 16·0. | Winedæi(g) (Winedeig). |
| 31 | ‡CNV: T RECX. \| ‡PINRED ON CENTPA: \| Wt. 18·2. | „ „ \| Wt. 18·2. | Winred. |
| | CISECEASTRE. [Chichester.] | | |
| 32 | ‡CNVT REX ANGLO \| ‡BRIHTNØÐ ONCIS RVM \| Wt. 20·0. | Type viii. Wt. 20·0. | Brihtnoð. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneys. |
|---|--------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| <i>Type xiv.</i> | | | |
| 33 | ‡CNVT R EX ANGL: | ‡ÆGELM ON CICESTR: Wt. 16·0. | Ægelm. |
| <i>Type xvi.</i> | | | |
| 34 | ‡CNVT T RECX | ‡LEOFRIC ON CICC.: Wt. 16·5. | Leofric. |
| COLECEASTRE. [Colchester.] | | | |
| <i>Type xiv.</i> | | | |
| 35 | ‡CNVT REX A- | ‡ÆL·FPINE: ON COL.: Wt. 16·6. | Ælfwine. |
| 36 | ‡ENV: T REX AN | ‡ODR:IC: ON COL·A· Wt. 17·5. | Godric. |
| 37 | ‡CNVT ,,, ,, | ‡P.VL·FPINE: ON COL.: Wt. 17·2. | Wulfwine. |
| <i>Type xvi.</i> | | | |
| 38 | ‡CNVT RECX A· | ‡ODRIC ON COLEC Wt. 17·0. | Godric. |
| 39 | ‡ENV: T RECX | ‡PVLFPINE ON COL.: Wt. 15·2. | Wulfwine. |
| <i>Type xvii.</i> | | | |
| 40 | ‡CNVT R EEC: AN | ‡PVL·FPINE ON COLE Wt. 17·0. [Pl. XVII. 7.] | Wulfwine. |
| CRECGELADE OR CROCGELADE. [Cricklade.] | | | |
| <i>Type viii.</i> | | | |
| 41 | ‡CNVT· REX ANGLO· RVM | ‡ÆLPINE ON CRO·EI: Wt. 15·0. | Ælfwine (Ælfwine). s 2 |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|---|--|----------------------|
| 42 | ‡CNVT R·EX ANGLO RVM | ‡EDELPINE ON CRG Wt. 16·0. | Eselwine. |
| 43 | ‡CNVT REX ANGLO RVM. [Pl. XVII. 8.] | ‡EODEMAN ON CRG Wt. 23·2. | Godeman (Godman). |
| 44 | " " ANGLORV | ‡TOEA ON ·CR·O·C CIL Wt. 14·8. | Toca. |
| | CRUCERN. [Crewkerne.] | | |
| | | <i>Type xvi.</i> | |
| 45 | ‡CNVT ·RECX | ‡PINVS ON CRVCE Wt. 17·0. [Pl. XVII. 9.] | Winus? |
| | DOFERAN. [Dover.] | | |
| | | <i>Type viii.</i> | |
| 46 | ‡CNVT REX ANGLORV | ‡EODMAN DOF Wt. 16·5. | Godman. |
| 47 | " " [AN]GLOR | ‡PV[L]FC:I ON DOF: (Broken.) | Wulfc (= Wulfse?) |
| | DOFERAN. | | |
| | | <i>Type xiv.</i> | |
| 48 | ‡CNVT: RECX A: | ‡CINSIDE ON DOFRAN: Wt. 15·5. [Pl. XVII. 10.] | Cinsige. |
| 49 | ‡CNV T R·EX A: | ‡LEOFPINE ON DOF Wt. 16·8. | Leofwine. |
| | DOFERAN. | | |
| | | <i>Type xvi.</i> | |
| 50 | ‡CNVT R·EX: | ‡BOEA: ON DOFR: Wt. 16·2. | Boga (Boiga). |
| 51 | ‡CNVT .. RECX: | ‡CINSIDE ON DOFR: Wt. 17·0. | Cinsige. |
| 52 | ‡CNV T RECX: | ‡EDPINE ON DOFERA: Wt. 14·6. | Edwine. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|---|-----------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| 53 | ‡CNV ·T RECX: | ‡ETSICE ON DOFRAN Wt. 17·6. | Etsige (Edsige). |
| 54 | ‡CNVT ·RECX: | ‡LEOFFINE ON DOF·· Wt. 18·3. | Leofwine. |
| DORCEASTRE. [Dorchester.] | | | |
| <i>Type viii.</i> | | | |
| 55 | ‡CNVT REX ANGLO \| RVM | ‡OSBERN MO DOR Wt. 16·0. [Pl. XVII. 11.] | Osbern. |
| EAXANCESTRE, EXCEASTER, ETC. [Exeter.] | | | |
| <i>Type viii.</i> | | | |
| 56 | ‡CNVT REX ANGLOR | ‡ÆLFRIE ON EAXA Wt. 12·4. | Ælfrie. |
| 57 | ‡CN·VT R·EX ANGLOR | ‡EDSIE ON EXCE Wt. 13·0. | Edsie (=Edsige?). |
| 58 | ‡CNVT REX ANGLOI | ‡WULFSTAN ♂ EX Wt. 13·3. | Wulfstan. |
| 59 | „ „ „ | ‡ÐVRGOD ♂ EAXE Wt. 11·7. | Purgod. |
| <i>Type x.</i> | | | |
| 60 | ‡CNVT REX ANGLOI | ‡HVNEPINE ♂ EX Wt. 22·5. [Pl. XVII. 12.] | Hunewine. |
| <i>Type xiv.</i> | | | |
| 61 | ‡CNVT RECX A | ‡ÆLFPINE ON ECXÆ: Wt. 16·0. | Ælfwine. |
| 62 | ‡CNV T RECX A· | ‡EALDAEBARD ON EC Wt. 14·4. | Ealdabeard or Ealdeberd. |
| 63 | ‡CNVT: EX ANGL· | ‡EAL·L·DEB·ERD ON ECX Wt. 13·7. | |
| 64 | ‡CNVT RECX AN | ‡EDMÆR ON ECXEE: Wt. 12·0. | Edmær. |

| No. | Obverse | Reverse. | Moneys. |
|-----------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 65 | ‡CNVT: ·RECX A | ‡EDSIE ON ECXÆEST Wt. 12·1. | Edsie (= Edsige?). |
| 66 | ‡CNVT: R·EX AN | ‡EDSIDE ON EXCEST: Wt. 18·0. | Edsige. |
| 67 | ‡CNVT RECX AN | ‡SÆPINE ON ECXÆCES: Wt. 17·4. | Sæwinc. |
| 68 | " " " | " " Wt. 17·0. | |
| 69 | ‡CNVT R EX AND | " " ECXÆCE: Wt. 17·4. | |
| 70 | " RECX A. | ‡PVLSSTAN ON ECX: Wt. 15·0. | Wulstan (Wulfstan). |
| 71 | ‡CNV T RECX A | ‡PVLSSTAN ON ECXÆCE. Wt. 15·0. | |
| Type xvi. | | | |
| 72 | ‡CNVT ·RECX A· | ‡ÆFICE ON ECXÆCE: Wt. 16·4. | Æfice (= Ælfric). |
| 73 | ‡CNV T: ·RECX A | ‡ÆLFPINE ON ECXÆCE: Wt. 16·4. | Ælfwine. |
| 74 | ‡CNVT ·RECX. | ‡EDSIDEPARE ON EC Wt. 16·6. | Edsigeware. |
| 75 | ‡CNVT RECX.. | ‡EDPINE ON ECXÆCE: Wt. 17·0. | Edwine. |
| 76 | ‡CNVT. ·RECX A: | " " ECXÆCE: Wt. 16·8. | |
| 77 | ‡CNV T ·RECX: | ‡HVNEMAN ON ECX: Wt. 17·4. | Huneman. |
| 78 | ‡CNVT ·RECX | ‡LEOFFINE ON ECX Wt. 19·5. | Leofwine. |
| 79 | ‡CNV T ·RECX A | ‡DEGENPINE ON ECX Wt. 17·0. | Degenwine. |

EOFERPIC.

[York.]

Type viii.

| | | | |
|----|-------------------|----------------|----------|
| 80 | ‡CNVT REX ANGLOR· | ‡EOLGRIM MO EO | Colgrim. |
| | | Wt. 14·2. | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 81 | ‡CNVT REX ANGLORV | ‡COLDRIIM MO EOI Wt. 15·7. | |
| 82 | „ „ ANGLORV | ‡HILDOLF MO EO Wt. 16·0. | Hildolf. |
| 83 | „ „ ANGLORV | ‡OSGOT M·O EO: (Chipped.) | Osgot. |
| 84 | ‡CNVT REX ANGLO-RVI | ‡STIRE:AR MO EOI Wt. 18·7. | Stircar. |
| Type xiv. | | | |
| 85 | ‡CNVT R EX ANC | ‡EDELPINE M·O EO: Wt. 15·2. | Aelwino. |
| 86 | „ „ „ | „ M·O EO:E: Wt. 16·0. | |
| 87 | „ R EX ANC | „ M·O EOFR Wt. 15·6. | |
| 88 | „ REX „ | ‡ARNCETL M·O EOFI Wt. 17·5. | Arneetel. |
| 89 | „ R EX „ | ‡ARNOLF M·O EOFRI Wt. 13·7. | Arnolf. |
| 90 | „ REX AN | ‡ASGOD M·O EOFR Wt. 16·0. | Asgod, Asgout, &c. (= Osgod?). |
| 91 | ‡CNVT: REX AI | ‡ASGOVT M·O EOF: Wt. 16·0. | |
| 92 | ‡CNVT REX AIL (Barbarous.) | „ „ Wt. 12·4. | |
| 93 | ‡CNVT: REX AI | ‡ASGOVT M·O EOFR Wt. 15·4. | |
| 94 | ‡CNVT REX AN | „ MO EOFRPI Wt. 15·0. | |
| 95 | „ „ „ | ‡ASGVVT M·O EOFRPI Wt. 17·0. | |
| 96 | „ „ „ ANC | ‡CETEL M·O EOFRPI Wt. 15·3. | Cetel. |
| 97 | ‡CNVT R EX ANG- | ‡CRINAN M·O EOFR Wt. 15·5. | Crinan. |
| 98 | „ „ „ | „ „ EOFRP Wt. 16·0. | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|------------------|--|-----------------------|
| 99 | ‡CNVT REX AND: | ‡CRVEAN MTO EO Wt. 15·0. | Crucan. |
| 100 | ‡CNVT: " AN: | " " EOF Wt. 15·2. | |
| 101 | " " AN: | " " EOFR Wt. 15·2. | |
| 102 | ‡:CNVT REX AND: | ‡CRVRN MTO EOFR: Wt. 15·9. | Grurn or Grurn. |
| 103 | " " " | " MΩO EØRP Var. Pellet in one angle of cross. Wt. 15·6. | |
| 104 | ‡CNVT REX AN: | ‡GRVRN MTO EOFRPI: Wt. 14·8. | |
| 105 | ‡CNVT R EX " | ‡FARERMT O EØFRPI Var. Pellet in two angles of cross. Wt. 15·6. | Fargrim. |
| 106 | " " AND | " " Wt. 15·3. | |
| 107 | " " ANI | ‡FARERIMTO EOFR Wt. 15·4. | |
| 108 | ‡CNVT REX AN | " EOFRI Wt. 15·5. | |
| 109 | ‡CNVT: REX AND | " EOFRP Wt. 17·9. | |
| 110 | ‡CNVT R EX ANDL: | ‡FARDEIN MTO EOF Wt. 16·6. | Farðein or Farðin. |
| 111 | " REX AND | ‡FARDIN MTO EOFR Wt. 16·6. | |
| 112 | " R EX AND | ‡FRIÐEOL MTO EOF: Wt. 15·0. | Friðeol. |
| 113 | " " " | " " EOFR Wt. 15·6. | |
| 114 | ‡ENV T REX AN | " EOFRI: Var. Pellet in one angle of cross. Wt. 15·0. | |
| 115 | ‡CNVT R EX AN: | " " EØFRP Wt. 14·8. | |
| 116 | ‡CNVT REX AN | ‡ODDMAN MTO EO Wt. 15·7. | Godman. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 117 | ‡CNVT REX AN | ‡ODMAN MTO EOE Wt. 15·0. | |
| 118 | ‡CNVT R EX ANC | „ „ EOFR Wt. 16·6. | |
| 119 | ‡CNVT REX AN: | ‡GRIMOLF MTO EOF Wt. 15·5. | Grimolf. |
| 120 | „ „ AN | „ „ EOFR Wt. 15·0. | |
| 121 | ‡ENV T REX A· | „ „ EOFRP: Wt. 16·0. | |
| 122 | ‡CNVT R EX AD | ‡HILDOLF MTO EO: Wt. 16·5. | Hildolf. |
| 123 | „ „ ANI | „ „ EOFR Wt. 15·2. | |
| 124 | ‡CNVT REX ANC | ‡HILDOLF MTO EOFR: Wt. 16·4. | |
| 125 | ‡CNVT R EX ANGL | „ „ EOFRPI Wt. 16·5. | |
| 126 | „ „ ANC | „ „ EOFRPI Wt. 16·0. | |
| 127 | „ „ „ | ‡HILDOLF MTO EOR Wt. 14·6. | |
| 128 | ‡CNVT REX AN | ‡IRE MTO EOFRPI: Wt. 14·3. | Ire. |
| 129 | „ „ AI | „ „ MTO EOFRPI Wt. 16·0. | |
| 130 | ‡CNVT R EX ANGL: | „ „ EOFRPIE Wt. 16·8. | |
| 131 | ‡CNVT REX AN | ‡OSGOD MTO EOFR: Wt. 15·8. | Osgod or Osgot. |
| 132 | „ „ „ | ‡OSGOT MTO EOFRP Wt. 15·9. | |
| 133 | ‡CNVT R EX ANCI | ‡STIREOL MTO EOFRI Wt. 15·3. | Stireol. |
| 134 | „ „ ANGL | ‡STIREOL MTO EOFRP Wt. 15·0. | |
| 135 | „ „ „ | ‡STIREOL MTO .. Wt. 15·2. | |

| No. | Oblverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|-----------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 136 | ‡CNVT R EX ANG | ‡STYREOL MTO EOFR. Wt. 14·3. | |
| 137 | ‡CNVT: REX AN | ‡SVNOLF MTO EOF: Wt. 15·5. | Sunolf. |
| 138 | ‡CNVT. REX ANCI | " " EOFR Wt. 15·6. | |
| 139 | ‡CNVT R EX ANCL | " MTO EOFRP Wt. 17·0. | |
| 140 | " R EX ANG | ‡SVRTINC MTO EOF Wt. 14·6. | Surtine (= Swyrtine?). |
| 141 | " " " | ‡SVRTING MTO EO Wt. 15·7. | |
| 142 | " " ANGL | ‡TOE·A MTO EOFRPIC Wt. 16·0. | Toca. |
| 143 | " REX ANG | ‡TOOEA MTO EOFRP Wt. 17·7. | |
| 144 | " " ANC | ‡PIDRIN MTO EOFR. Wt. 15·0. | Wiſrine. |
| 145 | " " AI | ‡PIDRIN MTO EOFRP Wt. 15·8. | |
| 146 | " " AN | ‡PIDRINE MTO EOF: Wt. 15·5. | |
| 147 | " " " | ‡PIDRINE MTO EOF: Wt. 15·8. | |
| 148 | " " AN: | " " EOFR Wt. 15·3. | |
| 149 | " " " | ‡PIDRN MTO EOERP Wt. 15·7. | |
| 150 | " " ANO | ‡PIDRN MTO EOERP Wt. 16·0. | |
| 151 | " " ANEO | ‡PVLF·NOÐ MTO EOF Wt. 15·5. | Wulfnoð. |
| 152 | " " AN | ‡PVLNOD MTO EOF Wt. 13·8. | |
| 153 | ‡CNVT R EX .. | ‡PVLNOD MTO EOFR Wt. 15·6. | |
| 154 | " " " | " EOFRP Wt. 16·4. | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| 155 | ‡CNVT R REX AN | ‡PVLNOÐ MTO EOFRPI Wt. 16·6. | |
| 156 | ‡CNVT REX AI | ‡PVLSTAN MTO EOF Wt. 17·4. | Wulstan (Wulfstan). |
| 157 | „ „ AND | ‡PVLSTAN MTO EOFR Wt. 15·0. | |
| 158 | ‡CNVT RXEN CNVT TVN | Type xiv. var. a. ‡ZVRTINE NTO EO Wt. 13·2. [Pl. XVII. 13.] | Surtine (= Swyrtine?). |
| | | Type xvi. | |
| 159 | ‡CNVT ·RECX : | ‡ÆELPINE ON EOF : Wt. 17·2. | Ægelwine or Egelwine. |
| 160 | „ REC·X. | ‡ÆELPINE ON EOF : Wt. 16·8. | |
| 161 | „ ·RECX : | ‡ÆELPINE ON EOF : Wt. 17·0. | |
| 162 | „ „ | ‡ÆELPINE ON EOF ; Wt. 16·8. | |
| 163 | „ „ | ‡ÆLFPINE ON EOF : Wt. 17·0. | Ælfwine. |
| 164 | „ ·RECX A : | ‡BEORN ON EOFR : Wt. 17·2. | Beorn. |
| 165 | ‡CNV T RECX .. | ‡COL·GR·RIM ON ·EOF : Wt. 17·7. | Colgrim. |
| 166 | ‡CNV T RECX | ‡CRVEAN ON EO : Wt. 17·2. | Crucan or Gruean. |
| 167 | ‡CNV T RECX | „ „ EOF : Wt. 16·8. | |
| 168 | ‡CNV T REC | „ „ EOEE Wt. 16·7. | |
| 169 | ‡CNV T RECX | „ „ EOFE : Wt. 16·7. | |
| 170 | ‡CNV T REC | ‡CRVEAN ON EOFR : Wt. 17·4. | |
| 171 | ‡CNV T REECX | ‡DEORSIDE ON EOR Wt. 17·7. | Deorsige. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|---|--------------------------------|------------------|
| 172 | ‡CNVT REEX: | ‡EARNGRIM ON EO Wt. 17·4. | Earngrim. |
| 173 | " " | ‡FÆRÐEIN ON EOF Wt. 16·8. | Færðein. |
| 174 | ‡CNV T RECX | ‡FÆRÐEIN ON EOFE Wt. 15·8. | |
| 175 | ‡CNVT ·RECX A· | ‡FRÍÐEOL· ON EOFE Wt. 15·4. | Friðeol. |
| 176 | " " | " " Wt. 17·0. | |
| 177 | ‡CNVT RECX | ‡GODMAN ON EOC: Wt. 15·0. | Godman. |
| 178 | ‡CNV T RECX | ‡GODMAN ON EOFE: Wt. 16·9. | |
| 179 | ‡CNVT ·REOFE: | ‡GODMAN ON EOFE Wt. 16·2. | |
| 180 | ‡CNV T RECX | ‡GODMAN ON EOFR Wt. 18·2. | |
| 181 | ‡CNVT ·REOFE: | ‡GODMAN ON EORC Wt. 16·3. | |
| 182 | ‡CNVT RECX: <i>Var.</i> Pellet behind head. | ‡GRIMVLF ON EOF: Wt. 16·5. | Grimulf. |
| 183 | " ·RECX: | " " Wt. 16·7. | |
| 184 | ‡CNVT RECX: | ‡GIMVLF ON EOFE Wt. 17·0. | |
| 185 | ‡CNV T RECX | " " Wt. 13·6. | |
| 186 | ‡CNV ·T RECX | ‡HIL·DVLF ON EOFE Wt. 14·0. | Hildulf. |
| 187 | ‡CNV ·T RE A | ‡HILDVLF ON EOF Wt. 17·4. | |
| 188 | ‡CNV T RECX: | ‡HLDVLF ON EOFE Wt. 16·7. | |
| 189 | ‡CNV ·T RE X | ‡OÐAN ON EOFER: Wt. 17·2. | Oðan or Oðin. |
| 190 | ‡CNVT ·RECX: | ‡OÐIN ON EOFER: Wt. 15·8. | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneys. |
|-------------------|------------------|--|----------------------|
| 191 | ‡CNVT· ·R·EC·X: | ‡ODIN ON EOFERPI Wt. 17·2. | |
| 192 | ‡ENV ·T REX | ‡ODDIN ON EDFER ·· Wt. 16·0. | |
| 193 | „ RECX: | „ „ EOFER ·· Wt. 16·7. | |
| 194 | ‡ENV T REC ·· | ‡RÆFEN ON EOFÉ: Wt. 17·0. | Ræfen. |
| 195 | ‡ENV ·T REC: | „ ON EOFERPI Wt. 16·5. | |
| 196 | „ REC·X· | „ „ Wt. 17·4. | |
| 197 | ‡CNVT ·R·EE·C·X. | ‡VCEAÐE ON EOFER· (Double struck.) Wt. 16·4. | Uceade. |
| 198 | „ ·RE·C·X | ‡VCEDE ON EDFER·P Wt. 17·3. | |
| 199 | ‡CNVT ·R·EECX. | ‡PVL·NOÐ ON EOFÉ: Wt. 16·0. | Wulnoð (Wulfnoð). |
| 200 | „ REX AN | ‡PVLNOÐ ON EOFER Wt. 16·9. | |
| 201 | „ „ „ | „ „ Wt. 16·2. | |
| 202 | ‡ENV T RECX: | ‡ÐVRERIM ON EOFÉ: Wt. 15·8. | Purgrim. |
| 203 | ‡ENV ·T RE·X | „ ONEOFÉ: Wt. 16·2. | |
| 204 | ‡ENV T RECX: | ‡ÐVRIM ON EODE Wt. 17·0. | |
| <i>Type xvii.</i> | | | |
| 205 | ‡CNV RECX AN | ‡ÐVRERIM ON EOFERPI Wt. 15·2. | Purgrim. |

GIFELCEASTER.
[Lichester.]

Type viii.

| | | | |
|-----|------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| 206 | ‡CNVT REX ANGLOR | ‡ÆLFSEIDE ON GIFT | Ælfseige. |
| | | Wt. 13·6. | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|---------------------------------|--|---|-------------------|
| 207 | ‡CNVT REX ANGLORV | ‡ELFPINE ◊ GIF Wt. 11·0. | Ælfwine. |
| 208 | .. R·EX .. | ‡ELPINE ON GIFEL Wt. 21·6. | |
| 209 | .. REX .. | ‡OSPI ◊ GIFELC Wt. 13·8. | Oswi or Oswig. |
| 210 | .. .. .. | ‡OSPI ON GIFEL Wt. 13·2. | |
| 211 | .. R·EX ANGLORVM .. [Pl. XVII. 14.] | ‡PVLFELM ON GIFELC Wt. 21·6. | Wulfelm. |
| <i>Type xvi.</i> | | | |
| 212 | ‡CNV-T ·R·EX .. | ‡ODRIC ON GIFEL .. Wt. 17·5. | Godric. |
| GIPESPI. [Ipswich.] | | | |
| <i>Type viii.</i> | | | |
| 213 | ‡CNVT REX ANGLORV | ‡FOLHED MO LIP (Pierced.) | Folherd. |
| <i>Type xvi.</i> | | | |
| 214 | ‡CNVT ·RECX A: | ‡LIFINE ON GIPESPI Wt. 16·4. | Lifinc. |
| GLE PECEASTER. [Gloucester.] | | | |
| <i>Type viii.</i> | | | |
| 215 | ‡CNVT REX ANGLORV: ‡ODPINE ONL Var. Before bust, :. | ‡ODPINE ◊ GLE Wt. 23·4. | Godwine. |
| 216 | .. R·EX A·NNL: .. Var. Before bust, :. | ‡ODPINE ◊ GLE Wt. 20·0. [Pl. XVIII. 1.] | |
| 217 | .. REX ANGLOR: .. | ‡ODPINE ◊ GLE. Wt. 18·2. | |
| 218 | ‡CNVT REX ANGLOR: .. Var. Before head, ‡ | ‡LEOFSIDE ON GLE Wt. 16·2. | Leofsige. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|---------------|--|--|----------------------|
| 219 | ‡CNVT REX ANGLOR <i>Var. Before head, G</i> | ‡SIRED ON CLEP Wt. 16·6. | Sired. |
| 220 | ‡CNV·T REX ANGLO: | ‡COPINE O CLE Wt. 15·8. | Godwine. |
| 221 | ‡CNVT REX ANGLOR | ‡COPINE: O CL·P <i>Var. Pellet in each angle of cross.</i> Wt. 17·3. | |
| 222 | ‡CNVT REX ANGLOR | ‡COPINE ON CLEP Wt. 17·4. [Pl. XVIII. 2.] | Godwine. |
| 223 | ‡CNV: T REX ANG | ‡BOL·L·A ON CL·EPE: Wt. 16·3. | Bolla. |
| 224 | ‡CNVNT R·EX ANG | ‡OD·R·IC O·N CL·EPE: Wt. 17·5. | Godrie. |
| 225 | ‡CNV T RECX: | ‡ODRIC ON CEPE: Wt. 18·8. | Godrie. |
| 226 | ‡CNV ·T R·ECX | ‡SIRED ON CL·EDE: Wt. 15·0. | Sired. |
| 227 | ‡CNVT ·RECX .. | ‡PVLNOÐ ON CLEP Wt. 17·5. | Wulnōð (Wulfnoð). |
| GRANTEBRYCGE. | | | |
| | [Cambridge.] | | |
| 228 | ‡CNVT REX ANGLO | ‡STÆNGRIM O CRA Wt. 11·2. | Stængrim. |
| 229 | ,, , ANGLOR | ‡WVFZIG ON CRA Wt. 11·0. | Wulfsig. |
| 230 | ‡CNVT RECX A | ‡ADA ON GRANTI Wt. 14·3. | Ada. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|--------------------|--|-----------|
| 231 | H·CNV. T RECX: | H·GRIM ON GRANTE Wt. 15·5. [Pl. XVIII. 3.] | Grim. |
| 232 | H·CNVT EX ANGL· | H·L·EOFSIDE: ON GR·A Wt. 15·2. | Leofsiȝe. |
| 233 | H·CNVT ·CR·ECX: | Type xvi. H·ÆLF·PIG ON GR·A: Wt. 17·7. | Ælfwig. |
| 234 | H·CNVT: RECX: | Type xvii. H·GODPINE ON GR·AT Wt. 17·7. [Pl. XVIII. 4.] | Godwine. |
| | | HÆSTINGA. [Hastings.] | |
| 235 | H·CNVT RECX AN | Type xiv. H·ÆLFFERD ON HÆS Wt. 13·2. | Ælfweard. |
| 236 | H·CNV: ·T RECX | Type xvi. H·BRID ON HÆSTING: Wt. 16·7. [Pl. XVIII. 5.] | Brid. |
| | | HAMTUNE. [Southampton.] | |
| 237 | H·CNVT REX ANGLORV | Type viii. H·ÆLFFERD ON HAMT Wt. 15·0. | Ælfweard. |
| 238 | H·CNV: ·T RECX | Type xvi. H·L·EOFPINE ON HAMT Wt. 15·6. [Pl. XVIII. 6.] | Leofwine. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-------------|-------------------|--|-------------------------|
| HEORTFORD. | | | |
| [Hertford.] | | | |
| | | <i>Type xvi.</i> | |
| 239 | ‡ENV· T REC: | ‡DEORSIDE ON HEO Wt. 15·7. | Deorsige. |
| 240 | ‡ENV T REC | ‡LEOFRIC ON HEO: Var. Pellet only in centre of cross. Wt. 15·7. | Leofric. |
| 241 | „ R·ECX A | „ „ HEOR Wt. 15·5. | |
| 242 | „ ·REC·X: | ‡CEOFRIC ON HEOR Wt. 14·7. | |
| 243 | ‡ENV T REX .. | ‡L·EORIC ON HEORT Wt. 17·8. | |
| 244 | ‡ENV ·T REX .. | „ „ Wt. 17·4. [Pl. XVIII. 7.] | |
| HEREFORD. | | | |
| [Hereford.] | | | |
| | | <i>Type xiv.</i> | |
| 245 | ‡ENV T R EX AN· | ‡: FLEC·BIFL ON HREN Wt. 13·5. | Flec·bifl? |
| 246 | ‡ENV T: R·EX A·N: | ‡OR·DRIC: ON HER·E: Wt. 17·5. [Pl. XVIII. 8.] | Ordric. |
| | | <i>Type xvi.</i> | |
| 247 | ‡ENV T R·EC | ‡ELEPII ON HEREF Wt. 18·0. | Elfwine? |
| 248 | ‡ENV T ·R· ECX: | ‡PVLSIDE ON HERE· Wt. 18·3 | Wulfsige (Wulfseige) |

| No. | Description | Description | Mannuscript |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| HUNTANDUNE. [Huntingdon.] | | | |
| <i>Type viii.</i> 250 ‡CNVT REX ANGL·O \| ‡EODRIC M^o HVN (Broken) | | | |
| <i>Type xiv.</i> 250 ‡CNVT R·EX ANG \| ‡EODL·EOF ON HVNT Wt. 16·5. | | | |
| 251 " RECX A: ‡LTEOCDINE ON VN: Wt. 11·8. | | | |
| 252 ‡CNVT: RE·X AN \| ‡PVNSIDE: O VNTDNE Wt. 15·3. [Pl. XVIII. 9.] | | | |
| HYDA. [Hythe.] | | | |
| <i>Type viii.</i> 253 ‡CNVT REX ANGLORVM \| ‡SÆPINE OL HYDA Wt. 14·2. [Pl. XVIII. 10.] | | | |
| LÆPES. [Lewes.] | | | |
| <i>Type viii.</i> 254 ‡CNVT. REX ANGLORV: \| ‡ODEFRED: N LE Wt. 20·0. | | | |
| 255 ‡CNVT: REX ANGLORV \| ‡LEOFNOD M LÆP Wt. 20·6. [Pl. XVIII. 11.] | | | |
| <i>Type xiv.</i> 256 ‡CNVT = RECX A \| ‡ÆLFPERD ON LÆPE Wt. 15·7. | | | |
| 257 ‡CNVT· REX AN \| ‡COLLINI ON LÆP Wt. 13·4. | | | |
| Collini (= Colling?). | | | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|---------------|------------------|---|-----------|
| 258 | ‡CNV T R·EX A: | ‡ODEFRID O LÆPE Wt. 16·6. | Godefrið. |
| 259 | ‡CNV T RECX AN | ‡LEOFTA ON LÆPEE .. Wt. 15·0. | Leofa. |
| 260 | ‡CNV T REC: | Type xvi. ‡EDPINE ON LÆPE Wt. 16·0. | Edwine. |
| 261 | ‡CNVT ·RECX .. | | Godefrið. |
| 262 | „ ·RECX .. | „ „ LVÆ Wt. 14·2. | |
| LAG. | | | |
| | [Lancaster?]* | | |
| Type viii. | | | |
| 263 | ‡CNVT REX ANGLOR | ‡ÆD., PINE O LAG (Oxid sed.) | Æselwine. |
| 264 | „ „ ANGLOR .. | ‡GODPINE O LAG Wt. 12·0. | Godwine. |
| LANCPORT. | | | |
| | [Langport.] | | |
| Type viii. | | | |
| 265 | ‡CNVT REX ANGLOR | ‡GODPINE ON LANP (Chipped.) | Godwine. |
| Type xiv. | | | |
| 266 | ‡CNVT RECX AN | ‡EDRIC ON LANCPO.. [Pl. XVIII. 12.] | Edric. |
| LEHERCEASTER. | | | |
| | [Leicester.] | | |
| Type xvi. | | | |
| 267 | ‡CNV: T REC: | ‡EGELPIG ON L·EHR.. Wt. 12·5. | Egelwig. |

* So attributed by Hildebrand; but very possibly for LANG = Langport.

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|----------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| 268 | HVNVT: REX X A | HVLNOÐ ON LEHR Wt. 17·6. [Pl. XVIII. 13.] | Wulnox (Wulfnox). |
| 269 | HVNVT REC: | HVLSTAN ON L·EHR Wt. 16·2. | Wulstan (Wulfstan). |
| LEIGECEASTER, ETC. [Chester.] | | | |
| | <i>Type</i> viii. | | |
| 270 | HVNVT REX ANGLORV | HÆLFNOÐ ON LEI Wt. 20·0. [Pl. XVIII. 14.] | Ælfnoð. |
| 271 | HVNVT REX ANGLORVM <i>Var.</i> Pellet before head. | HÆLFSI ON LEI Wt. 18·0. | Ælfsige. |
| 272 | " " " | HÆLFSIG ON LEI Wt. 20·2. <i>Var.</i> Pellet before head. | |
| 273 | HVNVT " " | HÆÐERIC ON LEG Wt. 20·9. | Æðeric (= Æðelric). |
| 274 | " " " | HÆÐRIC ON LE·DE Wt. 21·7. | |
| 275 | " " ANGLORVM | HÆLESI ON LEGE Wt. 15·3. | Alesi(g) (= Alfsig or Ælfsig?). |
| 276 | " " ANGLORV | HÆROFL ON LEI Wt. 14·2. | Crofl. |
| 277 | HVNVT REX ANGLOR | HÆLEPINE ON LEG (Chipped.) | Elfwine. |
| 278 | HVNVT REX ANGLORVM | HÆLEPINE ⊖ LEGC Wt. 20·3. | |
| 279 | " " <i>Var.</i> Before head, ::; behind, :·. | " " " Wt. 17·0. | |
| 280 | HVNVT " " | HÆODRIC ON L·ECC Wt. 20·1. | Godric. |
| 281 | HVNVT REX ANGLOR | HÆODPINE ON LE Wt. 15·5. | Godwine. |
| 282 | " " " " | " ON LEI Wt. 16·2. | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----------|--|--|--------------------------|
| 283 | ‡CNVT REX ANGLORVM <i>Var. Before head, :;</i> <i>behind, pellet.</i> | ‡GVNLEOF ON LEC Wt. 17·3. | Gunleof. |
| 284 | „ „ ANGLORV | “ “ Wt. 21·0. | |
| 285 | ‡CNVT· REX ANGLORVM | ‡LEOFENOÐ ON LEI <i>Var. Pellet in one</i> <i>angle of cross.</i> Wt. 15·0. | Leofnoð. |
| 286 | ‡CNVT REX ANGLORV | “ “ Wt. 16·3. | |
| 287 | „ „ ANGLORVM | ‡LÆOFFINE ON L·EC Wt. 21·8. | Leofwine. |
| 288 | „ „ ANGLORV. | ‡LIFIE· ON L·EC· Wt. 14·6. | Lifine. |
| 289 | „ „ ANGLORV | ‡LIPIN·E ON LEC Wt. 16·2. | Liwine (= Liefwine?). |
| 290 | ‡CNVT „ ANGLORVM | ‡MAESVDA ON LEI <i>Var. Pellet in field.</i> Wt. 17·3 | Maesuða(n). |
| 291 | „ „ ANGLORV. | ‡SPARTIE ON LEI Wt. 20·4. | Swartine. |
| 292 | ‡CNVT „ „ | ‡SPARTIN ON LEC Wt. 20·0. | |
| 293 | ‡CNVT „ ANGLORV: | ‡SPEGEN ON LEC Wt. 19·5. | Swegen. |
| 294 | ‡CNVT „ ANGLOR | ‡TROTAN ON LEC Wt. 16·5. | Trotan. |
| 295 | „ „ ANGLORV: | ‡TROTA·N ON LEI Wt. 16·0. | |
| Type xiv. | | | |
| 296 | ‡CNVT R·EX AN | ‡EL·FSIDE ON L·EICE Wt. 15·0. | Elfsige. |
| 297 | “ “ ” | “ “ Wt. 17·2. | |
| 298 | „ RECX A | ‡CEOLNUÐ ON LEIC Wt. 12·5. | Ceolnoð. |
| 299 | .. REX AN | ‡E·RØE ON L·EICE·S: Wt. 15·5. | Croe. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| 300 | HENVT REX AN | † GOD·PINE ON L·EIC: Wt. 17·8. | Godwine. |
| 301 | HENVT REX ANC | Type xvii. † COLBEIN ON LEIICEE Wt. 17·0. | Colbein. |
| LINCOLNE. [Lincoln.] | | | |
| Type viii. | | | |
| 302 | HENVT REX ANGLORVM | † ELFNOÐ MO LIN Wt. 15·0. | Ælfnoð. |
| 303 | " " ANGLORVI | † ÆÐELMÆR MO LIN Wt. 16·2. | Æðelmær. |
| 304 | " " ANGLORV: | † ÆÐELNOÐ MO LIN Wt. 21·4. | Æðelnoð. |
| 305 | " " ANGLORV | † GODPINE M·O LIN Wt. 13·5. | Gedwine. |
| 306 | " " " | † GRIMCETEL MO LIN Wt. 16·0. | Grimcetel. |
| 307 | " " ANGLORVI | † LEOFRIE M·O LINCO Wt. 22·1. | Leofric. |
| 308 | " " ANGLORV | † LEOFPINE M·O LINCO Wt. 15·2. | Leofwine. |
| 309 | " " ANGLORVI | † MATEÐAN M·O LINE (Chipped.) | Mateðan? |
| 310 | " " ANG[LO]RV | † OSFERÐ MO LIN. (Broken.) | Osferð. |
| 311 | " " ANGLORV: Var. Behind bust, cross pattée. | † SUMERLÐ MO LIN Var. Pellet in field. Wt. 15·7. | Sumerleða (Sumerleda, &c.). |
| 312 | " " ANGLORVI | † SVNEG:OD MO LIN Wt. 20·7. | Sunegod (= Godsune?). |
| Type xii. | | | |
| 313 | HENVT REX AN | † VLF ONLINEONLNC Wt. 15·7. [Pl. XVIII. 15.] | Ulf. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|------------------|------------------|--|------------------------|
| <i>Type xiv.</i> | | | |
| 314 | ‡CNVT REX AN | ‡ÆÐELMER ON LINC: Wt. 14·5. | Æðelmer. |
| 315 | „ „ A | ‡GVSTIN ON LICOLNE Wt. 14·1. | Gustin (= Iustini). |
| 316 | ‡CNVT R EX ANC: | ‡IVSTEGEN ON LINEC: Wt. 17·6. | Iustegen. |
| 317 | ‡CNVT: EX ANC: | ‡IVSTEIN ON LINCOL Wt. 17·0. | Iustein (= Iustegen). |
| 318 | ‡CNVT REX AN | ‡LEOFINE ON LINEC (Fragments.) | Leofine. |
| 319 | ‡CNVT: EX ANC: | ‡LEOFING MO LINCOL Wt. 18·0. | |
| 320 | ‡CNVT REX AN | ‡LEOFPNE ON LINCOL Wt. 14·3. | Leofwine. |
| 321 | ‡CNVT REX AN | ‡LEOÐAN ON LINCOL Wt. 13·0. | Leoðan. |
| 322 | ‡CNVT RECX A | ‡LIÖFNEA O L·ILEOLILE: Wt. 14·5. | Liofnæ (= Liofhelm?). |
| 323 | ‡CNVT R: EX ANC: | ‡OSFERD MO LINCOL Wt. 15·6. | Osferd. |
| 324 | ‡CNVT: EX A.. | ‡[OSL]AE MO LINCOLN (Broken.) | Oslac? |
| 325 | ‡CNVT: EX ANC | ‡SVMERLIDA MO LII Wt. 17·6. | Sumerlida. |
| 326 | ‡CNVT: EX ANC | ‡SVMERLIDA ON LIN Wt. 17·0. | |
| 327 | ‡CNVT R: EX ANC: | ‡SVMERLIDA MO LINE Wt. 15·6. | |
| 328 | „ R EX ANC | ‡PVLFFINE ON LINC Wt. 15·3. | Wulfwine. |
| <i>Type xvi.</i> | | | |
| 329 | ‡CNV T R·EX | ‡ÆLFNOÐ ON LINC: Wt. 16·7. | Ælfnoð. |
| 330 | ‡CNV ·T REX. | ‡CNVT ON LINCOLN Wt. 17·0. | Cnut. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|----------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 331 | ‡CNV T REC: | ‡COLRIM ON LIN Wt. 17·2. | Colgrim. |
| 332 | ‡CNV T RECX | " " Wt. 17·2. | |
| 333 | ‡CNVT ·RECX·· | ‡COLRIM ON LINCO Wt. 18·2. | |
| 334 | ‡CNVT ·R·ECX: | ‡CRINA ON LINEOL:· Wt. 17·8. | Crina (Crinan). |
| 335 | „ ·R·ECX: | ‡GODRICSPOT ON LIN Wt. 17·2. | Godric and Swot (or Spot). |
| 336 | ‡CNV ·T RECX: | ‡LEOPINE ON LIN Wt. 17·0. | Leofwine. |
| 337 | ‡CNV ·T REX. | „ O LINCOL Wt. 18·0. | |
| 338 | ‡CNV T REX | ‡LEOPINE ONLINE· Wt. 12·5. | |
| 339 | ‡CNVT RECX .. | ‡LIFINE ON LINCO Wt. 17·5. | Lifinc. |
| 340 | ‡CNV ·RECX .. | „ „ LINCOL·N Wt. 16·7. | |
| 341 | ‡CNV T EC .. | ‡MATÐAN ON LIN .. Wt. 16·9. | Matðan (cf. Matedan). |
| 342 | ‡CNVT ·RECX .. | ‡MATÐAN ON LIN .. Wt. 17·3. | |
| 343 | ‡CNV ·T REX | ‡OSLAE ON LINCO: Wt. 16·4. | Oslae. |
| 344 | ‡CNVI ·T REX: | ‡SPART ON LINCOL:· Wt. 15·6. | Swart. |
| 345 | ‡CNVT ·RECX A | ‡SPEARTA ON LINCO Wt. 17·2. | Swearta. |
| 346 | ‡CNV ·T REC .. | ‡SPARTINE ON LIN Wt. 17·0. | Swartinc, Sweartinc, &c. |
| 347 | ‡CN T REC .. | ‡SPEARTINC ON LII Wt. 17·6. | |
| 348 | ‡CNV ·T REC .. | ‡SPERTINE ON LIN Wt. 17·2. | |
| 349 | ‡CNV ·T REC. | ‡SPEARTBRAND LI Wt. 17·2. | Sweartbrand or Swerte- brand. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|----------------|--|-----------|
| 350 | ‡CNV· ·T REX: | ‡SPERTEBRAND ONL Wt. 17·2. | |
| 351 | ‡CNV ·T REC· | ‡SPERTEBR ON L·I· Wt. 17·2. | |
| 352 | ‡CNV T ·RECX | ‡PEDDES ON LNCOL Wt. 16·1. | Weddes. |
| 353 | ‡CNVT ·RECX .. | ‡PVL·BERN ON L·INC: Wt. 15·6. | Wulbern. |
| 354 | " " | ‡PVLFRIC ON LINCO Wt. 16·4. | Wulfrie. |
| 355 | " ·RECX : | ‡PVLFPINE ON LIN Wt. 17·7. | Wulfwine. |
| 356 | ‡CNVT REX AN | Type xvii. ‡ODGRIN ON LINCOL Wt. 17·9. | Oðgrim. |

LUNDENE.

[London.]

| | | Type viii. | |
|-----|----------------|---------------------------------|------------|
| 357 | ‡CNVT REX ANGL | ‡BORSTIG M LVND Wt. 21·3. | Borstig. |
| 358 | " " ANGLOR | ‡BRIHPOL·D LVN Wt. 21·5. | Brihtwold. |
| 359 | " " ANGLOR: | ‡BRVMAN LVNDI Wt. 21·6. | Bruman. |
| 360 | " " ANGLO· | ‡EADMUND .O.NLVND: Wt. 13·0. | Eadmund. |
| 361 | " " ANGLORV | ‡EADNOÐ. OLVNDEI Wt. 15·5. | Eadnoð. |
| 362 | " " ANGLOR | ‡EADPERD LVND Wt. 16·3. | Eadwerd. |
| 363 | " " " | ‡EADPIN O LVND Wt. 14·8. | Eadwine. |
| 364 | " " ANGLO | ‡EADPINE ONLVNDE· Wt. 11·6. | |
| 365 | " RETX ANGLOR | ‡EADPOLD O LVN Wt. 19·6. | Eadwold. |

| No. | Oblverse. | Reverse. | Moneys. |
|-----------|-----------------|---|-----------------------|
| 365 | HENVT REX ANGLO | HÆADHOLD N LVND Wt. 15·9. | |
| 367 | " " ANGLOR | HÆLPIINE ONLVND Wt. 13·0. | Elfwine. |
| 368 | " " ANGLOR: | HÆLFPI ON LVNDENE: (Pierced.) | |
| 369 | " " ANGLO: | HÆFREDI ON LVND Wt. 24·8. | Freði(c). |
| 370 | " " ANGLOR | HÆODMAN ONLVNDE: Wt. 15·4. | Godman. |
| 371 | " " ANGL | HÆODRIC ON LVNDE: Wt. 16·2. | Godric. |
| 372 | " " ANGLOR: | HÆLEOFSTAN LVN Wt. 21·6. | Leofstan. |
| 373 | " " ANGLORV | HÆLIFINE MO LVN Wt. 21·4. [Pl. XIX. 1.] | Lifine. |
| 374 | " " ANGLO: | HÆLIFING ON LVND Wt. 13·4. | |
| 375 | " " ANELORVM | HÆLIOPPIN E O LVND (Oxidised.) | Liofwine. |
| 376 | " " ANGLO | HÆSVLF ON LVND: Wt. 16·1. | Osulf. |
| 377 | " " ANGLOR | HÆSVLF: ON LVND Wt. 16·5. | |
| 378 | " " ANGLO: | HÆSVLF ON LVND: Wt. 11·3. | |
| 379 | " " ANGLORV | HÆSVLF ON LVNDEI Wt. 15·0. | |
| 380 | " " ANGLOR | HÆPVLFRIE LVND Wt. 22·0. | Wulfric. |
| 381 | " " ANGLOR: | HÆPVLMIOD LVND Wt. 20·2. | Wulmiod (= Wulfine?). |
| Type xiv. | | | |
| 382 | HENVT: REX A: | HÆGELPERD ON LVN: Wt. 15·2. | Egelwerd. |
| 383 | " " " | HÆGELPINE ON LVN: Wt. 13·7. | Egellwine. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|-----------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| 384 | ‡CNV T: REEX A: | ‡ÆDELPINE ON LVN: Wt. 13'0. | |
| 385 | ‡CNVT R·EC·X A: | ‡ÆLFRYE ON LVNDE: Wt. 13'5. | Ægfrye? |
| 386 | ‡CNVT RECX A | ‡ÆLFGR ON LVND Wt. 15'5. | Ælfgar. |
| 387 | ‡CNV T RECX A: | " " LVNDN Wt. 16'1. | |
| 388 | ‡CNV. REX ANG | ‡ÆL·FRIG ON LVNDE Wt. 17'2. | Ælfrie. |
| 389 | ‡CNVT. RECX A: | ‡ÆLEPERD ON LVND: Wt. 16'0. | Ælfwerd. |
| 390 | ‡CNVT REX ANG | ‡ÆL·PERD ON LVNDE Wt. 16'0. | |
| 391 | ‡CNVT RECX A | ‡ÆLEPIG ON LVNDE: Wt. 15'2. | Ælfwig. |
| 392 | ‡CNVT: REX ANG | ‡ÆL·FPID: ON LVD·ENE Wt. 16'1. | |
| 393 | ‡CNVT R·ECX. | ‡ÆL·FPID ON LVND: Wt. 13'2. | |
| 394 | ‡CNVT: RECX A | ‡BRIHTMÆR ON LVN Wt. 15'6. | Brihtmær. |
| 395 | „ RECX A:· | ‡BRVNÆR ON LVN Wt. 15'6. | Brungar. |
| 396 | ‡CNV T R·EX AN | ‡BRVNINE ON LVN· (chipped.) | Bruninc. |
| 397 | ‡CNVT RECX A: | " " LVND Wt. 15'6. | |
| 398 | ‡CNV: T REX AN | ‡EADPOLÐ ON LVND: Wt. 16'2. | Eadwold. |
| 399 | ‡CNVT RECX A: | ‡EDGAR ON LVND: Wt. 15'1. | Edgar. |
| 400 | „ „ A= | " " LVNDEN Wt. 15'5. | |
| 401 | „ „ AN | ‡EDRIC ON LVNDE·· Wt. 16'0. | Edrie. |
| 402 | „ R·ECX A | ‡EDPNII ON LVND: Wt. 11'7. | Edwine. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|-------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 403 | ‡CNVT. EX ANG | ‡ETSIDE ON LVNDEN Wt. 14·3. | Etsige (Edsige). |
| 404 | ‡CNVT EX A·NGLO | ‡ODDER·E ON LVND Wt. 16·0. | Godere (Godhere). |
| 405 | ‡CNVT RECX A | ‡ODERE ON LVDE: Wt. 15·6. | |
| 406 | " " A | ‡ODRIC ON LVNDEN Wt. 16·6. | Godrie or Gotric. |
| 407 | ‡EVNTN RIUTC | ‡ODR·ICE ON LVND: Wt. 13·4. | |
| 408 | ‡CNVT REL·‡ A | ‡OTRIC ON LVNDN Wt. 11·0. | |
| 409 | ‡CNVTN: RIX A | " " Wt. 12·8. | |
| 410 | ‡CNV RECX AN | ‡ODPINE ON LVND Wt. 16·9. | Godwine. |
| 411 | ‡CNV·T: R·RECX A: | ‡LEOFSTAN ON LVN Wt. 15·7. | Leefstan. |
| 412 | ‡CNVT RECX .. | ‡LEOFSTAN ON LVND: Wt. 15·2. | |
| 413 | ‡CNVET R EX ANEL | ‡LEOFIINE ON LVLD Wt. 13·2. | Leofwine. |
| 414 | ‡CNVT RECX A | ‡LEOFFPINE ON LVN: Wt. 15·3. | |
| 415 | " RECX .. | " O LVN: Wt. 17·1. | |
| 416 | ‡CNVT R·EX· A.. | " ON LVN Wt. 11·5. | |
| 417 | ‡CNVT REX AN | ‡LEOFPOLD ON LVN Wt. 14·9. | Leofwold. |
| 418 | " RECX A | ‡LIFINE: ON LVDDEN: Wt. 16·3. | Lifinc. |
| 419 | " " A .. | ‡LIOSIGI ON LVND: Wt. 14·4. | Liofsige. |
| 420 | ‡OINDE RENE | ‡SIRÆND INC LNRN Wt. 12·4. | Sirænd. |
| 421 | ‡CNV T REX AN | ‡STIÐVL·F ON LVND: Wt. 14·8. | Stiðulf. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| 422 | ‡CNVT REX A | ‡PYNSIDE ON LVN Wt. 15·2. | Wynsige. |
| 423 | ‡CNV T R·E·C·X: | ‡PYNSTAN ON LVN: Wt. 15·3. | Wynstan. |
| HALFPENNY. | | | |
| 424 | ‡CNVT..... | N LVNDN \| Wt. 7·5. | |
| <i>Type xvi.</i> | | | |
| 425 | ‡CNV T REXX: | ‡ÆGELPINE ON LVN Wt. 16·6. | Æzelwine. |
| 426 | ,, RECX | ‡ÆLFPIG ON LVND Wt. 18·0. | Ælfwig. |
| 427 | ‡CNV ·T ECX. | " " LVND: Wt. 16·6. | |
| 428 | ‡CNV ·T REX: | ‡ÆLPINE ,, LVND. Wt. 11·3. | Ælfwine. |
| 429 | ‡CNV T RECX | ‡ÆLPINE ON LVND: Wt. 16·0. | |
| 430 | ,, " | ‡BRIHTMÆR O LV Wt. 15·6. | Brihtmaer. |
| 431 | ‡CNV ·T RECX | ‡BRVNÐAR ON LV: Wt. 17·2. | Brungar or Bryngar. |
| 432 | ‡CNV T RECX | ‡BRVNÐAR· ON LVN Wt. 15·7. | |
| 433 | ,, R·ECX | ‡BRYHÆR ON L Wt. 17·5. | |
| 434 | ‡CN· AT RECX: | ‡BRVNMAN O LVND Wt. 15·0. | Brunman. |
| 435 | ‡CNV T RECX | ‡EADPOLD ON LV Wt. 17·2. | Eadwold. |
| 436 | ‡CNV T RECX | ‡EDRED ON LVND.. Wt. 16·2. | Edred. |
| 437 | ‡CNV ·T RECX | " " LVND Wt. 18·5. | |
| 438 | ‡CNV T RECX | " " LVNDE Wt. 17·0. | |
| 439 | ,, REC: | ‡EDPERD .. Wt. 17·8. | Edward. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|-----------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 440 | ‡ENV ·T REC·: | ‡EDPINE ON LVD: Wt. 14·5. | Edwine. |
| 441 | .. RECX | " " LVND: Wt. 17·3. | |
| 442 | .. " | ‡GODMAN ON LVN Wt. 16·0. | Godaman, Godman, &c. |
| 443 | ‡ENVNT REC·X: | ‡ODEMAN ON LV: Wt. 15·9. | |
| 444 | ‡ENVNT ·RECX | ‡ODMAN ON LVND Wt. 16·8. | |
| 445 | ‡ENV T RECX | ‡OMAN ON LVND: Wt. 17·1. | Goman (= Godman). |
| 446 | ‡ENV T RECX | ‡ODERE ON LVN Wt. 16·4. | Godere. |
| 447 | ‡ENV ·T REC· | " " LVND: Wt. 14·9. | |
| 448 | ‡ENV T RECX | ‡OEERE ON LVND Wt. 15·5. | |
| 449 | ‡ENV T REC·: | ‡ODRIC ON ·LVN .. Wt. 15·7. | Godric. |
| 450 | ‡ENV ·T RECX | " " LVND Wt. 16·2. | |
| 451 | ‡ENV T REC·X: | ‡LEOFRED ON LVND Wt. 15·0. | Leofred. |
| 452 | ‡ENV :T RE[EX] | " O LVND: Wt. 16·5. | |
| 453 | ‡ENV ·T RECX | ‡LEOFPIE ON LVND Wt. 16·1. | Leofwine. |
| 454 | .. REC· | ‡LEOFPOLD ON LV Wt. 17·6. | Leofwold. |
| 455 | ‡ENV T RECX | ‡LEOFPOLD ON LV: Wt. 16·0. | |
| 456 | ‡ENV ·T R··E .. | ‡SPAN MON LVND Wt. 17·1. | Swan? |
| 457 | .. RECX | " ON LVND .. Wt. 17·2. | |
| 458 | ‡ENV T REC·: | " .. LVNDEN Wt. 18·2. | |
| 459 | ‡ENVNT ·REC·: | ‡PVLFPIE ON LV: Wt. 17·7. | Wulfwine. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|------------------|--|----------------------|
| 460 | ☩ENV [T] RECX | ☩PYNSIDE ON LVN Wt. 16·8. | Wynsige. |
| 461 | ☩ENV· T RECX | ☩PYNSIDE ON LVND: Wt. 15·6. | |
| 462 | ☩ENV T RECX | ☩PYNSIGIE ON LV Wt. 16·3. | |
| | | <i>Type</i> xvii. | |
| 463 | ☩ENVNT· REX : | ☩BRVNCEAR ON LVND: Wt. 15·9. | Brungar. |
| 464 | ☩CNVT R ECX AN: | .. „ LVNDE: [Pl. XIX. 2.] | Wt. 15·7. |
| 465 | „ RECX | ☩PVLFRED ON LVNDEN Wt. 14·7. | Wulfred. |
| | | <i>Type</i> xix. | |
| 466 | ☩ENVTE: RER:X: | ☩ELFRED ON LVNDE Wt. 17·0. [Pl. XIX. 3.] | Elfred. |
| | | <i>Type</i> xx. | |
| 467 | ☩CNVT· RECX A | ☩BRVNMAN ON LVND Wt. 17·6. [Pl. XIX. 4.] | Brunman. |
| 468 | ☩CNVT:RECX A. | ☩PVLGAR ON LVNDEN Wt. 15·3. | Wulgar (Wullgar). |
| | | MÆLDUNE.* [Maldon] | |
| | | <i>Type</i> viii. | |
| 469 | ☩CNVT REX ANGLOR | ☩ODPINE MEL Wt. 21·3. | Godwine. |
| | | <i>Type</i> xiv. | |
| 470 | ☩ENV T RECX: | ☩ODERE ON MÆLD Wt. 16·2. | Godere. |

* It is not possible to distinguish with certainty between the mints Maldon and Malmesbury.
See *Introduction*.

| No. | Oblverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| MEALMESBYRIG. [Malmesbury.] | | | |
| <i>Type viii.</i> | | | |
| 471 | ‡CNVT REX ANGLO·O RVM \| | ‡BREHSTAN ON MEAL Wt. 22·7. [Pl. XIX. 5.] | Brenstan (cf. Brunstan). |
| 472 | " " ANGLO·O RVM \| | ‡BRVNIN ON MEALE Wt. 20·0. | Bruning. |
| NORÐPIC. [Norwich.] | | | |
| <i>Type xiv.</i> | | | |
| 473 | ‡CNVT R EX ANGLO \| | ‡RIENVL·F ON NORÐI Wt. 15·8. | Rienulf. |
| <i>Type xvi.</i> | | | |
| 474 | ‡CNV ·R·CCX .. | ‡MANN ON NORÐ: Wt. 17·2. | Manu. |
| 475 | ‡CNVT ·RECX: | ‡SIRIC ON NORÐ: Wt. 15·2. (=Sihtric?). | Siric |
| <i>Type xvii.</i> | | | |
| 476 | ‡CNV T REX AND | ‡LEOFFINE ON NORPIE Wt. 17·3. | Leofwine. |
| 477 | ‡CNV ·· RECX AND | ‡MANN ON NORREÐ: Wt. 15·3. | Mann. |
| OXENAFORD. [Oxford.] | | | |
| <i>Type viii.</i> | | | |
| 478 | ‡CNVT REX ANGLO·O RVM \| | ‡ÆDELRIC· ON OXSN Wt. 17·3. | Æðelric. |
| 479 | " " ANGLO·O RVM \| | ‡BRIHTPINE ON OXE· Wt. 22·1. | Brihtwine. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| 480 | ‡CNVT RE‡ ANGLO RVM | ‡GODMAN ON OXN Wt. 17·5. | Godman. |
| 481 | ‡CNVT R·EX ANGLO RVM: | ‡GODPINE ON O·XSEN Wt. 20·9. | Godwine. |
| 482 | " " ANGLO RVM | ‡PVLMAER· ON OXSEN Wt. 21·0. | Wulmær (Wulfmær). |
| 483 | " " ANGLO RVM | " " OXSENIA Wt. 20·2. | |
| <i>Type xiv.</i> | | | |
| 484 | ‡CNVT R·EX AND | ‡HALFPOLD ON OEXE Wt. 17·5. | Alfwold. |
| 485 | ‡ENV T REXX A: | ‡EODPINE: ON OEXA Wt. 16·0. | Godwine. |
| <i>Type xvi.</i> | | | |
| 486 | ‡ENV ·T RE: | ‡HALFPOLD ON OEX Wt. 17·8. | Alfwold. |
| 487 | " REX: | ‡LIFINE ON OEX: Wt. 18·0. | Lifine. |
| 488 | ‡EN AT RAX | " " OXEN. Wt. 17·7. | |
| 489 | ‡CNVT: ·RECX: | ‡LIIFINE ON OEXEN Wt. 17·7. | |
| <i>Type xvii.</i> | | | |
| 490 | ‡ENV T REX: | ‡EDPIG ON ON OEXEN Wt. 15·5. | Edwig. |
| RICYE BYRIG. [Richborough?] | | | |
| <i>Type viii.</i> | | | |
| 491 | ‡INVTRNE‡ AICLORV \| ‡CNOFLN EN RIC [Pl. XIX. 6.] | Wt. 11·5. | Cnefeln? |

| No. | Oblverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|--|---|----------------------|
| | | ROFECEASTER. [Rochester.] | |
| 492 | HENV REX :. | Type xvi. \| GODPINE ON ROFE Wt. 14·8. | Godwine. |
| | | RUMENEÀ. [Romney.] | |
| 493 | HENV T REX ANGLOR \| HÆLFPIRD RVI [Pl. XIX. 7.] | Type viii. \| Wt. 23·0. | Ælfwerd. |
| 494 | „ „ ANGL \| HÆLÉOPFNE ON RVMN Wt. 14·0. | | Leofwine. |
| 495 | HENV T RECX : \| HÆLÉOPFNE ON RII Wt. 14·7. | Type xvi. \| | Leofwine. |
| | | SCEFTESBYRIG. [Shaftesbury.] | |
| 496 | HENV T REX ANGLORV \| HÆLRIC ON SCEA Wt. 12·6. | Type viii. \| | Ælric (Ælfried). |
| 497 | „ „ ANGLORVM \| HÆLPINE ON SEFTE Wt. 23·5. | | Ælwine (Ælfwine). |
| 498 | „ REX ANGLO RVM : \| HÆLVTA ON AÆSCTES Wt. 18·8. | | Lufa. |
| 499 | HENV T RECX A \| HÆODA ON SCEFTESB Wt. 15·5. | Type xiv. \| | Goda. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|---|---------------------|
| <i>Type xvi.</i> | | | |
| 500 | ☩CNV T RECX | ☩GODA ON SCEFT ^{Wt. 16·2.} | Goda. |
| 501 | ☩CNVT: R·ECX. | „ ONN SCEFTE Wt. 16·3. | |
| SCROBESBYRIG. [Shrewsbury.] | | | |
| <i>Type viii.</i> | | | |
| 502 | ☩CNVT REX ANGLO | ☩CRINNA SCROBR Wt. 17·8. | Crinna. |
| 503 | „ „ ANGLORV. | ☩ETSIG ON S·R·O: Wt. 14·3. | Etsige (Edsige). |
| <i>Type xvi.</i> | | | |
| 504 | ☩CNVT R·ECX. A | ☩BRVN GAR ON S·R·O: Wt. 17·2. | Brungar. |
| 505 | ☩CNV: T RECX A | ☩ETSIGE ON S·R·O: Wt. 17·0. | Etsige (Edsige). |
| 506 | ☩CNV-T R·ECX A: | ☩PVL·FRED ON S·R·O: Wt. 17·2. [Pl. XIX. 8.] | Wulfred. |
| <i>Type xvi.</i> | | | |
| 507 | ☩CNVT: RECX | ☩PVLFMÆR ONN SCR Wt. 16·6. | Wulfmaer. |
| SEREBYRIG. [Salisbury.] | | | |
| <i>Type xiv.</i> | | | |
| 508 | ☩CNV: T R·ECX. A. | ☩PINSTAN ON SERE Wt. 16·7. | Winstan. |
| 509 | ☩CNVT: R·EX A: | ☩PINSTAN: ON SER ·EB Wt. 18·9 | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-------------------|------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| <i>Type xvi.</i> | | | |
| 510 | ‡CNV T REX: | ‡ÆLFRED ON SERE Wt. 15·3. | Ælfred. |
| 511 | ‡CNV ·T REX: | ‡GODPINE ON SER· Wt. 16·3. | Godwine. |
| 512 | ‡CNVT RECX AN ·· | ‡GODPINE ON SERE: Wt. 11·5. [Pl. XIX. 9.] | |
| 513 | ‡CNV T RE·CX | ‡GOLDVS ON SER· Wt. 16·7. | Goldus. |
| SIÐESTEBYRIG. | | | |
| | [Sidbury.] | | |
| <i>Type viii.</i> | | | |
| 514 | ‡CNVT REX ANGLO RVM | ‡LEOFFINE ON · SIÐE Wt. 19·7. [Pl. XIX. 10.] | Leofwine. |
| SNOTINGAHAM. | | | |
| | [Nottingham.] | | |
| <i>Type viii.</i> | | | |
| 515 | ‡CNVT REX AVELO RVM | ‡BLAECMAN MO SNO Wt. 18·1. | Blaceman or Blacaman. |
| <i>Type xvi.</i> | | | |
| 516 | ‡CNV ·T RECX | ‡BL·AECMAN ON SN Wt. 16·6. [Pl. XIX. 11.] | Blacaman. |
| STÆNIG. | | | |
| | [Steyning.] | | |
| <i>Type xvi.</i> | | | |
| 517 | ‡CNVT RECX | ‡ECRIE ONN STEC Wt. 13·0. | Eeric (=Elric?). |
| 518 | .. ·RECX | ‡FRÐIPINE ON ST/E: Wt. 17·3. | Friðiwine. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 519 | ‡CNVT ·RECX | ‡PIDNA ON STENII Wt. 13·7. | Widna (= Widia?). |
| STANFORD. [Stamford.] | | | |
| <i>Type viii.</i> | | | |
| 520 | ‡CNVT REX ANGLO RVI | ‡GODRIC M̄O STA· Wt. 19·0. | Godric. |
| 521 | " " ANGLORV | ‡GODPINE MO STA· Wt. 14·0. | Godwine. |
| 522 | " " ANGLORVM | " M̄O STA· Wt. 21·7. | |
| 523 | " " " | ‡SPERT M̄O STA· Wt. 21·9. | Swert. |
| <i>Type xiv.</i> | | | |
| 524 | ‡CNVT RECX A | ‡EISMAN ON STANFO Wt. 15·6. | Æisman (= Æsman?). |
| 525 | ‡CNV T R·ECX A· | ‡ÆDEÐSTA· MO STA· Wt. 14·6. | Æðstan (= Æðelstan?). |
| 526 | ‡CNVT R·ECX A: | ‡GODPINE ON STA: Wt. 15·8. | Godwine. |
| 527 | " " " | ‡LEOFFOLD ON STA Wt. 17·3. | Leofwold. |
| <i>Type xvi.</i> | | | |
| 528 | ‡CNVT ·RECX | ‡EDPERD ON STA· Wt. 16·6. | Edwerd. |
| 529 | ‡CNVT: ·REC·X: | ‡GODPINE ONN STA Wt. 17·5. | Godwine. |
| 530 | ‡CNV ·T REC‡ | ‡L·EOFD/EII ON STA Wt. 15·8. | Leofdæn (= Leofdegn?). |
| 531 | ‡CNV ·T REX | ‡LEOFEDEL ON STA Wt. 15·4. | Leofedeg (Leofdegn). |
| 532 | ‡CNV T RECX | ‡LEOFFINE ON STA Wt. 16·0. | Leofwine. |
| 533 | ‡CNVT ·RECX· | ‡LEOPINE ON STA: Wt. 15·5. | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 534 | ‡ENV· T REX: | ‡NORVLF ON STAN Wt. 15·0. | Norulf. |
| 535 | ‡ENV ·T REX: | " " STANF Wt. 16·0. | |
| 536 | ‡ENV T RECX: | ‡DVRSTAN ON STA Wt. 15·9. | Durstan. |
| 537 | ‡ENV ·T REC: | " " Wt. 17·0. | |
| 538 | ‡ENV T RECX. | ‡DVSTAN ON STANFOR Wt. 17·0. | |
| 539 | ‡ENV T REX: | ‡DVRVLF ON STAN- Wt. 16·2. | Durulf. |
| SUÐGEPEORC. [Southwark.] | | | |
| | | <i>Type</i> xiv. | |
| 540 | ‡ENV T R EX AND | ‡ÆLFGRAR ON SVÐG Wt. 16·6. | Ælfgar. |
| Type xvi. | | | |
| 541 | ‡ENV T RECX. | ‡ÆLPINE ON SVÐ Wt. 16·5. | Ælwine (Ælfwine). |
| 542 | ‡ENV T REC X A: | ‡ÆELPINE ON SV Wt. 14·6. | Æælwine. |
| Type xvii. | | | |
| 543 | ‡ENV T RECI | ‡ÆLFRIC ONN SVÐEE Wt. 17·0. | Ælfric. |
| TANTUNE. [Taunton.] | | | |
| | | <i>Type</i> viii. | |
| 544 | ‡ENV T REX ANGLOR | ‡EDRIC O TANTV Wt. 13·2. | Edric. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|------------------------|--|-----------|
| | TOTANÆS. [Totness.] | | |
| | <i>Type xiv.</i> | | |
| 545 | ‡CNVT: RE·X A·N: | ‡ÆL·FPINE: ON TOTTA. Wt. 18·2. | Ælfwine. |
| 546 | ‡CN.V.T REX A·N | ‡SÆPIN·E O·N TOTTA. Wt. 12·0. | Sæwine. |
| | PÆRINCPI. | | |
| | [Warwick.] | | |
| | <i>Type viii.</i> | | |
| 547 | ‡CNVT REX ANGLORV | ‡LEOPIN ·O PÆRINC Wt. 21·7. | Leofwine. |
| | <i>Type xiv.</i> | | |
| 548 | ‡CNVT: R·EX A·N: | ‡LIFINE: ON PÆR·INC [Pl. XIX. 12.] | Lifine. |
| | <i>Type xvii.</i> | | |
| 549 | ‡CNVT R ECX A | ‡LEOPII ON PÆRIN: Wt. 16·1. | Leofwine. |
| | PECEDPORT. | | |
| | [Watchet.] | | |
| | <i>Type xvi.</i> | | |
| 550 | ‡CNVT R·ECX : | ‡GODEILD ON PECED: [Pl. XIX. 13.] | Godeild |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|--------------------|--|-----------|
| | | PELINGAFORD. [Wallingford.] | |
| | | <i>Type</i> viii. | |
| 551 | ‡CNVT REX ANGLORVM \| | ‡COLEMAN ON PELI Wt. 16·3. | Coleman. |
| | | | |
| | | <i>Type</i> xvi. | |
| 552 | ‡CNV ·CNVT: | ‡ELFPINE ON PELII Wt. 17·5. | Ælfwine. |
| 553 | ‡CNV: T REX | " " PELIN Wt. 17·9. | |
| 554 | ‡CNV· T R·EX·: | ‡EDPERD ON PELIN Wt. 17·0. | Edwerd. |
| 555 | ‡CNV ·T REX | ‡LEOPFINE ON PELI Wt. 17·3. | Leofwine. |
| | | | |
| | | PELMESFORD. [Welmesford.] | |
| | | <i>Type</i> viii. | |
| 556 | ‡CNVT REX ANGLORV \| | ‡MAN ON PELMATE Wt. 17·0. [PL. XIX. 14.] | Man. |
| | | | |
| | | PIHRACEASTER OR PIGRACEASTER. [Worcester.] | |
| | | <i>Type</i> xiv. | |
| 557 | ‡CINV T R·EX ANC | ‡EL·FPINE: ON PHRA·: Wt. 16·9. | Ælfwine. |
| 558 | ‡CNVT· REX A· | ‡·AR·NCTE·L· ·ON· PDE: Wt. 13·2. | Arncetel. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| PILTUNE. [Wilton.] | | | |
| <i>Type xvi.</i> | | | |
| 559 | ‡CNVT: T REC:X: | ‡ÆLF·FR·ED ON PILTV Wt. 17·7. | Ælfred. |
| PINCEASTRE. [Winchester.] | | | |
| <i>Type viii.</i> | | | |
| 560 | ‡CNVT R·EX ANGLO RVM | ‡ÆLFR·IC ON PINCESTR Wt. 18·8. | Ælfric. |
| 561 | ‡CNVT RE‡ ANGLO RVM .. | ‡ÆLFSCIDE ON PINCST Wt. 22·2. | Ælfsgie. |
| 562 | ,, " ANGLORV | ‡ÆLFPINE ON PINCST Wt. 13·4. | Ælfwine. |
| 563 | ,, " ANGLOR· | ‡ÆLFPOLD ON PI Wt. 17·0. | Alfwold. |
| 564 | ,, " ANGLORVM | ‡BREHTNOÐ ON PINCST Wt. 20·0. | Brehtnoð (Brihtnoð). |
| 565 | ,, R·EX ANG LORVM .. | ‡LEOFSVNV ON PINC Wt. 19·7. | Leofsunu. |
| 566 | ,, REX ANGLO RVM: | ‡ODA ON PINCESTR Wt. 22·8. | Oda. |
| 567 | ,, ANGLORV | ‡SIGAR ON PINCSTR Wt. 17·2. | Sigar. |
| 568 | ,, " " | ‡SIGODIA ON PINCST Wt. 15·6. | Sigodin (=Sigbeda?). |
| 569 | ,, REX ANGLO RVM· | ‡SPRÆFUL ON PINCST Wt. 16·2. | Spraful. |
| 570 | ,, R·EX ANGLO RVM· | ‡PIHTSCIDE ON PINCST Wt. 19·7. | Wihtsige. |
| <i>Type xiv.</i> | | | |
| 571 | ‡CNVT RECX A .. | ‡ÆLFSCIDE ON PINCE: Wt. 15·5. | Ælfsgie. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----------|--------------------|---|----------------------|
| 572 | H·CNVT R EX ANGL·O | H·ÆLFSTAN ON PINCE Wt. 17·7. | Ælfstan. |
| 573 | „ RECX A: | H·ÆÐESTAN ON PIN Wt. 16·3. | Æðestan. |
| 574 | „ „ A: | H·LADMÆR ON PINC: Wt. 15·4. | Ladmer. |
| 575 | H·CNV: R·EX AN | H·L·EOPFPIE ON PINC: Wt. 17·5. | Leofwine. |
| 576 | H·CNVT R: EX ANGL· | H·L·EOFPOL·D ON PINCEST Wt. 17·5. | Leofwold. |
| 577 | H·CNVT RECX A: | H·PINE ON PINCESTR. Wt. 15·7. | Wine. |
| 578 | H·CNVT R EX ·A·NG. | H·PINEE ON PINCEST Wt. 15·7. | |
| 579 | H·CNVT REX AN | H·PVLBERN MO PINE: Wt. 15·0. | Wulbern. |
| 580 | H·CNVT ·· EX ANC | " " Wt. 16·0. | |
| 581 | H·CNVT: EX ANGL· | H·PVLNOD: ON PINCES: Wt. 17·4. | Wulnoð (Wulfnoð). |
| Type xvi. | | | |
| 582 | H·CNV T RECX | H·ÆGELRIC ON PINC: Wt. 17·9. | Ægelric. |
| 583 | H·CNVT RECX A: | H·ÆLFEN ON PINC: Wt. 17·4. | Ælfen (= Ælfen?). |
| 584 | “ “ ” | “ “ PINCES: Wt. 18·3. | |
| 585 | H·CNVT RECX ·· | H·ÆL·FSIDE ON PINC: Wt. 18·3. | Ælfside. |
| 586 | H·CNV T R·ECX A: | H·GODPINE ON PINC: Wt. 17·3. | Godwine. |
| 587 | „ RECX | H·GODPINE EAS ON PI Wt. 17·3. | Gedwine.* |
| 588 | „ ” | H·LEODMÆR ON PIN Wt. 17·2. | Leodmær. |
| 589 | „ ” | “ .. PINC Wt. 17·3. | |

* Probably blundered for GODPINE ON PINCAS.

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|--------------------|---|----------------------|
| 590 | ‡ENV· T RECX: | ‡SPL·EMAN ON PINC Wt. 17·8. | Swileman. |
| 591 | " " | " PIN Wt. 17·8. | |
| 592 | ‡ENV T RECX | ‡PVLNOD ON PINC: Wt. 13·3. | Wulnoð (Wulfnoð). |
| | | Type xvii. | |
| 593 | ‡ENVNT REX AN | ‡CODEMAN ON PINCE: Wt. 15·1. | Godeman. |
| 594 | " " AN | ‡GODMAN ON PINC: Wt. 15·5. | |
| 595 | " :RECI | ‡GOPINE ON PINCE: Wt. 14·6. | Godwine. |
| 596 | " REX AN | ‡SPILEMANN ON PINC Wt. 15·0. | Swileman. |
| | | PINCEL CUMB? | |
| | | [Winchcombe.] | |
| | | Type viii. var. a. | |
| 597 | ‡ENVNT R·EX ANGLOR \| | ‡DROPA ON DINCL. Wt. 16·0. [Pl. XIX. 15.] | Dropa or Drowa. |
| | | DEODFORD. | |
| | | [Thetford.] | |
| | | Type viii. | |
| 598 | ‡ENVNT REX ANGLOR \| | ‡GODMAN M: DEO Wt. 18·9. | Godman. |
| | | Type xiv. | |
| 599 | ‡ENVNT RECX A | ‡ELFPI·NE ON D·EØ: Wt. 17·7. | Ælfwine. |
| 600 | ‡ENVNT R EX ANGL: | ‡ELFPINE: ON DEODF: Wt. 16·0. | |
| | | Type xvi. | |
| 601 | ‡ENVNT ·RECX A | ‡EL·FPIE ON DEOD: Wt. 16·0. | Ælfwine. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|------------------|---|--|------------|
| 602 | ‡CNVT · R·EC·X. | ‡ELFPINE ON ÐEO Wt. 17·6. | |
| 603 | " " | ‡ALFPOLD ON ÐEO: Wt. 17·8. | Alfwold. |
| 604 | ‡CNV·T ·RECX | ‡BRVNSTAN ON ÐE Wt. 17·0. | Brunstan. |
| 605 | " " | " ÐEOD: Wt. 17·5. | |
| 606 | ‡CNVT ·RECX: | ‡RVNSTAN ON ÐE Wt. 16·6. | |
| 607 | ‡CNVT ·RECX:: | ‡PINEMAN ON ÐE: Wt. 17·4. | Wineman. |
| 608 | ‡CNVT· RECX : | Type xvii. ‡SÆGRIM ON ÐEOTFO: Wt. 17·9. | Sægrim. |
| UNCERTAIN MINTS. | | | |
| 609 | ‡CNVT REX ANGLORV | Type i. ‡DIIILIOI IIII ON ^COE Wt. 19·5. | Uncertain. |
| 610 | ‡LIVNT RE‡ ANGL·OR | Type viii. ‡NEOFNIORREN Wt. 13·8. | Uncertain. |
| 611 | Double struck on rev. of Type i. | Type xiv. ‡EIIOEMÐIEX ON MEÐVR: Wt. 19·4. | Uncertain. |
| 612 | ‡CNVT REX AF | ‡L·O·D·A ON ·CwP· (Chipped.) | Loda. |
| 613 | ‡CNVT EX ANGL | ‡:ODA ON DNCENITI* Var. Two pellets in field. Wt. 13·2. | Oda. |
| 614 | ‡CNI· TI REX N | Type xvi. ‡L·EINOFRIUNVIEP Wt. 14·3. | Uncertain. |

* Winchester?

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|------------|---------------|--|---------------------|
| 615 | ‡CNVT: RECF: | Type xvii. ‡CNYTEL ON ENET ..* Wt. 17·0. | Cnytel (=Cytel). |
| 616 | ‡CNVT REX AN | ‡PVLFRIC ON †ECORNE .. Wt. 13·9. | Wulfric. |
| HALFPENNY. | | | |
| 617 | ‡.....RECX .. | Type xvi. ‡ÆDESTA Wt. 9·1. | Æðestan. |

* Canterbury? † York?

HAROLD I.

SUCCEDED A.D. 1035; DIED A.D. 1040.

Moneyers.

| | |
|---|--|
| <i>Alice (Norw.).</i> | <i>Blacaman (Nott.).</i> |
| <i>Ægelmær, Egelmær, &c. (Bath, Thetf., York).</i> | <i>Blacan [= Blacaman?] (Derby).</i> |
| <i>Ægelmær (Bedf.).</i> | <i>Boga (Dover, Norw.).</i> |
| <i>Ægeldre (Glouc., Oxf., Shaft., Winchestr.).</i> | <i>Brid or Bridl (Hast.).</i> |
| <i>Tyldwig (Oxf.).</i> | <i>Brihtmær, Bealdmær, &c. (Lond.).</i> |
| <i>Egbertus (Brist., Crickl., Ileh., Lane., Wore., York).</i> | <i>Briktred (Cant.).</i> |
| <i>Ælbrild (Ipsw.).</i> | <i>Brihtrie (Crewk.).</i> |
| <i>Ælere [= Eltere] (York).</i> | <i>Brihtwine (Buck.).</i> |
| <i>Ælfere (Coh., Roeh., York).</i> | <i>Brun (Lond.).</i> |
| <i>Ælfgar (Bardu.).</i> | <i>Bruncar or Brungar (Lond.).</i> |
| <i>Ælfine, see Elfwine.</i> | <i>Bruneman (Lond.).</i> |
| <i>Ælfmeð (Lane., Lond.).</i> | <i>Brunstan (Thetf., Winchestr.).</i> |
| <i>Ælfred (Cant., Lond., Salisb.).</i> | <i>Brunwine, Bruwin, or Burwine</i> <i>(Stamf., Wallingf.).</i> |
| <i>Ælfrie or Eleie (Cant., Chiche., Dorch., Glouce., Lond., Lgpf., Norw., Staff., Wallingf., Winchestr.).</i> | <i>Cærenan (Lond.).</i> |
| <i>Ælfseige (Chest., Glouce.).</i> | <i>Cerla (Exet.).</i> |
| <i>Ælfstan (Wilt., Winchestr.).</i> | <i>Cadewine (Cant.).</i> |
| <i>Ælfwald or Ælfwold (Lond., Norw., Thetf.).</i> | <i>Cew (Winchestr.).</i> |
| <i>Ælfward or Ælfwerd (Brist., Hast., Lane., Norw., Winchestr.).</i> | <i>Cille (Chest.).</i> |
| <i>Ælfwei [= Elfwig or Ælfwine] (Cambr.).</i> | <i>Cinewig (Lond.).</i> |
| <i>Ælfwig or Ælfwig (Bath, Cambr., Oxf., Thetf., Wallingf., Winchestr.).</i> | <i>Cinewine (Hast.).</i> |
| <i>Ælfwine, Ælwine, Alfwine, &c. (Chest., Crickl., Derby, Lond., Lgpf., Norw., Oxf., Southamp., Staff., Thetf., Wallingf., Winchestr., York).</i> | <i>Cinecold (Lond.).</i> |
| <i>Ælfwold, see Ælfwald.</i> | <i>Cinstan, see Cunstan.</i> |
| <i>Ællman [= Egelmær?] (Bedf.).</i> | <i>Colaman (Oxf.).</i> |
| <i>Ælmær [= Egelmær?] (Bath, Oxf.).</i> | <i>Coldsgie or Coltsige, see Goldsige.</i> |
| <i>Ælward, see Ælmoð.</i> | <i>Colgrim (Lond.)</i> |
| <i>Ælric, see Ælfrie.</i> | <i>Conrim (Line.).</i> |
| <i>Ælwig, see Elfwig.</i> | <i>Corf, Corff, or Corrf (Lond.).</i> |
| <i>Ælwine, see Elfwine.</i> | <i>Croc or Crocc (Chest.).</i> |
| <i>Æstan (Winchestr.).</i> | <i>Crucan [= Gruican?] (York).</i> |
| <i>Æselwine (Lond., York).</i> | <i>Cunstan or Cinstan (Dover).</i> |
| <i>Ælf-, -elf-.</i> | <i>Cyldewine, see Gyldewine.</i> |
| <i>Ælfreda [= Alfreða?] (Yarm.).</i> | <i>Cytel (Cant.).</i> |
| <i>Ærlif, Arlef, or Arweil [= Arneitl?] (Stamf., York).</i> | <i>Deorsig, Deorsie, &c. (Hert.).</i> |
| <i>Arneitel (Stamf., York).</i> | <i>Dudling [= Dulding] (Lond.).</i> |
| <i>Æst- (Lanc.).</i> | <i>Dufacan [= Duracan?] (York).</i> |
| <i>Berth or Berth (Yarm.).</i> | <i>Duracan (York).</i> |
| | <i>Eudeold, Eudeald, or Edwold (Lond.).</i> |
| | <i>Ellie (Lond.).</i> |
| | <i>Elmær (Exet., Romn.).</i> |
| | <i>Elraed (Lond.).</i> |
| | <i>Edric, Edrice, &c. (Hythe, Lanc., Lond., Thetf.).</i> |
| | <i>Elsiði [= Elsige?] (Exet.).</i> |
| | <i>Edwacer (Cambr.).</i> |
| | <i>Edwald, see Eadwald.</i> |
| | <i>Edwald and Pealda (Lond.).</i> |
| | <i>Edward, Edwerd, &c. (Lewes, Lond., Wallingf.).</i> |
| | <i>Edwicig, Edwicig, &c. (Lond., Oxf.).</i> |

- Edwine, *Edwene*, &c. (Dover, *Hast.*, *Leues*, *Lond.*, *Winchest.*).
 Edwold, *see Eadwold*.
Egilwine, *see Ægilwine*.
Elbrilf (*Ipsw.*).
Elfwig [= *Aelfwig*] (*Heref.*).
Elewine, *see Elfwine*.
Elf-, *see Aelf-*.
Eonred (*Dorch.*).
Eowine [= *Eofwine*?] (*Lond.*).
Erneytel [= *Arneitl*?] (*York*).
Erngrim or *Ergrim* (*York*).
Ernwi (*Heref.*).
Estun, *see Estan*.
Etsige [= *Eadsige*] (*Dover*).
Eðel-, *see Æðel-*.
Fareman (*Lond.*).
Færgrim or *Fargrim* (*Stamf.*).
Friðewine (*Steyn.*).
Gilaeris or *Gillaeris* [= *Gillechrist*?] (*Chest.*).
 God, *Goda*, &c. (*Chich.*, *Lond.*, *Warw.*).
Godluman, *Godluman*, or *Godlunon* (*H. rt.*, *Lond.*, *Malm.*, *Winchest.*, *York*).
Godan (*Wilt.*).
Godeildd (*Wutch.*).
Godine or *Godine*, *see Godwine*.
Godrie, *Goric*, &c. (*Chich.*, *Colch.*, *Derby*, *Glouc.*, *Ich.*, *Linc.*, *Lond.*, *Stamf.*).
Godsige, *see Goldsige*.
Godsil, *see Goldsige*.
Godwine, &c., *see Godwine*.
Godwine, *Gowine*, &c. (*Dorch.*, *Lewes*, *Lond.*, *Oxf.*, *Roch.*, *Salisb.*, *Stamf.*, *Winchest.*, *York*).
Godwine and Ceoc (*Winchest.*).
Godwine and Stewer (*Lond.*).
Godwine and Widi (*Winchest.*).
Goldsige, *Goltsige*, &c. (*Linc.*, *Lond.*, *Wilt.*).
Gonicine [= *Godwine*?] (*Dorch.*).
Goric, *see Godrie*.
Godcild, *see Godcilda*.
Grimelyf (*York*).
Gyldewine (*Cant.*, *Chest.*).
Haerra (*Exet.*).
Harðacnut or *Harðecnut* (*Linc.*).
Hanna (*Exet.*, *Malm.*).
Hirataman (*Dorch.*).
Iluhl (*Lond.*).
Isuela (*York*).
Iædmær or *Iædmær* (*Winchest.*).
Iæfðen [= *Leofðegen*?] (*Linc.*).
Iefenoð, *see Leofnoð*.
Lef-, *see also Leof-*.
Leofðaxi, *Leofðei*, &c. (*Stamf.*)
Leofmær or *Leomær* (*Jellb.*).
Leofnoð, *Leofnað*, &c. (*Cant.*, *Chest.*, *Glouc.*, *Heref.*, *Linc.*)
Leofred, *Lifred*, &c. (*Lond.*).
Leofric or *Leofric* (*Chich.*, *Linc.*, *Lond.*, *Souther.*, *Stamf.*).
Leofstan, *Leofstan*, *Leostan*, &c. (*Cant.*, *Lond.*, *Shaft.*, *Shrews.*, *Winchest.*, *Worc.*).
Leofwi [= *Leofwig* or *Leofwine*] (*Lond.*).
Leofwig (*Chest.*, *Linc.*, *Warw.*).
Leofwine, *Leowine*, &c. (*Bedf.*, *Brist.*, *Buck.*, *Cant.*, *Chest.*, *Exet.*, *Linc.*, *Lond.*, *Norw.*, *Oxf.*, *Shrews.*, *Southamp.*, *Thetf.*, *Wallingf.*, *Winchest.*).
Leofðegen (*Bedf.*, *Malm.*).
Liaðrafen? (*Linc.*).
Lifne, *Lifing*, *Lifnic*, &c. (*Cant.*, *Hast.*, *Ipsw.*, *Linc.*, *Lond.*, *Oxf.*, *Souther.*, *Stamf.*, *Wilt.*, *Winchest.*).
Lifred, *see Leofred*.
Lodmar, *see Ladmar*.
Lufric [= *Leofric*?] (*Winchest.*, *Worc.*).
Mana or *Manna* (*Linc.*, *Norw.*).
Mandaf (*Exet.*).
Nauðunn [= *Norðman*?] (*Linc.*).
Norðman (*Leues*).
Ordric (*Heref.*).
Osferð (*Linc.*).
Oslac (*Linc.*).
Osmund (*Linc.*).
Ouðnear [= *Ouðencarl*?] (*Lond.*).
Oðþran or *Oðran* [= *Oðborn*?] (*Linc.*).
Oðgrím, *Oðurim*, *Oðrim*, &c. (*Linc.*).
Oðin or *Oðinn* (*York*).
Pororie, *see Wororie*.
Rader? (*Lond.*).
Rincolf (*Thetf.*).
Rinulf [= *Rincolf*?] (*Norw.*).
Sælman (*Heref.*).
Sægrim (*Nott.*).
Sæwerd (*Winchest.*).
Sæwine (*Brist.*, *Chest.*).
Scula (*York*).
Sneil, *Snel*, or *Snell* (*Chest.*).
Stewer (*Lond.*).
Stircere (*Cambr.*).
Stirocol (*York*).
Sumweld, *Sumwelda*, *Sumwylf*, &c. (*Chest.*, *Linc.*).
Sumwlr [= *Sumwelda*?] (*Chest.*).
Sund id: (*Cant.*).
Sunwæld, &c. [= *Sumwelda*?] (*Linc.*).
Swafa (*Linc.*).
Swart or *Swirt* (*Stamf.*, *York*).
Swartebrand, *Swartefrand*, *Swertebrand*, &c. (*Linc.*).
Swartine, *Swertine*, &c. (*Chest.*, *Derby*, *Linc.*, *Thetf.*, *Wallingf.*).
Swegen (*Chest.*, *York*).
Sweðman (*Winchest.*).
Sweðter *Swæt* (*Bedf.*).

- Saraculf [= Swartefulf?] (Winchest.).*
Uude or Uude (York).
Ulfell or Uffel (Lond.).
Wathes or Wæthes (Line.).
Wædil or Walil (Bath).
Wælrefen (Line.).
Wælfel (Line.).
Wænwest (Lond.).
Wærtin [= Swertine?] (Derby).
Wulfara (Ipsw.).
Widia, Wudia, &c. (Lond., Winchest.).
Widig or Widge (Lond., Winchest.).
Wilgrim (Stamf.).
Winedrig (Cant.).
Wined (Cant.).
Winstan (Salish.).
Witla [= Wadlos?] (Line.).
Wiðirinne or Wiðering (York).
Wororie (Line.).
Wudia, see Widia.
Wulbearn, Wulborn, &c. (Line.).
Wulcet, see Wulfget.
Wulfrim [= Wulfwine?] (York).
Wulfish (Derby).
Wulfine, see Wulfwine.
Wulfget or Wulcet (Line., Shrews.).
Wulfrid (Shrews.).
Wulfric (Line., Shaft.).
Wulfweard (Lond.).
- Wulfwi or Wulfwe [= Wulfwig or Wulfwine] (Cant., Hunt., Lond.).*
Wulfwine, Wulfwine, Wulwine, &c. (Brist., Cambr., Cant., Ches., Cest., Hunt., Lond., Midd., Wallingf., York).
Wulgar [= Wulfgar] (Lond.).
Wulnoȝ [= Wulfnoȝ] (Brist., Cant., Ches., Ext., Leic., Rom., Winchest.).
Wulsiȝ, Wulsige, &c. (Heref., Lond.).
Wulstan [= Wulfstan] (Cant., Lond., Leic., "Worime").
Wulward [= Wulfward] (Glouc.).
Wulfwȝ [= Wulfwig] (Cant.).
Wulfwȝ [= Wulfwig or Wulfwine] (Hunt., Lond.).
Wulfwine, see Wulfwine.
Wunsige [= Wynsige] (Lond.).
Wydia, see Widia.
Wynsie, Wynsig, Wynsige, &c. (Lond.).
Wynsige and Wamanwa (Lond.).
Dealda (Lond.).
Derman (Lond.).
Dudinei? (Lond.).
Durcet[I] (Stamf.).
Purgian (York).
Durstan (Line., Stamf.).
Durulf (Stamf.).

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.

| Obverse. | Reverse. |
|----------|----------|
|----------|----------|

Type i.

Bust I., diademed. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Cross composed of four ovals, united at their bases by two circles enclosing pellet. Around, inscription: outer circle.

[Cf. Pl. XX. 1.]

Type i. var. a.

Same: but of rude work.

Similar; inscription between two circles.



[Hild., Pl. 9, Type A. var. a.]

| Obverse. | Reverse. |
|----------|----------|
|----------|----------|

Type ii.

- Bust l., diademed. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle. | Long cross voided; in centre, circle enclosing pellet: in angles, P A E X. Around, inscription: outer circle.



[Hild., Pl. 10, *Type E.*]

Type iii.

- Bust l., diademed. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle. | Short cross voided; in centre, circle enclosing pellet. Around, inscription between two circles.

[See No. 64, p. 313.]

Type iii. var. a.

- Similar: in front of bust, sceptre. | Same.
[See No. 65, p. 314.]

Type iv.

- Bust l., diademed. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle. | On short cross voided, quadrilateral ornament with pellet at each angle and in centre. Around, inscription between two circles.



[Hild., Pl. 10, *Type D.*]

Type iv. var. a.

- Similar: bust in armour: in front, shield and so forth. | Same.



[Hild., Pl. 10, *Type D var. a.*]

| Obverse. | Reverse. |
|--|---|
| <i>Type v.</i> | |
| Bust l., diademed, in armour; in front, shield and sceptre. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle. | Long cross voided, limbs united at their bases by circle, enclosing pellet: in each angle, trefoil of three pellets. Around, inscription: outer circle. |

[Cf. Pl. XX. 4.]

Type v. var. a.

Similar: bust r.

| Same.



[Montagu Coll.]

Type v. var. b.

Similar: bust l.

| Similar: in first angle of cross, trefoil of three pellets; in second and third, fleur-de-lis between two pellets; and in fourth, fleur-de-lis.

[Cf. Pl. XX. 10.]

Type v. var. c.

Same.

| Similar: in each angle of cross, fleur-de-lis between two pellets.

[Cf. Pl. XX. 2.]

Type vi.

Bust l., helmeted, in armour: in front, shield and sceptre. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

| Long cross voided; in centre, circle enclosing pellet: in each angle, fleur-de-lis between two pellets. Around, inscription: double outer circle.



[Hild., Pl. 9, Type B. var. c.]

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|---|---|------------|
| | | BAÐAN. [Bath.] | |
| 1 | ⊕H·A·RO LD REX. | Type i. ⊕PÆDELL ON BAÐAN (Pierced.) [Pl. XX. 1.] | Wædell. |
| 2 | ⊕HAR OLD REC Var. Two pellets above head. | Type v. var. c. ⊕PÆDEL· ONN BA! Wt. 16·2. | Wædell. |
| | | BEDEFORD. [Bedford.] | |
| 3 | ⊕HAR· OLD REX | Type i. ⊕L·EOFÐELEN ONBED Wt. 17·0. | Leofðegen. |
| 4 | ⊕HARO LD RECX | Type v. var. c. ⊕ELLMAN ON BED [Pl. XX. 2.] | Ellman. |
| | | BRICGSTORF. [Bristol.] | |
| | | Type v. var. c. | |
| 5 | ⊕HLO D REE⊕ | ⊕ELFFERD ONN BRI: Wt. 14·3. | Elfwerd. |
| 6 | ⊕HAR OLD RE: | ⊕ELFFERD ON BRIE Wt. 16·3. | |
| 7 | ⊕HARO LD RECX | ⊕L·EOFPINE ON BRIE Wt. 17·0. | Leofwine. |
| 8 | ⊕HAR· OLD REC: | ⊕SÆPINE ON BRIE: Wt. 17·0. | Sawine. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 9 | ꝝHAR. OLD REC | ꝝDVLNOD ON BRIC Wt. 15·0. | Wulnoð. |
| 10 | ꝝHAR OLD REC. | ꝝPVLPINE O BRIC Wt. 16·5. | Wulwine (Wulfwine). |
| CÆNTPARABYRIG. [Canterbury.] | | | |
| <i>Type i.</i> | | | |
| 11 | ꝝHAR. OLD R: | ꝝLEFENAD ONCAN Wt. 17·3. | Lefenað (=Leofnoð). |
| <i>Type v. var. c.</i> | | | |
| 12 | ꝝHUR: OLD RE | ꝝELFRED ONO CEN Wt. 14·0. | Ælfred. |
| 13 | ꝝHARO. LD RECX. | ꝝYLDPEPINE O CE Wt. 16·4. | Gyldewine. |
| 14 | ꝝHAR LD REC | „ „ CE: Wt. 13·6. | |
| 15 | ꝝHAR OLD RE | ꝝLEFSTAN O CEN (Broken.) | Lefstan. |
| CICESTRIE. [Chichester.] | | | |
| <i>Type i.</i> | | | |
| 16 | ꝝHAR OVD R | ꝝELFRIC ON CICES Wt. 17·8. | Ælfric. |
| COLENCEASTRE. [Colchester.] | | | |
| <i>Type v. var. c.</i> | | | |
| 17 | ꝝHAR: OLD RE: | ꝝCORIC ON CONC Wt. 15·3. | Goric (Godric). |
| 18 | ꝝHAROL D RECX: | ꝝPVLPINE ON COL. Wt. 13·8. | Wulwine (Wulfwine). |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--|
| DOFERAN. [Dover.] | | | |
| <i>Type i.</i> | | | |
| 19 | ⊕HAR OL·D R: | ⊕EDPINE ONN DOFR:. | Edwine. Wt. 14·0. |
| <i>Type v. var. c.</i> | | | |
| 20 | ⊕HAROL D REC: | ⊕EVNSTAN ON DOF: | Cunstan. Wt. 14·7. |
| HALFPENNY. | | | |
| 21 | OLD REC: | N DOFRĀ: | Wt. 7·5. |
| ECXECEASTER, ETC. [Exeter.] | | | |
| <i>Type i.</i> | | | |
| 22 | ⊕HAR·O· L·D ·R·EX: | ⊕HÆRRĀ ON ECXECC | Hærra. Wt. 16·4. |
| <i>Type v. var. c.</i> | | | |
| 23 | ⊕HAR OLD REX | ⊕EDVER ONECXC | Edmar. Wt. 16·5. |
| 24 | ⊕HPO LOD REC | L·EOFDINE ON E⊕ | Leofwine. Wt. 13·8. |
| EOFER PIC. [York.] | | | |
| <i>Type i.</i> | | | |
| 25 | ⊕HARO: LD REX. | ⊕DVFAEĀN ON EOFER | Dufaean (= Duraean?). Wt. 17·5. |
| 26 | ⊕H·AR· OLD R· | ⊕SPEDEN ON EOFER | Swegen. Wt. 16·8. |
| 27 | ⊕HAR OLD RE | ⊕PIDIRPINNE ON EO: | Wiñirwinne (cf. Wiñering). Wt. 16·0. |
| [Pl. XX. 3.] | | | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Manner. |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|--|-----------|
| <i>Type v.</i> | | | |
| 28 | ⊕HAR OLD REC | ⊕EL·FERE ON EOE Wt. 16·6. | Ælfere. |
| 29 | ⊕HAR·· OLD R/E· | ⊕S·P·EGLII ON EOE Wt. 11·8. [Pl. XX. 4.] | Swegen? |
| 30 | ⊕HAR OLD REX | ⊕VCEDE ONEOFE Wt. 16·2. | Ucede. |
| 31 | ⊕HAR OLD RECX | ⊕PIIÐERING: ONEO Wt. 17·7. | Wiðering. |
| <i>Type v. var. c.</i> | | | |
| 32 | ⊕HAR·· OLD REC | ⊕ODIN ON EOFER Wt. 17·4. | Oðin. |
| 33 | ⊕HAR·O· LD REC⊕ | ⊕SEVLA O:N EOFER: Wt. 17·8. | Seula. |
| 34 | ⊕NARO LD RE⊕ | ⊕SEVLA O:N EOPEN Wt. 13·3. | |
| 35 | ⊕HAR OLD REC: | ⊕DVRGRIM ON EO Wt. 17·8. | Durgrim. |
| GIPESPIC. [Ipswich.] | | | |
| <i>Type v. var. c.</i> | | | |
| 36 | ⊕HAROL D RECX: | ⊕ELBRIHT ON EII Wt. 15·4. | Elbriht. |
| 37 | ⊕HARO: L·D REX. | ⊕IDFARA ON EIP: Wt. 17·7. [Pl. XX. 5.] | Widfara. |
| GRANTEBRYCGE. [Cambridge.] | | | |
| <i>Type i.</i> | | | |
| 38 | ⊕HAR·OL D RECX | ⊕EDPA·CER ON GRANT Wt. 17·0. | Edwacer. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|---|--|-----------------------|
| 39 | ꝝ HARO LD RECX <i>Type v. var. c.</i> | ꝝ / ELFFIG ON L:RAN Wt. 17·6. | Ælfwig. |
| 40 | ꝝ HARO LD REX <i>Type i.</i> | ꝝ / EL·FPERD ON H/EST [Pl. XX. 6.] | Ælfwerd. |
| 41 | ꝝ HAROL D RECX <i>Type i.</i> | ꝝ / EL·FPINE ON HAMTV:. Wt. 17·8. | Ælfwine. |
| 42 | ꝝ HARO LD R·ECX <i>Type v. var. c.</i> | ꝝ / GOPINE ON LÆPE Wt. 17·4. | Gowine (Godwine). |
| 43 | ꝝ HAR-O LD REX: <i>Type v.</i> | ꝝ / PVLSTAN ON LEH Wt. 14·5. | Wulstan (Wulfstan) |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|----------------------------------|---------------|--|-------------------------|
| LEIGECEASTER, ETC. [Chester.] | | | |
| 44 | ꝝHAR OLD REX | Type i. ꝝELFSIIDE ON LEICE : Wt. 16·5. | Ælfsgie. |
| 45 | ꝝHAR OLD REX | ꝝELEPINE ON L·EICE : Wt. 17·1. [Pl. XX. 7.] | Elwine (Ælfwine). |
| 46 | ꝝHAR DLD REX | ꝝLEOFFIC ON LECIE Wt. 17·2. | Leofwig. |
| Type v. var. c. | | | |
| 47 | ꝝHAR OLD REC | ꝝLEOFNOD ON LEIC Wt. 17·4. | Leofnoð. |
| 48 | " " REX | ꝝPVLPNE : ON LEIDG Wt. 14·8. | Wulfwine (Wulfwine). |
| LINCOLNE. [Lincoln.] | | | |
| 49 | ꝝHAR OLD REX | Type i. ꝝCONRIH ON LINCOL Wt. 14·0. | Conrim. |
| 50 | ꝝHAR OLD REX | ꝝSPAFA ON LINCOLN : Wt. 17·7. [Pl. XX. 8.] | Swafa. |
| Type v. var. c. | | | |
| 51 | ꝝHARO LD RECX | ꝝGODRIC ON LIN Wt. 17·0. | Godric. |
| 52 | ꝝHAR OLD RE | ꝝLIADRÆFEN LINC Wt. 15·5. | Liadrafen? |
| 53 | ꝝHAR OLD REX. | ꝝSPARTINC O LINC Wt. 15·7. | Swartine. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----------------------|---|---|---------------------------|
| 54 | †HA·DO D REX: | †PORORIE O: LIN ^E Wt. 15·9. | Wororie? |
| 55 | †HARD: LD REX | †PVLBRN O LINE: Wt. 16·6. | Wulborn. |
| LUNDENE. [London.] | | | |
| <i>Type i.</i> | | | |
| 56 | †H·R OLD RE | †EL·FNOÐ ON LVND: Wt. 15·2. | Ælfnoð. |
| 57 | †HARO· LD REX. | †CERENAN ON LVD. Wt. 16·2. | Cerenan. |
| 58 | †HAR OL·D RE | †GODPINE ON LVNDE: Wt. 15·7. | Godwine. |
| 59 | †HÄR OLD „ | †GOLDSIGE ON LVN Wt. 15·8. | Goldsige. |
| 60 | †HAR· OLD REX : | †L·EOFPINE ON LVNDE: Wt. 17·6. | Leofwine. |
| [Pl. XX. 9.] | | | |
| 61 | †HARO· LD REX | †L·EORIE ON LVND: Wt. 17·2. | Leofric. |
| 62 | †HAR· OLD REX | †P.V.L·FPINE ON L·VN Wt. 17·6. | Wulfwine. |
| 63 | †HAR OLD „ | †PVLC·ÄR ON L·VNDE Wt. 17·6. | Wulgar. |
| <i>Type iii.</i> | | | |
| 64 | †NAREII †RE | †OVÐNEAR ON LV Wt. 20·0. | Ouðnear (= Ouðnearl?). |
| |  |  | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|---|---|------------------------|
| 65 | <i>Type iii. var. a.</i> †HAR : OLD RECX | \| †LEIFINE OII LVND Wt. 11·5. | Lising. |
| |  |  | |
| 66 | <i>Type v. var. b.</i> †HARO LD REC:. | \| †BRIHTMÆR O LV Wt. 15·5. [Pl. XX. 10.] | Brihtmær. |
| | | | |
| 67 | <i>Type v. var. c.</i> †HAR OLD REC | \| †BRVNÆR ON LV Wt. 13·6. | Bruneor or Brungar. |
| 68 | " " " | \| †BRVNÆR ON LV Wt. 16·3. | |
| 69 | †HAR · LD RECX | \| †CORFF ONN: LVN Wt. 14·0. | Corff. |
| 70 | †HARO: LD ,, | \| †EDPOLD ON LVN Wt. 17·2. | Edwold. |
| 71 | †HAR: OLD REX | " " Wt. 15·5. | |
| 72 | †HARO L · D RECX | \| †EOD ON LVNDE: Wt. 11·5. | God. |
| 73 | †HAR · OLD RE : | \| †EODSIE ON LVN Wt. 11·5. | Godsige (Godsige). |
| 74 | †HAR OLD REC:. | \| †EODPINE ON LVN Wt. 16·8. | Godwine. |
| 75 | " " REC | \| †LEOORED ON LVD: Wt. 12·7. | Leofred or Lifred. |
| 76 | " " REC: | \| †LIFRED ONN LVN Wt. 16·7. [Pl. XX. 11.] | |
| 77 | †HARO · LD RECX | \| †LEOFR · IC O: LVN Wt. 17·3 | Leofric. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Möller. |
|-----|----------------|---|------------------------|
| 78 | ꝝHNR: OLD RE | ꝝLEOFRIE ON LVN Wt. 13·5. | |
| 79 | ꝝHAR OLD REC | ꝝLEOFSTAN ON LVN Wt. 16·0. | Leofstan. |
| 80 | ꝝNARO LD REX | ꝝPVNSICE ON LVN (Partly retrograde and irregular.) Wt. 14·9. | Wunsige. |
| | | HALFPENNY. | |
| 81 | ꝝHAR ... RECX | ꝝRA[DER ON L]VND Wt. 8·1. | Rader? |
| | | NORÐPIC. [Norwich.] | |
| | | Type i. | |
| 82 | ꝝHAR OLD REX | ꝝÆLFFPALD ON NOR· Wt. 17·6. | Ælfwald or Ælfwold. |
| 83 | ꝝHARO LD RECX | ꝝÆL·FPOL·D O NORÐPI: Wt. 16·0. | |
| | | Type v. var. c. | |
| 84 | ꝝHAR OLD REC | ꝝLEOFFINE O NORÐ Wt. 14·7. | Leofwine. |
| 85 | ꝝHARO LD REX: | ꝝMA·III·A ON NORÐ Wt. 14·7. | Manna. |
| | | OXENAFORD. [Oxford.] | |
| | | Type v. var. c. | |
| 86 | ꝝHARO D REX A· | ꝝLEOFFINE ON O (Pierced.) | Leofwine. |
| | | ROFECEASTER. [Rochester.] | |
| | | Type v. var. c. | |
| 87 | ꝝHAR OLD REC | ꝝGODPIN ON R·OE Wt. 12·7 | Godwine. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|------------------|---|-----------|
| | | SCROBESBYRIG. [Shrewsbury.] | |
| 88 | ꝝHAR·OL D R·EX·· | Type v. var. c. ꝝPVFCT· ON SEOB Wt. 16·5. | Wulfget. |
| | | SNOTINGAHAM. [Nottingham.] | |
| 89 | ꝝHAR LD REX: | Type v. var. c. ꝝBL·ACANAN O SN Wt. 13·0. | Blacaman. |
| | | STANFORD. [Stamford.] | |
| 90 | ꝝHAR· DLD RE | Type i. ꝝBRVNPINE ON STA Wt. 12·4. | Brunwine. |
| 91 | ꝝHAR· LD RE·ꝝ. | ꝝLEOFRIE ON STANF: Wt. 16·5. | Leofric. |
| | | Type v. var. c. | |
| 92 | ꝝHAR: OLD R·EX: | ꝝGODRIE ON STA· Wt. 17·8. [Pl. XX. 12.] | Godric. |
| | | PÆRINCPIIC. [Warwick.] | |
| 93 | ꝝHARO LD REX | Type i. ꝝGODD ON PÆRINCPI Wt. 16·3. | God. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|--------------------------------|------------------|---|-------------------|
| PELINGAFORD. [Wallingford.] | | | |
| 94 | ꝝHAROL D RECX | <i>Type i.</i> ꝝEL·PIG ONN PEL·INGA Wt. 16·3. [Pl. XX. 13.] | Ælfwig. |
| 95 | ꝝHAROL· D RECX A | <i>Type v.</i> ꝝELPINE ON PELII Wt. 15·5. | Ælfwine. |
| 96 | ꝝHAR.. OLD REC | <i>Type v. var. c.</i> ꝝLEOFFPI:NE O: PEL Wt. 15·7. | Leofwine. |
| PILTUNE. [Wilton.] | | | |
| 97 | ꝝNARO LD RECX | <i>Type v.</i> ꝝLIFINE ONN PILT Wt. 15·7. | Lifine. |
| PINCEASTRE. [Winchester.] | | | |
| 98 | ꝝHARO· LD REX | <i>Type i.</i> ꝝECELRIE ON PICE· Wt. 16 0. | Æcelrie. |
| 99 | ꝝNAROL D REX | ꝝBRVNSTAN ON PIN · Wt. 16·6. | Brunstan. |
| 100 | ꝝHARO LD. REX | ꝝPVDAI ON PINCEST · Wt. 17·2. | Widia (Widia). |

| No. | Oblverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|--|-----------|
| <i>Type v. var. c.</i> | | | |
| 101 | ꝝHARO LD REX: | ꝝALPINE ON PINC: Wt. 16·3. | Alfwine. |
| 102 | ꝝHAR OLD REC | ꝝED PINE ON PINC Wt. 15·2. | Edwine. |
| 103 | ꝝHAR. OLD REC: | ꝝLADMÆR ON PIN Wt. 17·4. | Ladmaer. |
| 104 | ꝝHAROL D RECX | ꝝPIDIG ON PINC Wt. 16·3. | Widig. |
| DEODFORD. [Thetford.] | | | |
| <i>Type i.</i> | | | |
| 105 | ꝝHARO LD RECX: | ꝝBRVNNSTAN ON DEOTF: Wt. 17·3. | Brunstan. |
| <i>Type v. var. c.</i> | | | |
| 106 | ꝝHAR OLD REC | ꝝELFPICC ONN DEO (Broken.) | Ælfwig. |
| 107 | ꝝHAROL D RECX A | ꝝELFPINE ON DEOD: Wt. 18·2. | Ælfwine. |
| 108 | ꝝNAR OLD REC | ꝝBRVNSTAN O DE Wt. 13·2. | Brunstan. |
| 109 | ꝝHAR OLD REC | ꝝEDRIC ON: DEO Wt. 14·4. | Edric. |
| 110 | ꝝHAR OLD REX | ꝝLEFPINE ON DEOD: Wt. 12·5. | Leofwine. |
| 111 | ꝝHAROL D RECX AN | ꝝLEOFPINE ON DEO Wt. 17·3. [Pl. XX. 14.] | |
| 112 | " " " " | ꝝLEOFPINE " (Chipped.) | |
| 113 | ꝝHADDO D. R[EC] | ꝝ[R]INCOLF ON D (Broken.) | Rincolf. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| UNCERTAIN MINTS. | | | |
| HALFPENNIES. | | | |
| 114 | . HAR | Type v. var. c. ... PER-D ON . . . | Edward. |
| | | Wt. 7·8. | |
| 115 | . . . RO LD R . . | ... FPINE ON . . . | Leofwine (Leofwine). |
| | | Wt. 7 6. | |

HARTHACNUT.

SUCCESSION A.D. 1040; DIED A.D. 1042.

Moneymen.

| | |
|--|---|
| <i>Egelmar</i> (Bath). | <i>Dunberd</i> (<i>Langs.</i>). |
| <i>Egelric</i> (<i>Dorch.</i> , <i>Oxf.</i> , <i>Shaft.</i> , <i>Win-</i> <i>chest.</i>). | <i>Earnwi</i> (<i>Heref.</i>). |
| <i>Ægelward</i> (<i>Lond.</i>). | <i>Edmarr</i> (<i>Exet.</i>). |
| <i>Æg-lrei</i> [= <i>Egelwine?</i>] (<i>Ich.</i> , <i>Oxf.</i>). | <i>Edrie</i> (<i>Lond.</i>). |
| <i>Ægelwine</i> (<i>Brist.</i> , <i>Cant.</i> , <i>Crield.</i> , <i>Ich.</i> , <i>Line.</i> , <i>Oxf.</i> , <i>Southw.</i> , <i>Witham.</i>). | <i>Edwær</i> (<i>Leves.</i>). |
| <i>Ælferic or Elfric</i> [= <i>Ælfwine?</i>] (<i>Glouc.</i>). | <i>Edwig</i> (<i>Lond.</i> , <i>Oxf.</i>). |
| <i>Ælfh</i> (<i>Shreves.</i>). | <i>Edwine</i> (<i>Lond.</i>). |
| <i>Ælfnoð</i> (<i>Line.</i>). | <i>Eltsige</i> (<i>Dover.</i>). |
| <i>Ælfred</i> (<i>Cant.</i> , <i>Winchest.</i>). | <i>Estan.</i> |
| <i>Ælfwine or Alfric</i> (<i>Glouc.</i> , <i>Line.</i> , <i>Wal-</i> <i>lingf.</i>). | <i>Færgrim or Fargrim</i> (<i>Stamf.</i>). |
| <i>Ælfwīg(e)</i> (<i>Chest.</i> , <i>Glouc.</i>). | <i>Friði</i> (<i>Steyn.</i>). |
| <i>Ælfstan</i> (<i>Chest.</i> , <i>Exet.</i>). | <i>Godeild</i> (<i>Wætch.</i>). |
| <i>Ælfwig</i> (<i>Cambr.</i> , <i>Southw.</i>). | <i>Godrie</i> (<i>Glouc.</i> , <i>Ich.</i> , <i>Line.</i> , <i>Lond.</i> , <i>Southamp.</i> , <i>Stamf.</i>). |
| <i>Ælfwine</i> , <i>Ælwine</i> , <i>Alfwine</i> , &c. (<i>Hunt.</i> , <i>Lond.</i> , <i>Oxf.</i> , <i>Southamp.</i> , <i>Thetf.</i> , <i>Winchest.</i>). | <i>Godric and Calic</i> (<i>Lond.</i>). |
| <i>Ælfrionwi</i> [= <i>Ælfwine?</i>] (<i>Wallingf.</i>). | <i>Godsune</i> (<i>Cambr.</i>). |
| <i>Ærngrim</i> (<i>York.</i>). | <i>Godwine</i> (<i>Dorch.</i> , <i>Exet.</i> , <i>Lond.</i> , <i>Oxf.</i> , <i>Roch.</i> , <i>Salisb.</i> , <i>Stamf.</i> , <i>Thetf.</i> , <i>Win-</i> <i>chest.</i>). |
| <i>Æstun</i> (<i>Winchest.</i>). | <i>Godwin</i> and <i>Ced[ea]</i> (<i>Winchest.</i>). |
| <i>Æsewine</i> (<i>Brist.</i> , <i>Lond.</i>). | <i>Godwine and Wudi[a]</i> (<i>Winchest.</i>). |
| <i>Alfrid</i> . | <i>Golda</i> (<i>Exet.</i>). |
| <i>Alfrīð</i> (<i>Line.</i>). | <i>Goldeytel</i> (<i>Exet.</i>). |
| <i>Alfred</i> (<i>Host.</i>). | <i>Goldsige</i> (<i>Lond.</i>). |
| <i>Alfrward</i> (<i>Lond.</i>). | <i>Hærra</i> (<i>Exet.</i>). |
| <i>Alf-</i> , see also <i>Ælf-</i> . | <i>Hildulf</i> (<i>Line.</i>). |
| <i>Alward</i> [= <i>Alfrward</i>] (<i>Lond.</i>). | <i>Hunna</i> (<i>Malm.</i>). |
| <i>Arncetel</i> (<i>Lond.</i>). | <i>Huateman</i> (<i>Brist.</i>). |
| <i>Aslac</i> (<i>Lond.</i>). | <i>Isideman</i> [= <i>Side man?</i>] (<i>Warw.</i>). |
| <i>Blaecaman</i> (<i>Guuld.</i> , <i>Nott.</i>). | <i>Ladmer</i> (<i>Winchest.</i>). |
| <i>Blaemor</i> [= <i>Blaecaman</i>] (<i>Dorch.</i>). | <i>Lafwi</i> or <i>Leafwi</i> [= <i>Leofwine?</i>] (<i>Cant.</i>). |
| <i>Boga</i> (<i>Dover.</i>). | <i>Leof-</i> , see <i>Leof.</i> |
| <i>Bridl</i> (<i>Host.</i>). | <i>Leofnoð</i> , <i>Leftnoð</i> , &c. (<i>Brist.</i> , <i>Cant.</i> , <i>Chest.</i> , <i>Glouc.</i> , <i>Heref.</i>). |
| <i>Brun</i> or <i>Bruun</i> (<i>Lond.</i>). | <i>Leofred</i> (<i>Lond.</i>). |
| <i>Brunstan</i> , see <i>Brunstan</i> . | <i>Leofred and Brun</i> (<i>Lond.</i>). |
| <i>Breward</i> (<i>Southw.</i>). | <i>Leofric</i> (<i>Cant.</i> , <i>York.</i>). |
| <i>Brunstan or Brunstan</i> (<i>Thetf.</i>). | <i>Leofstan</i> , <i>Leftan</i> , &c. (<i>Lond.</i> , <i>Worc.</i>). |
| <i>Burrawine</i> or <i>Buraine</i> (<i>Stamf.</i> , <i>Wal-</i> <i>lingf.</i>). | <i>Leofwine</i> , <i>Leofwin</i> , &c. (<i>Cant.</i> , <i>Chest.</i> , <i>Chich.</i> , <i>Dover</i> , <i>Norw.</i> , <i>Stamf.</i> , <i>Thetf.</i> , <i>Warw.</i>). |
| <i>Cælfe</i> (<i>Lond.</i>). | <i>Leofðegen.</i> |
| <i>Cæst</i> (<i>Winchest.</i>). | <i>Leomig</i> (<i>Line.</i>). |
| <i>Cælerist</i> [= <i>Gille-rist</i>] (<i>Chest.</i>). | <i>Lifine</i> (<i>Ipsw.</i> , <i>Line.</i> , <i>Lond.</i> , <i>Oxf.</i>). |
| <i>Cæstan</i> or <i>Cinstan</i> (<i>Dover.</i>). | <i>Manleaf</i> (<i>Exet.</i>). |
| <i>Colgrim</i> (<i>Line.</i>). | <i>Norðman</i> (<i>Leves.</i>). |
| <i>Cælfawef</i> (<i>Line.</i>). | <i>Ordree</i> (<i>Heref.</i>). |
| <i>Carf</i> (<i>Lond.</i>). | <i>Osborn</i> (<i>Situn?</i>). |
| <i>Dældra</i> or <i>Dæde</i> (<i>Exet.</i>). | <i>Osferð</i> (<i>Line.</i>). |
| <i>Dælinne</i> (<i>Lond.</i>). | |

| | |
|---|---|
| <i>Osmund (Linc., Norw.).</i> | <i>Wraca (Winchest.).</i> |
| <i>Oudred or Ousecel [= Ousecel] (Lond.).</i> | <i>Wudi[a] [= Widia?] (Winchest.).</i> |
| <i>Onðenearl, Onðenearl, &c. (Lond.).</i> | <i>Wulbern (Linc.).</i> |
| <i>Rineulf or Rinulf (Norw.).</i> | <i>Wulfrh (Derby).</i> |
| <i>Ridwøð [= Wulnoð?] (Linc.).</i> | <i>Wulfrēd [= cf. Wulfward] (Glouc., Lond.)</i> |
| <i>Rumeried?</i> | <i>Wulfrēi [= Wulfrīne?] (Hunt.).</i> |
| <i>Sæward (Winchest.).</i> | <i>Wulfrīne or Wulfrīna (Langb., Leic.).</i> |
| <i>Sæwine (Brist., Leic., Winchest.).</i> | <i>Wulnoð (Erit., Glouc., Nott.).</i> |
| <i>Siverd (Warw.).</i> | <i>Wulscirod (Heref.).</i> |
| <i>Snall (Chest.).</i> | <i>Wulsiȝig (Heref.).</i> |
| <i>Swert [= Swertine?] (Stamf.).</i> | <i>Wulswīne, see Wulfrīne.</i> |
| <i>Swertine (Derby, Linc.).</i> | <i>Wuwerd [= Wulfward] (Glouc.).</i> |
| <i>Siwot (Bedf.).</i> | <i>Wegenevīne (Exet.).</i> |
| <i>Toci [= Toca?] (Lond.).</i> | <i>Porecel (Lond.).</i> |
| <i>Ulfætel (Lond.).</i> | <i>Porstan or Purstann (Lond.).</i> |
| <i>Wædel (Bath).</i> | <i>Pureil [see also Poretel] (Lond.).</i> |
| <i>Windl[y] [= Winedl[ig]] (Cant.).</i> | <i>Purgrim (Linc.).</i> |
| <i>Wiðericinne (York).</i> | |

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.*

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type i.

Bust, 1, diademed. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Cross composed of four ovals, united at their bases by two circles enclosing pellet. Around, inscription: outer circle.

[See No. 12, p. 326.]

Type i. var. a.

Similar; bust r.

| Same.

[Cf. Pl. XXI. 1.]

Type ii.

Bust 1, diademed; in front, sceptre in left hand. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Over short cross voided, quadrilateral ornament with pellet at each angle and in centre. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. XXI. 2.]

Type ii. var. a.

Similar: no sceptre.

| Same.



[Hild., Pl. 10, Type B, var. a.]

* Hildebrand Type E, Pl. 11, is not described as it is of Danish style and fabric. Type II, var. b, Pl. 11, and Type I, var. a, Pl. 12, may also be Danish copies of English coins, but as they resemble in their reverse types coins of the English mints, Norwiche and York, they are included in the following list. They are given as Type IX and Type VII, var. a.

Obverse

Reverse

Type iii.

Bust l., diad. med. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.



[Hild., Pl. 11, Type C.]

Type iv.

Bust l.; in front, sceptre. Around, inscription between two circles.

Short cross voided, pellet in centre: in angles, C R V F. Around, inscription between two circles.



[Hild., Pl. 11, Type D.]

Type v.

Bust l., in mitre-shaped helmet; in front, sceptre. Around, inscription between two circles, divided by bust.

Short cross voided, limbs united by circle; in each angle, crescent enclosing pellet. Around, inscription between two circles.



[Hild., Pl. 11, Type F.]

Type vi.

Bust l., diad. med. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Short cross voided; limbs united by circle. Around, inscription between two circles.



[Hild., Pl. 11, Type G.]

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type vi. var. a.

Similar: in front, sceptre.

| Same.



[Hild., Pl. 11, Typ. G var. a.]

Type vi. var. b.

Similar: bust wearing mitre-shaped helmet, and inscription between two circles, divided by bust.



[Hild., Pl. 11, Typ. G var. b.]

Type vii.

Bust l., diad. med.; in front, sceptre. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Short cross voided; in centre, circle enclosing pellet: in angles, P A E X. Around, inscription: outer circle.



[Hild., Pl. 12, Type I.]

Type vii var. a.

Similar: bust r., in armour and helmeted: no sceptre.

Similar: the limbs of cross extend to edge of coin, each terminating in crescent.



[Hild., Pl. 12, Type I var. a.]

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type viii.

Bust l., diademmed. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.



Long cross voided, limbs united by circle enclosing pellet; in each angle, fleur-de-lis between two pellets. Around, inscription: outer circle.



[Hild., Pl. 11, Type H.]

Type viii. var. a.

Similar; bust in armour; before, shield and sceptre.



Similar; pellet at end of each limb of cross, and no pellet on either side of fleurs-de-lis in angles.



[Hild., Pl. 11, Type H. var. a.]

Type ix.

Bust r., helmeted, in armour. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.



Long cross voided, pellet in centre; in each angle, fleur-de-lis between two pellets. Around, inscription: outer circle.



[Hild., Pl. 11, Type H. var. b.]

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| ECXECEASTER, ETC. | | | |
| [Exeter.] | | | |
| | <i>Type i. var. a.</i> | | |
| 1 | ‡HARD CNVT RE | ‡GOLDA ON AXSAP:· [Pl. XXI. 1.] | Golda. Wt. 17·0. |
| 2 | ‡HARDA CNVT RE | ‡GOLD-EYTA ON EAX:· | Goldeytel. Wt. 17·0. |
| GILDEFORDA. | | | |
| [Guildford.] | | | |
| | <i>Type i. var. a.</i> | | |
| 3 | ‡HARDA CNVT RE | ‡BLACAMAN ON GIL:· (Chipped.) | Blacaman. |
| GLEPECEASTER. | | | |
| [Gloucester.] | | | |
| | <i>Type ii.</i> | | |
| 4 | ‡HAÐAE NVT RE | ‡ÆLERIC ON GL-EPEP: [Pl. XXI. 2.] | Æleric (= Ælfric?). Wt. 17·2. |
| 5 | ‡HARD AENVT RE | ‡LODRIC ON GLEPECE: [Pl. XXI. 2.] | Godric. Wt. 20·1. |
| HEREFORD. | | | |
| [Hereford.] | | | |
| | <i>Type iii.</i> | | |
| 6 | ‡HAR : ÐCNV RE | ‡LEFENOÐ ON HERE [Pl. XXI. 3.] | Lefenos (= Leofnos). Wt. 16·6. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|---|-----------------|---|------------|
| 7 | ꝝ HARDE CNT RE | ꝝ ORDRE CON HEREF Wt. 17·6. | Ordree. |
| LEHERCEASTER. [Leicester.] | | | |
| 8 | ꝝ HARDE CNT : | Type ii. ꝝ SÆVINE ON LEHER : Wt. 17·0. | Sæwine. |
| LINCOLNE. [Lincoln.] | | | |
| 9 | ꝝ HARDE AENV | Type ii. ꝝ EOLGRIM ON LINE : Wt. 18·5. | Colgrim. |
| 10 | ꝝ HARDE CNT R : | Type ii. ꝝ GODRIC ON LINEO Wt. 17·0. [Pl. XXI. 4.] | Godric. |
| 11 | ꝝ HARDE AENVT R | Type ii. ꝝ LIFINE ONN LHEOE : Wt. 13·8. | Lifine. |
| LUNDENE. [London.] | | | |
| 12 | ꝝ HARDE AENT | Type i. ꝝ LEOFSTAN ON LVND (Pierced.) | Leofstan. |
|   | | | |
| 13 | ꝝ HARDE CENV | Type ii. ꝝ AEDELWARD ON LVN : Wt. 16·2. | Aegelward. |
| 14 | ꝝ HA RAV | Type ii. ꝝ BRVN ON LVN : Wt. 14·0. | Brun. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|-------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| 15 | þHARD ENVTE | þLEFSTAN ON LVNDE Wt. 17·8. [Pl. XXI. 5.] | Lefstan (Leofstan). |
| | OXENAFORD. [Oxford.] | | |
| 16 | þHARD ENVT: | Type ii. þÆGELPINE ON OXA: Wt. 15·3. [Pl. XXI. 6.] | .Ægelwine. |
| 17 | þHARDA ENVT RE | þÆGELPINE ON COX·E·: Wt. 15·8. | |
| 18 | þHARD AENVT | þEDVIG ON DROXANA Wt. 15·7. | Edwig. |
| 19 | þHARD AENVT RE | þGODPINE ON COXE·: Wt. 15·2. | Godwine. |
| | SNOTINGAHAM. [Nottingham.] | | |
| 20 | þHARD AENV | Type ii. þPVLNOD ON SNOT Wt. 15·0. | Wulnoð (Wulfnoð). |
| | STÆNIG. [Steyning.] | | |
| 21 | þHARDA ENVT RE | Type i. var. a. þFRIDI ON STÆNICE: Wt. 16·5. [Pl. XXI. 7.] | Friði. |
| | SUÐGEPEORC. [Southwark.] | | |
| 22 | þHARD ENVT: | Type ii. þÆLVII ON SVÐGER: Wt. 18·3. [Pl. XXI. 8.] | Ælfwig? |

| No. | Obverse | Reverse | Moneyer. |
|---------------|------------------------|--|------------------------|
| PINCEASTRE. | | | |
| [Winchester.] | | | |
| | <i>Type i. var. a.</i> | | |
| 23 | ꝝHARDA CNVT RE | ꝝÆLFPINE ON PICE : [Pl. XXI. 9.] | Ælfwine. |
| | | Wt. 16·6. | |
| 24 | “ “ “ | ꝝGODFINE· WUDI ON PIE : [Pl. XXI. 10.] | Godwine and Wud(a). |
| | | Wt. 16·8. | |
| | <i>Type ii.</i> | | |
| 25 | ꝝHARD ENV REX | ꝝSEPINE ON PINEEST : [Pl. XXI. 10.] | Sæwine. |
| | | Wt. 18·0. | |

EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.

SUCC. A.D. 1042; DIED A.D. 1066.

Moneyers.

- Ælstan [= Æstan ?] (Winchestr.).*
Ædgar (Lond.).
Ædric, Edric, &c. (Cant., Line., Lond., Thetf.).
Ædward, see Eadward.
Ædrie [see also Ælfric] (Glouc., Heref., Lond.).
Ægelmaer (Bath).
Ægelrie or Egelrie (Glouc., Leic., Lond., Oxf.).
Ægelsie (Thetf.).
Ægelsig (Lond.).
Ægelward (Lond.).
Ægelwer [Ægelwerd] (Lond.).
Ægelwig or Egelwig (Lond., Oxf.).
Ægelwine (Agewor ?, Crickl., Heh., Leic., Lond., Oxf., Tamw., Winchest., Wore.).
Æilsie (Thetf.).
Æilwig (Wallingf.).
Æilwine [see also Ægelwine] (Crickl.).
Ælfelsh (Shrews., Stamf.).
Ælfere, Ælfhere, or Elfere (Stamf., York).
Ælfet (Lond.).
Ælfgar (Chest., Lond.).
Ælfgret (Line.).
Ælfmer.
Ælfnoð, Elnoð, or Elfnoð (Line., Lond.).
Ælfred or Elfred (Cant., Lond., York).
Ælfrie, Ælrie, or Elfrie (Bardn., Brist., Cant., Exet., Glouc., Guild., Leic., Lond., Lydf., Southw., Staf., Thetf.).
Ælfsic, Alfsic, Elfsic, &c. (Chest., Glouc., Lewes, Lond., Thetf., Warw.).
Ælsig, Ælfseige, Elfseige, Elsig, &c. (Chest., Glouc., Lond.).
Ælstan, see Elstan.
Ælfwald, Ælfwold, Alfwald, &c. (Lond., Salisb., Wilt.).
Ælfward, Ælfweard, Ælfwerd, Elfward, &c. (Brist., Cant., Lond., Shaft.).
- Ælfwi or Elfrie [= Elfwig or Ælfwine], (Cambr., Heref., Lond., Thetf.).*
Ælfwig, Elwig, &c. (Brist., Cambr., Lond., Oxf., Thetf., Wallingf.).
Ælfwine, Ælwine, Elfwine, &c. (Brist., Cambr., Chich., Colch., Crickl., Dover, Exet., Guild., Hert., Hunt., Hythe, Ilch., Ipsw., Line., Lond., Norw., Oxf., Southamp., Southw., Thetf., Wilt., Winchest., Wore., York).
Ælfwold, see Elfwald.
Ælfwold [= Ælfwold ?] (Lond.).
Ælmær (Bath).
Ælmon (Bedf.).
Ælræd, Elræd, &c., (Cant.).
Ælrie [= Ælfric ?] (Glouc., Heref., Leic.).
Ærfre [cf. Arfra] (Stamf.).
Æstan, Astan, or Estan (Brist., Romn., Warw., Winchest.).
Æstan and Loc (Winchest.).
Æstmær or Estmær (Lond.).
Æwulf, see Eawulf.
Ældward.
Ældwine (Thetf., York).
Ælestan (Brist., Winchest.).
Agamund (Line.).
Aldgar (Lond.).
Aleof (York).
Alfrie, see Ælfrie.
Alfwald or Alfwold, see Elfwald.
Alhmund (Nott.).
Alric (Lond.).
Alxxi [= Ælfsig ?] (Chest.).
Anderboda or Anderbode (Winchest.).
Ansera.
Arbetel [= Arnectel ?] (York).
Arfra [= Erfara ?] (Stamf.).
Arneel, Arnectel, Arneytel, Arketel, &c. (York).
Arngrim, Ærngrim, or Erngrim (Chest., Nott., York).
Aseferð [= Osferð ?] (Line.).
Astan, see Æstan.
Atscre (Thetf.).

* The Moneyers' names without Mint places are chiefly taken from the list in Rusing.

- Aut or Autr (Line.).
Baldwain (Stamf.).
 Biorn or Biorn (Warch., York).
 Bimod (Lond.).
 Blaemam, Blaemen, or Blaeman
 (Dorch., Gedd., Nott.).
 Blaer (Flett.).
 Blaeman = Blaeman? (Dorch.).
 Blaere [cf. Blaer] (Theft.).
Bosrie.
 Boza, Boia, or Boiga (Dover, Taunt.).
 Brand (Hast., Wallingf., Winchest.).
 Brnsige (Lest.).
 Brid or Bridd (Hast.).
 Brightmer, Brightmer, &c. (Lond.,
 Wallingf., Winchest.).
Brihwe [= Brihtine?].
 Brihtnos (Gleuc.).
 Brihtred (Lond., Oxf.).
 Brihtric, *Briðric*, &c. (Colch., Ipsw.,
 Line., Read., Taunt., Wallingf.).
 Briftwine (Lond., Malm., Oxf., Wal-
 lingf., York).
 Brihwold (Oxf.), Winchest. .
Brin.
 Brini? (Stamf.).
 Brinwold (Oxf.).
 Brix (Wilt.).
Briðric, see Brihtric.
Brudhyse, see Brunlyse.
Bruniwe [= Brunwine] (Ipsw.).
 Brum (Ipsw.).
 Brunan, Brunnan, or Brunman (Cant.,
 Ipsw., Lond.).
 Brun or Brunn (Ipsw., Winchest.).
Brundwin.
 Brungar (Lond., Romn.).
 Brunlyse [= Brunsige] (Uelch.).
Brunic, Bruninc, Brunnic, Bryninc,
&c. (Chest., Ipsw., Line., Lond.,
 Tamw.).
 Brunnes [= Brunhye; e] (Colch.).
 Brunusel [= Brunhusel?] (Chest.).
 Brunstan (Theft.).
 Brunwine or *Brynwine* (Stamf., Wal-
 lingf.).
Brynnine, see Brunine.
 Bured or *Bulered* (Lond.).
 Burewine [= Brunwine?] (Wallingf.).
 Burnhere (Lond.).
 Burnred.
 Cedeman (Shaft.).
Cefl.
 Cenelm (Norw.).
 Centwine (Wilt.).
Cewat or *Coda* (Winchest.).
Ceoftan.
 Ceolwi or Cilwi (Dover).
 Ceorl (Brist.).
Cetel, see *Cyl-H.*
 Cewine [= Centwine] (Exet.).
 Cild (*Bedf.*, Bedwin).
 Cillerist (Taunt.).
 Cillan? (Line.).
 Cilwi, see Ceolwi.
 Cimneer (Lond.).
 Cinstan (Dover).
Citgil.
Clewine.
Cod or *Coda*.
 Colbin (Derby).
 Colbrand (Chest.).
 Colgrim (Line.).
 Coline (Tamw.).
Colsi.
Colstan.
 Colswegen (Hast.).
Coltsue.
Conli? (Line.).
Conuit.
Corff (Lond.).
Cuſſerſ (Line.).
Cytell or *Cetel* (York).
 Daenint (Aylesb., Mald.).
Dehūn (Norw.).
 Deohen or Deorhan (Lond.).
 Deorman or Diorman (Colch., Lond.,
 Steyn.).
 Deorsige (Hert., Line.).
 Dermou [= Deorman?] (Steyn.).
 Direman (Lond.).
 Direme.
 Dirine or *Dyrine* [= Wirinc?] (Cant.,
 Chich.).
Dodnie [= Dudine?] (Lond.).
 Dudine (Hord., Lond.).
 Duducole (Shaft.).
 Dulwic (Lond.).
 Dunine, Duning, Dunninc, &c. (Chest.,
 Hast.).
Durbard (Ileh.).
 Durine (Lond.).
 Durreb (Lond.).
Durul.
Edgar or Edgar (Berkel., Lond.).
 Eadmund (Lond.).
 Eadric (Lond.).
 Eadwald, Eadwold, Edward, Edwold,
&c. (Lond.).
 Eadward, Eadweard, Edward, Edward,
&c. (Cambr., Cant., Exet., Lewes).
 Eadwig or Edwig (Chich., Exet.,
 Ipsw., Lewes, Lond.).
 Eadwine, Edwine, &c. (Leic., Lewes,
 Line., Lond., Norw., Oxf., Roch.,
 Stamf.).
Ealesi.
 Ealdgar (Lond.).
 Ealdulf (Lond.).
 Ealdwig (Mald., Malm.).
Eamerd (Cant.).
 Earcil (York).

- Eanwi[*g*] (Heref., Shrews.).
 Eastmær (Worc.).
 Eawulf (Glouc.).
 Eewig (Lond.).
Edlie.
 E lgar, *see Eadgar.*
 Edin? (Lond.).
 Elmer (Exet.).
Edmuel (*Linc.*).
 Edred (Lond.).
 Edrie or *Eltrie*, *see* Edric.
 Edsie [=Edsige?] (Exet.).
Edstan (*Cambr.*).
 Edwald or Edwold, *see* Eadward.
 Edward or Edwerd, *see* Eadward.
 Edwie (Winchest.).
 Elwig, *see* Eadwig.
 Edwine, *see* Eadwine.
 Egelric, *see* Ägelric.
 Egelwine, *see* Ägelwine.
 Egel-, *see also* Ägel.-
 Eilnoȝ.
 Eilwine [=Ælfwine?] (*Langp.*).
 Elewine (*Thetf.*, York).
 Elfred, *see* Alfred.
Elfsw.
 Elfstan or *Ælfstan* (Lond., Wilt., Winchest.).
 Elf-, *see also* Älf.-
 Elrað or Elred, *see* Elrað.
 Elric [=Eltrie] (Heref.).
 Eltan [=Elstan] (York).
 Elwine [=Eltwine?] (Oxf., Winchest.).
 Endrie or *Endie* (*Derby*).
 Eola (York).
Eorff [=Eorff:] (*Read*).
 Erfric [=Ælfric?] (Exet.).
Eraui (*H-w.f.*).
 Erneil or Erneytel [*cf.* Arneytel] (York).
 Erngrim [*cf.* Arngrim] (York).
 Estan, *see* Estan.
 Esther (Lond.).
Estauer, *see* Estauer.
 Estmund (Lond., Thetf.).
 Etsige [=Edsige] (Dover, Lond.).
 Etstan [=Edstan] (*Cambr.*).
Eturcol.
Ewiewi, &c. (*Hert.*, *Lond.*).
 Efel-, *see* Äfel.-
 Farchir (Sandw.).
 Fargrim or Færgrim (Clest., Stamf.).
Fodwine (*Stamf.*).
 Folerd (*Thetf.*).
 Folewine (Suff.).
 Forman (Nott.).
Friðmund (*Winchest.*).
Friðwine (*Stamf.*).
 Froma or Frome (Derby).
 Fron [*cf.* Froma] (Derby).
 Garfin (*Linc.*).
Garnwi.
 Garulf (Winchest., Worcester.).
 Geldewine, Gildewine, Gillewine, or
 Gyldewine (Cant., Leic.).
 Geola (York).
Gife or *Gire* (*Linc.*).
 Gilpin (Oxf.).
 Glifwine (Lond.).
 Godeild (*Bedf.*, *Worch.*).
 Godeleof (*Thetf.*).
God lfeld.
 Godeman or Godman (Hert., Lond.,
 Southw., Worch., Winchest.).
 Godre (Lond.).
 Goderic, *see* Godric.
 Godesbrand (*Shaft.*).
 Godesune, Godsunu, Gotsunu, &c.
 (*Cambr.*, *Cant.*, *Lond.*).
Godi (*Lond.*).
 Godiamb (*Cambr.*).
 Godric, Goderic, &c. (Bath, Bedf.,
 Chest., *Derby*, Gloucester, Hunt.,
 Ilch., Leic., Lewes, Linc., Lond.,
 Lymne, Mald., Oxf., Salisb.,
 Shaft., Southw., Stamf., Thetf.,
 Winchest.).
 Godwi, Godwic, or Godwig (*Lond.*).
 Godwin, Godwine, or Godwine (Bedf.,
 Brist., Cambr., Chich., Colch.,
 Dorch., Dover, Gloucester, Hert.,
 Hunt., Lewes, Lond., Mald.,
 Norw., Oxf., Roch., Salisb.,
 Shrews., Stamf., Steyn., Thetf.,
 Winchest., Worcester., York).
Goldwine and *Gold* (*Winchest.*).
 Goldwine and Widla (*Winchest.*).
Gold.
Goldan (*Lond.*).
 Goldman (Colch.).
 Goldsige, Goldsige, or Goltsige (*Lond.*).
 Goldwine or Goldewine (Hert., Hythe,
 Lond., Winchel., Winchest.).
 Gotsine (*Lond.*).
 Godsunu, *see* Godsunu.
Goerne (*Thetf.*).
 Goðric, *see* Godric.
Grinoff, *Grinulf*, *Grinub*, &c. (*York*).
 Guldewine, *see* Geldewine.
 Guðlwine (Glouc.).
Guðoȝt.
 Guðred (Hythe).
 Gwelin [=Godelif?] (*Thetf.*).
 Gyldewine, *see* Geldewine.
 Haer god or Haer god (Oxf.).
 Harred or Herred (Wilt.).
 Haledene (Nott.).
 Haneia [=Marein?] (*Stamf.*).
Heorðulf or Heðewulf (*Winchest.*).
 Hlangulf (Norw.).
 Horn (Roch.).
 Hunewine (Exet.).
 Huscarl, &c. (*Clest.*)

- Hwateman (Brist., Dorch.).
Iesore or Iesirif (Lond.)
Iine [= Liline?] (Winchest.)
Iocetel, Iowitel, Ioketel, &c. (York).
Ioda, Iolla, or Isle (York).
Iolana or Iolana (York).
Iora.
Iord.
Ingblet [= Ingotel or Iocetel] (York).
Iulfers (Glouc.).
Inredel [= Ingetel?] (York).
Ladmer or Ladmer (Line., Winchest.).
Lefootel.
Lefnoð, see Leofnoð.
Leif., see also Leof.-
Leofdag.
Leofman, Lofman, &c. (Lewes).
Leofn (Chest., Glouc.).
Leofnoð, Liofnoð, &c. (Chest., Chich., Glouc., Heref., Lond., York).
Leofred, Lifred, Liofred, &c. (Crickl., Lond., Southw., Thetf.).
Leofric, Liofrie, Lofrie, &c. (Hunt., Leic., Lond., Norw., Romn., Southamp., Stamf., Thetf., Warw., Worc.).
Leofsie [= Leofsige] (Lond., Nott.).
Leofsig or Lifsig (Nott.).
Leefstan, Lefstan, Liefstan, &c. (Cant., Glouc., Ipsw., Lond., Richb., Salish., Shrews., Winchest., Wore.).
Leofward, Leofword, or Liofweard (Colch., Lewes).
Leofwi or Lefwi [= Leofwig or Leofwine] (Chest., Lewes, Lond., Norw.).
Leofwie, Liofwig, Lofwig, &c. (Chest., Lond., Norw., Wareh.).
Leofwine (Exet.).
Leofwine, Lifwine, Liofwine, &c. (Aylesb., Buck., Cant., Chest., Derby, Dover, Exet., Glouc., Hast., Hunt., Hythe, Ilch., Leic., Line., Lond., Norw., Oxf., Roch., Sandw., Shrews., Southamp., Southw., Stamf., Thetf., Wilt., Winchest.).
Leofwold or Liofwold (Ipsw., Lewes, Line., Winchest.).
Leofword, see Leofward.
Leofðegen (Bedf.).
Lifre.
Lifie [= Lifinc] (Ipsw., York).
Litine, Litling, Liofline, Lufline, &c. (Exet., Ipsw., Line., Lond., Warw., Wilt., Winchest.).
Lifred, see Leofred.
Litwine and Horn (Roch.).
Liof., see Leof.-
Lex (Wateh., Winchest.).
Lucine [= Leuing] (Warw.).
- Lugfr. [= Lufline ?] (Warw.).*
Lufrie, see Leofrie.
Lufstan, see Leefstan.
Lufwine, see Leofwine.
Man, Mana, Manna, Manne, &c. (Cant., Line., Norw., Thetf., York).
Manae [= Mana ?] (Norw.).
Manwine (Dover).
Marcere or Morecre (St. Edmunds.).
Marein [= Harein ?] (Stamf.).
Morre.
Omund, see Osmund.
Orlaf (Lond.).
Osferð, Osfrýð, &c. (Line.).
Osmar (Bath).
Osmund, Omund, or Omynd (Lowes, Lond., Norw., Southw.).
Osward (Ileb., Stamf.).
Oswold (Lewes).
Otwine.
Oðan, Oðen, Oðin, or Oðinne (York).
Oðbeorn, Oðbern, Oðborn, or Oñbearn (Line., York).
Oðgrim or Ouðgrim (Line., York).
Oðin, see Oðan.
Oðolf, Ouðolf, or Ouðulf (York).
Oðslac (Line.).
Price (Norw.).
Rædulf (Hert.).
Ræfen, Ræfin, Rafen, &c. (York).
Ritteman.
Rineulf, Rinulf, &c. (Norw.).
Rudearl (Cant.).
Sæcol or Sæcol (Cambr., Cant.).
Sæfucef [= Sæfugel ?] (York).
Sæfugel (York).
Sæfuhel, Sæfuel, &c. [= Sæfugel] (York).
Sæmær (Hert.).
Sæwine or Siewine (Exet., Hunt., Leic., Southamp., Wilt.).
Sheiman? [= Swetman ?] (Lond.).
Scula, Scule, &c. (York).
Selewine (Glouc.).
Sideman (Wareh.).
Siewine, see Sæwine.
Sigebode (Salisb.).
Sigod (Bedf.).
Silac (Glouc.).
Sired (Cant., Lond., Newp.).
Snaðborn, Sneaborn, Snaeburn, Sneborn, Snebearn, &c. (York).
Snewine [= Siewine ?] (Brist.).
Snoter (Nott.).
Spot, see Swot.
Spraceline, Spraceling, Sprageline, Spreacealing, &c. (Lond., Winchest.).
Sprot, see Swot.
Stanmar (Colch.).
Stircol, Styrcol, &c. (York).

- Sumerleda, Sumerluda, &c. (*Linc.*, *Thetf.*).
Swafa (*Linc.*).
Swarcof [= *Swartcol?*] (*Stamf.*).
Swartcol, *Sweartcol*, *Swertcol*, &c. (*Chest.*, *York*).
Swartine or *Swertine* (*Cant.*, *Derby*, *Linc.*).
Swatic (*Derby*).
Sweart or *Sicert* [= *Swertine?*] (*Stamf.*).
Swearting (*Winchest.*).
Swegen (*York*).
Swertine, *see Swartine*.
Swetman (*Lond.*, *Oxf.*, *Southamp.*, *Southw.*).
Swetric (*Mald.*, *Richb.*, *Wilt.*).
Sweðan.
Sicileman (*Winchest.*).
Swot or *Swota* (*Bedf.*).
Swotric (*Bedf.*).
Tidred (*Hert.*, *Thetf.*).
Tolsi.
Udfe? (*Linc.*).
Uhitred [= *Whitred*] (*Lond.*).
Ulf, *Ulfe*, or *Ulf* (*Linc.*).
Ulfetel, *Ulfeytel*, &c. (*Bedf.*, *Hunt.*, *York*).
Ulfel [= *Ulfetel*] (*York*).
Unolf (*York*).
Urlewine (*Bath*).
Utti [cf. *Auti*] (*Linc.*).
Wædel (*Bath*).
Walrafan (*Linc.*).
Wibearn (*Cambr.*).
Wieing (*Exet.*, *Wore.*).
Widia or *Widica* (*Winchest.*).
Widred.
Wigmær.
Wildegrip or *Wilgrip* (*Hert.*).
Wilcif (*Stamf.*).
Wilerie [= *Wulfrie?*] (*Stamf.*).
Wilfrid? (*Hert.*).
Wilgrid [= *Wilfrid?*] (*Stamf.*).
Wilrand [= *Wilfrid?*] (*Hert.*).
Windveild.
Wineman (*Salish.*).
Winstan (*Dover*).
Winterfugel, *Winterfuhel*, &c. (*York*).
Wintred (*Thetf.*).
Winus (*Wilt.*).
Wirema (*Lond.*).
Wirine [*see also* *Dirine*] (*Lewes*).
Wiryn (*Chest.*).
Wudeman (*Shrews.*).
Wulbeorn, &c. (*Line.*).
Wulered [= *Wulfred?*] (*Lond.*).
Wuldar [= *Wulfgar?*].
Wuldric [= *Wulfrie?*] (*Chich.*).
Wulennoð, *see Wulfnoð*.
- Wulf* [*see also* *Ulf*] (*Linc.*).
Wulfetel [= *Ulfetel*].
Wulfgar or *Wulgar* (*Dereh.*, *Linc.*, *Lond.*).
Wulfget or *Wulget* (*Cant.*, *Glouc.*, *Shrewea*, *Steyn.*).
Wulfmar, *see Wilmar*.
Wulfnoð, *Wulnoð*, &c. (*Chest.*, *Leic.*, *Nott.*, *Southamp.*, *Stamf.*).
Wulfrard.
Wulfred or *Wulred* (*Aylesb.*, *Cant.*, *Lond.*).
Wulfrie (*Chich.*, *Hast.*, *Ilch.*, *Leic.*, *Linc.*, *Lond.*, *Roch.*, *Shaft.*, *Steyn.*, *Wareh.*).
Wulfsige, *Wulsig*, *Wulsigi*, &c. (*Ipsw.*, *Lond.*, *Norw.*).
Wulfstan or *Wulstan* (*Cant.*, *Dorch.*, *Lond.*).
Wulfulf (*Linc.*).
Wulfward, *Wulfwerd*, &c. (*Dover*, *Glouc.*, *Lond.*).
Wulfwi [= *Wulfwine?*] (*Bedf.*, *Cambr.*, *Dover*, *Hunt.*, *Wore.*).
Wulfwig or *Wulwig* (*Glouc.*, *Hunt.*).
Wulfwine or *Wulwine* (*Brist.*, *Cambr.*, *Cant.*, *Colch.*, *Exet.*, *Heref.*, *Hunt.*, *Lewes*, *Lond.*, *Oxf.*, *Stamf.*, *Wallingf.*, *Wareh.*).
Wulgar, *see Wulfgar*.
Wulhed (*Romn.*).
Wulmær or *Wulmar* (*Exet.*, *Romn.*, *Shrewea*).
Wulnað or *Wulnoð*, *see Wulfnoð*.
Wulsi or *Wulsie* [= *Wulfsige*] (*Ipsw.*, *Lond.*).
Wulstan, *see Wulfstan*.
Wulwi, *see Wulfwi*.
Wulwig, *see Wulfwig*.
Wul-, *see also* *Wulf-*.
Wurfurd (*Thetf.*).
Wurreh [= *Purreh*] (*Lond.*).
Wydecoc (*Shaft.*).
Wynstan (*Winchest.*).
Þeodric (*Warw.*).
Þeoþred, *Þeoþred*, &c. (*Hast.*, *Hydl.*).
Þor or *Þorr* (*Lond.*, *York*).
Þoreil, *Þoretel*, or *Þureil* (*Lond.*, *Wilt.*).
Þorferð or *Þorford* (*Lond.*, *Norw.*).
Þorstan or *Þorstan* (*Norw.*, *Stamf.*, *Warw.*).
Þoretel (*Lond.*).
Þurferð or *Þuruerð* (*Norw.*).
Þurgriim or *Þurngrim* (*Line.*, *Lond.*, *Norw.*, *York*).
Þurrim or *Þurrin* [= *Þurgrim*] (*York*).
Þurstam, *see* *Þorstan*.
Þuruerð, *see* *Þurferð*.
Þurulf (*Stamf.*).

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type i.

Bust 1, with radiate crown. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle | Small cross pâtee. Around, inscription between two circles

[Cf. Pl. XXVI. 10.]

Type i. var. a.

Same. | Similar: annulet in field
[Cf. Pl. XXIV. 5.]

Type i. var. b.

Similar: bust 1, diademmed; in front, sceptre. | Same as Type i.



[Hild., Pl. 12, Type A. var. a.]

Type ii.

Bust 1, diademmed. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle. | Short cross voided; pellet in centre

[Cf. Pl. XXII. 8.]

Type ii. var. a.

Same. | Similar: annulet in one angle of cross.
[Cf. Pl. XXIV. 6.]

Type ii. var. b.

Similar: in front of bust, sceptre. | Same as Type ii.
[See No. 1113, p. 420.]

Type iii.

Bust 1, diademmed; in front, sceptre (pommée). Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle. | Over short cross voided quadrilateral ornament with three pellets at each angle and one in centre. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. XXII. 7.]

| Obverse. | | Reverse. |
|----------|--|----------|
|----------|--|----------|

Type iii. var. a.

Similar: bust r. | Same.
 [Cf. Pl. XXVI. 13.]

Type iii. var. b.

Similar: bust l., with radiate crown; | Same.
 no sceptre. [Cf. Pl. XXIV. 7.]

Type iii. var. c.

Bust l., diademmed, &c., as Type iii.; but | Similar: one pellet only at each angle
 sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis. of quadrilateral cross.



[Hild., Pl. 13, Type C var. d.]

Type iv.

Bust l., diademmed: in front, sceptre. Long cross voided, each limb terminat-
 Around, inscription divided by ing in crescent; in centre, circle
 bust; outer circle. enclosing pellet, and in angles
 P A E X. Around, inscription:
 outer circle.

[Cf. Pl. XXVI. 14.]

Type iv. var. a.

Same. | Similar: short cross voided, with no
 crescents at ends of limbs.
 [Cf. Pl. XXVII. 14.]

Type iv. var. b.

Same. | Similar: pellet at end of each limb of
 short cross voided, and inscription
 between two circles.



[Hild., Pl. 13, Type D var. b.]

| Obverse | Reverse |
|---|---|
| | <i>Type v.</i> |
| Bust l., diademmed; in front, sceptre (penance). Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle. | Short cross voided, the limbs gradually expanding and united at base by two circles. Around, inscription between two circles. |
| | [Cf. Pl. XXII. 4.] |
| | <i>Type v. var. a.</i> |
| Same. | Similar: annulet in one angle of cross. |
| | [Cf. Pl. XXIV. 8.] |
| | <i>Type v. var. b.</i> |
| Same. | Similar: cross pattée in each angle of cross. |
| | [See No. 1179, p. 427.] |
| | <i>Type vi.</i> |
| Bust l., diademmed; in front, sceptre. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle. | Short cross voided, each limb terminating in three crescents; in centre, annulet. Around, inscription between two circles. |
| | [Cf. Pl. XXX. 14.] |
| | <i>Type vii.</i> |
| Bust r., bearded, wearing pointed helmet and holding in r. hand sceptre, which terminates in cross.* fleur-de-lis set three pellets (penance). Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle. | Short cross voided, each limb terminating in three crescents; in centre, annulet, frequently enclosing pellet. Around, inscription between two circles. |
| | [Cf. Pl. XXII. 1.] |
| | <i>Type vii. var. a.</i> |
| Same. | Similar: annulet in one angle of cross. |
| | [Cf. Pl. XXIV. 9.] |
| | <i>Type vii. var. b.</i> |
| Similar; bust l. | Same as Type vii. |
| | [Cf. Pl. XXII. 2.] |
| | <i>Type viii.</i> |
| Bust r., bearded; wearing pointed helmet, and holding in r. hand sceptre. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle. | Short cross voided; annulet in centre; in each angle a martlet. Around, inscription between two circles. |
| | [Cf. Pl. XXVIII. 6.] |

* In describing the coins of this type, unless otherwise stated, the sceptre terminates in a cross, that being the more common form.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Type ix.

King seated towards r., on throne, generally bearded, wearing crown surmounted by three balls; he holds in r. hand long sceptre, and in l. orb surmounted by cross. Around, inscription: outer circle.

Short cross voided; annulet or pellet frequently in centre; in each angle a martlet. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. XXIII. 2.]

Type ix. var. a.

Same.

| Similar: annulet in two angles of cross.

[Cf. Pl. XXIV. 10.]

Type x.

King seated towards r., on throne, generally bearded, wearing crown surmounted by three balls; he holds in r. hand long sceptre, and in l. orb surmounted by cross. Around, inscription: outer circle.

Short cross voided, each limb terminating in an incurved segment of a circle; in centre, pellet. Around, inscription: outer circle.

[Cf. Pl. XXVI. 8.]

Type xi.

Bust r., bearded; wearing crown of two arches, surmounted by three balls; in front, sceptre. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Short cross voided, each limb terminating in an incurved segment of a circle; in centre, pellet. Around, inscription: outer circle.

[Cf. Pl. XXII. 3.]

Type xi. var. a.

Same.

| Similar; annulet in one angle of cross.

[Cf. Pl. XXIV. 11.]

Type xi. var. b.

Same.

| Similar to Type xi.; but no incurved segments of circle at ends of limbs of cross.

[Cf. Pl. XXV. 6.]

Type xii.

Bust r., bearded; wearing crown of two arches, surmounted by three balls; in front, sceptre. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Small cross pattée. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. XXVI. 2.]

| Obverse. | Reverse. |
|--|---|
| | <i>Type</i> xiii. |
| Bust facing, bearded; wearing arched crown, frequently surmounted by cross. Around, inscription between two circles, usually divided above by head | Small cross pâtiée. Around, inscription between two circles. |
| | [Cf. Pl. XXII. 9.] |
| | <i>Type</i> xiii. var. a. |
| Same | Similar: annulet in field. |
| | [Cf. Pl. XXIV. 12.] |
| | <i>Type</i> xiii. var. b. |
| Same. | Similar to Type xiii.: pellet at end of each limb of cross. |
| | [Cf. Pl. XXV. 7.] |
| | <i>Type</i> xiv. |
| Bust facing, bearded; wearing arched crown and holding sceptre directed over r. shoulder in r. hand and orb in l.; from each side of the crown depends a fillet terminating in three pellets. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle. | Short cross voided; annulet or pellet frequently in centre; in each angle pyramid springing from inner circle and terminating in pellet. Around, inscription between two circles. |
| | [Cf. Pl. XXIII. 8.] |
| | <i>Type</i> xv. |
| Bust r., wearing arched crown, from which depends a fillet, terminating in three pellets; in front, sceptre. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle. | Short cross voided; annulet or pellet frequently in centre; in each angle pyramid springing from inner circle and terminating in pellet. Around, inscription between two circles. |
| | [Cf. Pl. XXII. 10.] |
| | <i>Type</i> xv. var. a. |
| Same. | Similar: annulet instead of pyramid in one angle of cross. |
| | [Cf. Pl. XXIV. 13.] |
| | <i>Type</i> xv. var. b. |
| Similar; bust l. | Same as Type xv. |
| | [Cf. Pl. XXVII. 7.] |
| | <i>Type</i> xv. var. c. |
| Similar; bust r.; no sceptre. | Similar: at end of each limb of cross, segment of circle curved outwards. |
| | [Cf. Pl. XXIX. 10.] |

| Obverse. | Reverse. |
|----------|----------|
|----------|----------|

Type xvi.

Bust r.; wearing arched crown, from which depends a fillet, terminating in three pellets; in front, sceptre. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Short cross voided; each limb terminating in three crescents; annulet enclosing pellet in centre; in each angle, pyramid springing from centre and terminating in pellet. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. XXVIII. 7.]

Type xvii.

Bust r.; wearing arched crown, from which depends a fillet, terminating in three pellets; in front, sceptre. Around, inscription divided by bust: outer circle.

Across field and between two dotted lines P A X. Around, inscription between two circles.

[Cf. Pl. XXIV. 14.]

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|-----------------------------------|--|-----------|
| 1 | ÆGLESBYRIG. [Aylesbury.] | <i>Type vii.</i> +EDPER· D RE· \| +PVL[F]RED [Pl. XXII. 1.] | Wulfred. |
| 2 | BAÐAN. [Bath.] | <i>Type i.</i> +EDPE: RD RE \| +EGLMÆR ON BAÐ: Wt. 16·3 | Egelmaer. |
| 3 | <i>Type iv.</i> +EDPERD RECX A | +PÆDEL· ON BAÐA Wt. 16·5 | Wædel. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-------------------|---|--|-----------|
| Type v. | | | |
| 1 | ‡EDPE RD REX | ‡EIELMÆR ON BAÐ: Wt. 26·2. | Ægelmer. |
| 5 | " " " | " BAÐ " Var. Limbs of cross united by one circle only. Wt. 17·2. | |
| Type vii. | | | |
| 6 | ‡EDPAR·D REX | ‡GODRIC ON BAÐAN: Wt. 21·0. | Godric. |
| 7 | " RE | ‡GODRIEC ONN BAÐANN: Wt. 20·8. | |
| 8 | " REX | ‡OSMÆR ON BAÐANN: Wt. 20·2. | Osmær. |
| 9 | " " | " " " Wt. 20·7. | |
| Type vii. var. b. | | | |
| 10 | ‡EAD PERD REX Var. Sceptre, pom- mée. | ‡GODRIEC ONN BAÐANN: Wt. 20·4. [Pl. XXII. 2.] | Godric. |
| Type ix. | | | |
| 11 | ‡EADVVEARDVS REX ANGLO | ‡GODRIC ON BAÐAN Wt. 20·7. | Godric. |
| Type xi. | | | |
| 12 | ‡EADPAR RD RE | ‡GODRIC ON BAÐEN: Wt. 20·8. | Godric. |
| 13 | ‡EADPAR .. " | ‡OSMÆR ON BAÐEN Wt. 20·5. [Pl. XXII. 3.] | Osmær. |
| 14 | .‡.EADPAR .. | " ON BAÐEN Wt. 20·2. | |
| 15 | ‡ " | ‡OSMÆR: ON BAÐEN Wt. 20·7. | |
| 16 | ‡EADPARD RD RE | ‡VRLL·EPINE ON BAÐEN Wt. 20·0. | Urlewine? |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|--|---|--------------------------|
| 17 | †EADPARD REX A· · | †OSMÆR O·N BÆDE Wt. 18·0. | Osmær. |
| 18 | †EADRARD REX A | †Osmær ON Wt. 17·2. | |
| | | BEDEFORD. [Bedford.] | |
| 19 | †EDPAD RE | †VL·CHTEL ONB Wt. 13·5. | Ulfeetel? |
| 20 | †EDPE : RD REX : | †ELMON ON BEDEFO. Wt. 24·5. | Elmon. |
| 21 | " " REX · | †SPOT ON BEDEFOR Wt. 25·7. [Pl. XXII. 4.] | Spot or Swot. |
| 22 | †EDPER· D REX | †PVLFPI ON BEDEFOR Wt. 20·0. | Wulfwi (= Wulfwine?). |
| 23 | EADPARD REX ANGL | †GODRIC ONN BEDE Wt. 22·0. | Godric. |
| 24 | †EADPAR RD RE | †GODPINE ON BEDEFO Wt. 20·6. [Pl. XXII. 5.] | Godwine. |
| 25 | " Var. " Sceptre ter- minating in fleur- de-lis. | †SIGOD ON BEDEFOR Wt. 18·5. | Sigod. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|-------------------|---|-----------|
| 26 | | Type xiii. EADPARDI REX A : +LEOFDEGN ON BED Wt. 15·1. | Leofðegn. |
| 27 | +EADPARD REX AN : | +SIGOD ON BEDEFOR Wt. 16·5. | Sigod. |
| | | BEDEPINNE. [Bedwin.*] | |
| 28 | +EADPAR RD RE | Type xi. +CILD ON BEDEPIN : Wt. 18·6. | Cild. |
| 29 | " " | +CILD : ON BEDEPINNE [Pl. XXII. 6.] Wt. 19·7. | |
| 30 | " " | " " Wt. 20·4. | |
| | | BEORCLEA. [Berkeley.] | |
| 31 | +DDE RDEX | Type iii. +EDGAR ON BEORE. Wt. 17·4. [Pl. XXII. 7.] | Edgar. |
| | | BRICGSTOR. [Bristol.] | |
| 32 | +EDPA RD RE | Type ii. +HPATEMAN ONBR Wt. 15·0. [Pl. XXII. 8.] | Hwateman. |
| 33 | +EDPE : RD REX .. | Type iv. +EL·PIG : ON BRIC Wt. 15·0. | Ælfwig. |

* Great Bedwin in Wiltshire.

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|---|------------------------|
| <i>Type v.</i> | | | |
| 34 | ‡EDPE: ·RD REX·· | ‡ÆLFPARD ON BRIEST. Wt. 26·4. | Ælfward. |
| 35 | ‡EDP RD REX | ‡ÆDESTAN ON BRI Wt. 17·6. | Ædestan. |
| <i>Type xi.</i> | | | |
| 36 | ‡EADPAR· RD RE | ‡ÆLFRIC ON BRVEGOTO Wt. 20·5. | Ælfric. |
| 37 | ‡EADPAR „ „ | ‡ÆLFPINE· ON BRE:· Wt. 20·2. | Ælfwine or Elfwine. |
| 38 | „ „ „ | ‡ÆLFPINE ONBRCSTO Wt. 20·6. | |
| 39 | ‡EADPAR „ „ | ‡GODPINE ON BREEC· Wt. 20·0. | Godwine. |
| <i>Type xiii.</i> | | | |
| 40 | ‡EADPARD REX A | ‡GODPINE ON BRVEE Wt. 16·7. [Pl. XXII. 9.] | Godwine. |
| 41 | ·EIIDIIRI REC‡· | “ “ BRVE Wt. 17·2. | |
| <i>Type xv.</i> | | | |
| 42 | ‡EADPARD REX | ‡IELFFINE ON BREC:· Wt. 19·7. [Pl. XXII. 10.] | Ælfwine. |
| 43 | ‡EADPARD RE | ‡CEORL ON BRVCC:· Wt. 20·4. | Ceorl. |
| CÆNTPARABYRIG, ETC. [Canterbury.] | | | |
| <i>Type ii.</i> | | | |
| 44 | ‡EDPH:· D RE | ‡BRVHAN OFLEN Wt. 16·0. [Pl. XXII. 11.] | Bruman. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----------|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| 45 | †EDPE RD RE | †DIRINE ONE Wt. 14·5. | Dirine (= Wirine?). |
| 46 | †EDPE RD RE | †EDPARD ON CEN Wt. 13·0. | Edward. |
| 47 | †EDPH· RD E | †ELFRED ON CENT Wt. 11·8. | Elfred. |
| 48 | †EDPE RD RE | †GVLDEPINE ONE. Wt. 14·6. | Guldwine. |
| 49 | †EDRE RD RE | †LEFSTAN ON CEN Wt. 15·7. | Lefstan or Lifstan (Leofstan). |
| 50 | †EDPE RD RE | †LIFSTAN ON CEN Wt. 11·5. | |
| 51 | " " " | †LEOFPIE OH CENT Wt. 12·7. | Leofwine. |
| 52 | " " " | †MANA ON CENT: Wt. 12·6. | Mana. |
| Type iii. | | | |
| 53 | †EDPN RD EX V | †BRVMNAN ON CENT Wt. 14·5. | Brunnan (Bruman). |
| 54 | †EDPHDR RD E | †EADPERD ON CECTN Wt. 17·2. | Eadwerd. |
| 55 | †EDPN RD EX V | †ELFRED ON EENCT: Wt. 14·5. | Elfred. |
| 56 | †EDPNDE: D RE: <i>Var.</i> Sceptre terminat- ing in fleur- de-lis. | †GVLDEPNE ON CENT: Wt. 17·0. | Gyldewine. |
| 57 | †EDPE: RD REX: | †GYLDDEDINE ON CE Wt. 15·4. | |
| 58 | " " " <i>Var.</i> " " " Sceptre terminat- ing in fleur- de-lis. | †GYLPINE ON CENT Wt. 16·2. | |
| 59 | †EDPNER RD E | †MAN: ON CENCTE: Wt. 16·2. [PL. XXII, 12.] | Man. |
| 60 | †EDPNE: RER | †RVDEARL ON CENT: Wt. 16·2. | Rudearl. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|------------------|---|---|------------------------|
| <i>Type v.</i> | | | |
| 61 | †EDPER· D REEX : | †ÆLFRED ON CENTPA Wt. 28·4. | Ælfred. |
| 62 | †EDPE : ·RD REX | †EDPERD ON CETPEREKO Wt. 19·7. | Edwerd. |
| 63 | †EDPNR : ·RD RE | †LIFFINE ON C/ENT : Wt. 16·0. [Pl. XXII. 13.] | Lifwine (Leofwine). |
| 64 | †EDPE : ·RD REX :· | †MANNA ON CANTPA Wt. 25·7. | Manna. |
| 65 | †EDPER D R·REE | †PVLFRED ON CETPERE : Wt. 19·7. | Wulfred. |
| <i>Type vii.</i> | | | |
| 66 | †EPDE :· D PEX <i>Var.</i> Sceptre ter- minating in fleur- de-lis. | †HEADPARD ON CENT :· Wt. 20·0. | Eadward. |
| 67 | †EDPE RD RE | †ENDPARD ON C/ENT Wt. 20·6. | |
| 68 | †EDPER· D REX <i>Var.</i> Sceptre ter- minating in fleur- de-lis. | †EDPERD ON CENT : Wt. 21·5. | |
| 69 | †·EDPE RD RE | †EL·RÆD ON C/ENTC/E : Wt. 21·5. | Elraed. |
| 70 | †EDPER· D RE† | †ELRED : O:N CENTPA :· Wt. 19·0. | |
| 71 | " " REX <i>Var.</i> Sceptre ter- minating in fleur- de-lis. | †GYLDÉPINE ON CENT Wt. 20·5. | Gyldewine. |
| 72 | †EDPN ·RD REX <i>Var.</i> Sceptre ter- minating in fleur- de-lis. | †L·EOFSTAN ONC/ENT : Wt. 15·4. | Leofstan. |
| 73 | †EDPE· RD RE | †MANNA ON CANTP Wt. 21·0. | Manna. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 71 | XEDPER D RE | H PVLSTAN ON CENT. Wt. 19·0. | Wulstan. |
| <i>Type ix.</i> | | | |
| 73 | EADPARD RDX ANG | H EL RED ONN FENT Wt. 22·4. | Aelred or Elred. |
| 76 | READPRD RX ANGO | H ELRED ONN FENTNP Wt. 19·8. | |
| 77 | " .. ANGO | " " Wt. 20·7. | |
| 78 | EADPEARD REX ANGLO | H EL RED ONN FENTN Wt. 19·0. | |
| 79 | EADPARD REX ANGL | H EADPEARD OICNE Wt. 21·9. | Eadweard. |
| 80 | EADPIRD RAX ANGORV | H ELDDEPINE ON C/ENTN Wt. 21·2. | Geldewine or Guldewine. |
| 81 | " " " | H GVDEPINE ON CENTPNR Wt. 19·0. | |
| 82 | EADPRD RX ANGOR | H MANNIA ON CIET. Wt. 20·3. | Manna. |
| <i>Type xi.</i> | | | |
| 83 | H EADPA RD RE | H EL EREARD ON C/ETN Wt. 16·5. | Aelfweard? |
| 84 | H EADPAR RD RE | H ELR ED: ON C/ENTN Wt. 19·5. | Aelraed. |
| 85 | H EADPAR RD RE | H ELR ED: ON C/ENTPA Wt. 19·2. | |
| 86 | H EADPAR RD RE | H EADPARD ON C/ENT: Wt. 21·9. | Eadward. |
| 87 | " " " | H ELFRIE: ON C/ENTN Wt. 18·8. | Elfric. |
| 88 | H EAEDPA RD RE | H GVLDPEPINE ON C/ENT: Wt. 20·2. | Guldwine. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|-----------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 89 | ‡EADPAR RD RE | ‡LIOFΩTAN ON C/ENT : Wt. 21·5. | Liofstan. |
| 90 | " " " | ‡LIOFPINE ON C/ENTN Wt. 18·5. | Liofwine. |
| 91 | " " " | " " E/ENT Wt. 21·3. | |
| 92 | ‡EADPAR RD RE | ‡MANNE ON C/ENT : Wt. 20·4. | Manne (Manna). |
| 93 | ‡EADPAR.· RD RE | ‡MANNE ON C/ENTNE Wt. 20·2. | |
| 94 | ‡EADPAR RD RE | ‡S/EEOLF ON CANT.· Wt. 19·0. | Sæolf. |
| 95 | ‡EADPAR RD RE | ‡PVLFPINE ON CANTE Wt. 22·0. | Wulfwine. |

Type xiii.

| | | | |
|-----|-------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 96 | EADPARD REX | ‡ÆDRIC ON CANTV Wt. 14·8. | Ædrie. |
| 97 | EADPARD REX· | ‡GILDEPINE · ON CA Wt. 17·4. | Gildewine (Gyldewine). |
| 98 | ·EADPRD RE : X· | ‡LEOFFNE · ON CAN Wt. 18·0. | Leofwine. |
| 99 | ·EAD[P]RD RE : X· | ‡LEOFFINE "(Broken.) | |
| 100 | ·EADPARD RE | ‡MAN · ON CANTVR Wt. 15·9. | Man. |
| 101 | ·EADPRD REX· | ‡SIRED · ON CANTV Wt. 15·6. | Sired. |

Type xv.

| | | | |
|-----|-------------|-------------------------------|-----------|
| 102 | EVDPRVD EX | ‡ÆLFPEARD ON KEN Wt. 20·0. | Ælfweard. |
| 103 | EADPARD REX | ‡MANA ON CANT Wt. 20·9. | Mana. |

| No. | Obverse | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----------------------------|--|--|----------|
| CICESTRIE. [Chichester.] | | | |
| <i>Type ii.</i> | | | |
| 104 | ‡EDPE RD R... | ‡EDPI ON CICESI Wt. 11·3. | Edwig. |
| <i>Type v.</i> | | | |
| 105 | ‡EDPHE· RD RE | ‡ELFPINE ON CICEST Wt. 17·2. | Ælfwine. |
| 106 | ‡EDPE · RD RE | " " CICLST Wt. 16·8. | |
| 107 | ‡EDPE : RD REX | ‡ELFPINE ON CICE]STR: Wt. 26·0. | |
| 108 | " " REX: | ‡ELPIN·E ON CICEST:R: Wt. 25·7. [Pl. XXII. 14.] | |
| <i>Type vii.</i> | | | |
| 109 | ‡EDPE D RE : X· | ‡ELFPINE ON CICEIE: Wt. 20·0. | Ælfwine. |
| 110 | ‡EDPER· D RE· | " " CICE]ST Wt. 20·5. [Pl. XXIII. 1.] | |
| 111 | ‡EDPE D RE : X· | ‡ELFPINE ON CICEIE: Wt. 20·0. | |
| 112 | ‡EDPER D REX | ‡ODPINE ON CICE: Wt. 20·5. | Godwine. |
| 113 | " " RE· | " " CICE]ST Wt. 20·7. | |
| 114 | ‡EDPER· D REX· <i>Var. Sceptre terminat-</i> <i>ing in fleur-de-lis.</i> | ‡PVLFRIC ON CICEST Wt. 20·3. | Wulfric. |
| 115 | ‡EDPA· ID REX <i>Var. Sceptre terminat-</i> <i>ing in fleur-de-lis.</i> | " " CICE]ST Wt. 20·8. | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-------------------|---|---|-----------|
| <i>Type ix.</i> | | | |
| 116 | EADPARD REX. ANGLO | †ÆLFPIINE ON CICES.·. Wt. 20·7. | Ælfwine. |
| 117 | „ „ ANGLO | †ÆLFPIINE: ON CICEσT.·. Wt. 20·5. | |
| 118 | „ „ „ | †GODPIINE ON CICE.·. Wt. 20·2. | Godwine. |
| 119 | EADPPRD R:† ANGORV | †GODPIINE.· ON CICEσIT: Wt. 20·0. | |
| 120 | „ „ „ | †GODPIINE: ON CICEσTN Wt. 20·3. | |
| 121 | EADPARD REX ANG. | †PVLFRIE ON CICES· Wt. 20·3. | Wulfrie. |
| 122 | EADPEARD REX ANGLO- [Pl. XXIII. 2.] | „ ON CILEσT: Wt. 20·5. | |
| <i>Type xi.</i> | | | |
| 123 | †EADPAR· RD RE | †ÆLFPIINE ON CICEΛσ Wt. 20·3. | Ælfwine. |
| 124 | „ „ „ | †ÆLFPIINE ON CICENT. [Pl. XXIII. 3.] | Wt. 20·7. |
| 125 | „ „ „ | †ÆLFPIINE ON CICEST Wt. 20·0. | |
| 126 | †EADPAR „ „ | †GODPIINE ON CICEIT. Wt. 20·5. | Godwine. |
| 127 | „ „ „ | †GODPIINE ON CICEσT Wt. 20·5. | |
| 128 | .. „ „ „ | †PVLFRIE ON CICEIT Wt. 20·4. | Wulfrie. |
| <i>Type xiii.</i> | | | |
| 129 | EADPARD REX A | †ÆLFPIINE ON CIC· Wt. 17·5. | Ælfwine. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneys. |
|-------------------------------|---|---|----------------------------------|
| 130 | EADPARD REX A | ‡PVLFRIE ON CIC Wt. 17·0. [PL. XXIII. 1.] | Wulfrie. |
| 131 | " " | " " Wt. 18·0 | |
| <i>Type xv.</i> | | | |
| 132 | EADPARD REX | ‡ELFPINE ON CICES Wt. 20·4. | Ælfwine. |
| 133 | " " | " CICES Wt. 21·0. | |
| 134 | " " | ‡IELFPINE ON CICES Wt. 20·9. | |
| 135 | " " | ‡PVLDRIE ON CIC Wt. 14·5. | Wuldric (= Wulfrie?). |
| 136 | " " | ‡PVLFRIE ON CICES Wt. 21·2. | Wulfrie. |
| COLECEASTRE. [Colchester.] | | | |
| <i>Type iii.</i> | | | |
| 137 | ‡EDPER RD REX | ‡BRVNHYSE ON COLA (Twice pierced.) | Brunhyse. |
| 138 | ‡EDPER RD RE | ‡ELEPINE ON COLE Wt. 15·7. | Elfwine. |
| 139 | ‡EDPE: RD REX | ‡LEOPPARD ON COLE Wt. 16·5. | Leofward. |
| 140 | ‡EDPER D REX. | ‡PVLFPIE ON COLAE Wt. 17·2. | Wulfwine. |
| <i>Type vii.</i> | | | |
| 141 | ‡EDPEA D REX. | ‡BRIHTRIE ON COLECE: Wt. 15·2. | Brihtric. |
| 142 | ‡EDPER D RD R. <i>Var. Scripta terminalis ending in fleur- de-lis.</i> | ‡BRVNNESE ON COLEC Wt. 21·0. | Brunnese (cf. Brun- hyse). |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|--|------------------|--|------------------------|
| 143 | †EDPER D REX | †DEORMAN ON COLECE Wt. 20·0. | Deorman. |
| 144 | †EDPER D REX | †LEOFORD ON COLEEE Wt. 16·7. | Leofword. |
| 145 | †EDPER D REX | †STANMÆR ON CO. Wt. 20·0. | Stanmær. |
| 146 | †EDPE: D REX | †PVLFFINE ON COLECT Wt. 19·8. | Wulfwine. |
| <i>Type ix.</i> | | | |
| 147 | EADPARD EX ANGOL | †PVLFFINE ON COLESET: Wt. 20·7. | Wulfwine. |
| <i>Type xi.</i> | | | |
| 148 | †EADPARD RD RE | †GODFINE ON COLECE: Wt. 21·3. | Godwine. |
| 149 | †EADPAR RD RE | †GOLDMAN ON COLECE Wt. 21·0. | Goldman. |
| <i>Type xv.</i> | | | |
| 150 | †EADPARD REX | †PVLFFINE ON COLECE Wt. 19·0. [Pl. XXIII. 5.] | Wulfwine. |
| CRECGELADE, CROCGELADE, ETC. [Cricklade.] | | | |
| <i>Type v.</i> | | | |
| 151 | †EDPE: RD REX: | †EILPINF ON CRECELÀ Wt. 26·5. [Pl. XXIII. 6.] | Æilwine (Ægelwine). |
| <i>Type vii.</i> | | | |
| 152 | †EDPER D REX | †EIELPINE ON CREC: Wt. 19·6. | Ægelwine. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|----------|-------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 153 | ‡EDPAR· D REX | ‡LEOFRED ON CROE: Wt. 20·7. [Pl. XXIII. 7.] | Leofred. |
| 154 | EADPARD REX ANGL· | ‡EGELPI: ON CRECELAD: Wt. 19·6. | Ægelwi[n]e. |
| 155 | EDPARD REX AGORVM | ‡LEOFRED ON CREECA Wt. 21·3. | Leofred |
| 156 | ‡EADPAR RD RE | ‡LIOFRED ON CRECEL Wt. 20·6. | Liofred (Leofred). |
| 157 | EADPARD REX | ‡LEOFRED ON CRECLA Wt. 20·0. [Pl. XXIII. 8.] | Leofred. |
| 158 | EADPARD REX | ‡LEOFRED ON CRECLA Wt. 19·8. | Leofred. |
| DEORABY. | | | |
| [Derby.] | | | |
| 159 | ‡EDPE RD R | Type ii. ‡FRON ON DEOR Wt. 16·9. | Fron (Froma). |
| 160 | ‡EDPER ·D REX.. | Type iii. ‡SPATIC ON DERBII: Wt. 18·0. [Pl. XXIII. 9.] | Swatia. |
| 161 | ‡EDPE: ·RD REX. | Type v. ‡FROME ON DEORBE Wt. 24·7. | Frome. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|---------------------------------|----------------|--|-----------------------|
| 162 | ‡EDPE RD REX | ‡LEDFFINE ON DEOR: Wt. 22·2. | Leofwine. |
| 163 | ‡EDPE: ·RD REX | ‡SPERTINE ON DEORB Wt. 27·7. [Pl. XXIII. 10.] | Swertinc. |
| 164 | ‡EDPE RD RE | Type vii. ‡FROME ON DOREBI (Broken.) | Frome. |
| 165 | ‡EDPE RD R | ‡SPRTINE ON DORB Wt. 21·0. | Swertinc. |
| 166 | ‡EADPAR RD RE | Type xi. ‡FROMA ON DOR: Wt. 22·0. [Pl. XXIII. 11.] | Froma. |
| 167 | ·EADPARD REX· | Type xiii. ‡COLBIN ON DREB Wt. 17·9. | Colbin. |
| DOFERAN OR DOFEREN. [Dover.] | | | |
| 168 | ‡EDPER· DREX : | Type i. ‡.BOGA ONNDOFRAN : Wt. 18·5. | Boga. |
| 169 | ‡EDPA RD R. | Type ii. ‡CINSTAN ONDOF Wt. 18·2. [Pl. XXIII. 12.] | Cinstan. |
| 170 | ‡EDR RD RE | ‡PINΣ·TAN ON DOFR Wt. 12·0. | Winstan. |
| 171 | ‡EDPA RD REX: | Type iii. ‡CINSTAN ON DOI RI Wt. 17·3. [Pl. XXIII. 13.] | Cinstan. |
| 172 | ‡EDPNR D RE | ‡ETSIDE ON DOFRR.. Wt. 16·6. | Etsige (Eadlsige). |

| No. | Obverse | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|------------------|---|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Type v.</i> | | | |
| 173 | HEDDA RD REX | CEINSTAN ON DOF: Wt. 26·8. | Cinstan. |
| 174 | HEDP: RD REX: | CENSTAN ON DOFER Wt. 17·0. | |
| <i>Type vii.</i> | | | |
| 175 | EDPR· D REX A | CILPI: ON DOFEREN (Broken.) | Cilwi (= Cœlwi). |
| 176 | EDPER D REX | CENSTAN ON DOFER Wt. 19·4. | Cinstan. |
| 177 | EDPER· D PEX <i>Var.</i> Sceptre terminat- ing in fleur- de-lis. | CENSTAN ON DOFER: Wt. 17·4. | |
| 178 | D REX <i>Var.</i> Sceptre terminat- ing in fleur- de-lis. | " " Wt. 18·6. | |
| 179 | " RE- | CENSTAN ON DOFERE. Wt. 19·2. | |
| 180 | EDPER D REX | " " DOFERER Wt. 20·0. | |
| 181 | EDPR· D REX | GODPINE ON DOFER: Wt. 19·7. | Godwine. |
| 182 | EDPE.. D REX | " " DOFERE Wt. 19·6. | |
| <i>Type ix.</i> | | | |
| 183 | EADPADD RX ANG· | CILPI: ON DOFERENN Wt. 19·8. | Cilwi (= Ceolwi). |
| 184 | EADPERD RAX ANGORV | CENSTAN: ON DOFERE Wt. 20·5. | Cinstan. |
| 185 | EADPEARD REX ANGLO | GODPINE ON DOFER Wt. 21·0. | Godwine. |
| <i>Type xi.</i> | | | |
| 186 | HEADPAR· RD RE | CILPI: ON DOFERE Wt. 20·4. | Cilwi (= Ceolwi). |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-------------|-------------------|--|-------------------------|
| 187 | EADPARD ANGLO | † GODPINE : ON DOFER : Wt. 20·3. | Godwine. |
| 188 | † EADPARD RE | Type xiii. † CINOTAN ON DOFE Wt. 15·7. | Cinstan. |
| 189 | † EADPARD RE · AN | † MANPINE ON DOFR · Wt 18·0. | Manwine. |
| 190 | " " " | " " "(Broken.) | |
| 191 | EADDARD PEX | † PVL · FPVRD ON DO Wt. 16·6. [Pl. XXIII. 14.] | Wulfward. |
| 192 | EADPARD REX | Type xv. † CEOLPI ON DOFERE Wt. 20·0. | Ceolwi (cf. Cilwi). |
| 193 | " " | † MANPINE ON DOFER : Wt. 18·6. | Manwine. |
| DORCEASTRE. | | | |
| | [Dorchester.] | | |
| 194 | † EDPE · RD RE : | Type ii. † PVLSTA · NI ON DOR Var. Pellet in field. Wt. 17·0. | Wulstan. |
| 195 | † ENREDR D RE | Type iv. † BIACAMAN DOR Wt. 16·5. | Blacaman. |
| 196 | † EDPE · RD REX | Type v. † HPATEMAN ON DORE Wt. 25·6. [Pl. XXIV. 1.] | Hwateman. |
| 197 | † EADPAR RD RE | Type xi. † BLAREMAN ON DOR Wt. 20·1. 2 A 2 | Blareman (= Blacaman?). |

| No. | Oblverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|--|-------------------------|
| 198 | :EADPARD REX: | Type xiii. +BLACAMON ON DO Wt. 17·0. | Blacaman. |
| 199 | EADRARD REX AN | +BLAREMAN ONDORE Var. Two crosses saltire in field. Wt. 16·4. [Pl. XXIV. 2.] | Blareman (= Blacaman?). |
| DYRHAM OR DEORHAM.* [Derham.] | | | |
| 200 | +EDA RD R | Type ii. +PVLEAR O DYR.. Wt. 11·2. [Pl. XXIV. 3.] | Wulgar (Wulfgar). |
| 201 | " " " | " " " | Wt. 9·2. |
| 202 | +EDPE RD R.. | " " " | Wt. 10·4. |
| EADMUNDSBYRIG. [St. Edmundsbury.] | | | |
| 203 | +EDPER ·D REEX: | Type v. +MORCERE ON EDMVN Wt. 25·0. | Morcere. |
| 204 | +EADPARD RD RE | Type xi. +MORERE ON EADMVN Wt. 19·5. | Morcere. |
| 205 | -EADPARD REX- | Type xiii. +MARCERE ON EAD Wt. 17·6. | Marcere (Morcere). |

* See Introduction.

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|--|--|--|-------------------------|
| ECXECEASTER OR EXECESTER. [Exeter.] | | | |
| 206 | ‡EDPER RE·X A··· | Type i. ‡EDMÆR ON EXCESTR Wt. 18·0. | Edmær. |
| 207 | ‡EDPE RD REX | Type ii. ‡PVLMAR ONECX Wt. 17·3. | Wulmær. |
| 208 | ‡EDPE RD RE | Type iii. ‡PVLMÆR ON ECXE··· Wt. 19·0. | Wulmær. |
| 209 | ‡EDPER D REX··· | Type iv. ‡LE:OFP.INC O EC Wt. 17·0. | Leofwine. |
| 210 | ‡EDPE: ·RD REX: | Type v. ‡EDSIE ON EXCESTR Wt. 26·2. | Edsie. |
| 211 | " " " | ‡EDPII ON EX-ECEST Wt. 26·8. | Edwi(g). |
| 212 | " " " | ‡HVNEPINE ON EXC: Wt. 26·8. | Hunewine. |
| 213 | ‡EDPRE··· RD REX: | ‡S·PINE ON EXSCEX: Wt. 17·0. | Sæwine. |
| 214 | ‡EDPA··· RD RE | ‡PVLMÆR ON EXSCEX Wt. 17·6. | Wulmær. |
| 215 | ‡EDPER· D REI· Var. Sceptre termi- nating in fleur- de-lis. | Type vii. ‡EL·FRIE ON EXCESE Wt. 21·0. | Ælfrie. |
| 216 | ‡EDPER D REX· | ‡CEPINE ON EXCESE Wt. 20·6. | Cewine. |
| 217 | ‡EDPAR D REX | ‡ERFRIC ON EXCESTR Wt. 17·3. | Erfrie (cf. Ælfrie). |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|----------|---|--|----------|
| 218 | ÆLDPER· D REX <i>Var. Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.</i> | ÆLIFINC ON EXECESTR Wt. 20·6. | Lifine. |
| 219 | ÆLDPER D REX· | ÆL/EPINE ON EXECEÆ Wt. 18·4. | Sæwine. |
| 220 | " " " | ÆPVLMER ON ECXECE: Wt. 20·6. | Wulmær. |
| 221 | ÆLDPER· D REX <i>Var. Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.</i> | " " EXECEE Wt. 20·8. | |
| Type ix. | | | |
| 222 | EADPARD REX ANGLOV | ÆLFRIC ONN EX·EC·:· Wt. 20·2. | Ælfric. |
| 223 | " " " | ÆLFRIC ON EXECES: Wt. 20·0. | |
| 224 | " " ANGLOR | ÆLIF·NI·C ONN EXECES: Wt. 20·6. | Lifine. |
| 225 | " " ANGL· | ÆPVLNÆR ONN EXC: Wt. 20·4. | Wulmær. |
| Type xi. | | | |
| 226 | ÆADPAR RD RE A | ÆLFRIC ON EXECESÆ Wt. 18·7. | Ælfric. |
| 227 | ÆADPARD RD RE | ÆLFRIC ON EXECESÆT Wt. 22·4. | |
| 228 | ÆADPAR RD RE A | ÆLFRIC ON EXECESÆTE: Wt. 20·0. | |
| 229 | ÆADPAR RD RE | ÆLIFING ON EXECESÆT Wt. 20·0. | Lifing. |
| 230 | " " " | ÆPICING ON EXECESÆT: Wt. 21·3. [PL. XXIV. 4.] | Wicing. |
| 231 | " " REI | ÆPVLMÆR ON EXECESÆT Wt. 20·0. | Wulmær. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|------------------------|---------------|--|------------------------|
| <i>Type xiii.</i> | | | |
| 232 | ·EADPARD RE: | ·EADPARD ON E Wt. 18·0. | Eadward. |
| 233 | „ REX·: | ·LIFING ON EXECE Wt. 16·0. | Lifing. |
| <i>Type xv.</i> | | | |
| 234 | EADPARD REX: | ·SIEPINE ON EXEEE Wt. 22·6. | Sæwine. |
| 235 | „ REX· | ·PVLFFINE ON EHECE Wt. 18·4. | Wulfwine. |
| 236 | „ REX A | “ “ Wt. 19·0. | |
| EOFERPIC. [York.] | | | |
| <i>Type i.</i> | | | |
| 237 | ·DPA P REX A | ·OÐNNINE ON EOF: Wt. 16·0. | Odinno (Oðin). |
| <i>Type i. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 238 | EDP/R D RE·A | ·ELFPINE ON EOFE Wt. 16·6. | Ælfwine. |
| 239 | ·EDP/R P RE·A | ·ARBETEL „ Wt. 16·2. | Arbetel (= Arncetel?). |
| 240 | ·EDP: P RE·: | ·ARNCETEL· ON EOFERPIC Wt. 15·7. | Arncetel. |
| 241 | ·FDDER D RE·A | ·ARNCETEI· „ Wt. 15·7. [Pl. XXIV. 5.] | |
| 242 | ·DPER P REX A | ·ARNGRIN ON EOF Wt. 16·5. | Arngrim. |
| 243 | ·PPE P REX A | ·ELEPINE ON EOFEP Wt. 16·3. | Elewine. |
| 244 | ·EDPER D RE·A | ·IOLANA OH EOFE Wt. 15·7. | Iolana. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|------------|------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 245 | ‡EDPER P REX A | ‡ODIN ONN EOEFRIIC Wt. 16·4. | Oxin. |
| 246 | ‡EDPER D RE‡: | ‡R/EFEN ON EOFER. Wt. 16·2. | Ræfen. |
| 247 | ‡EDPER R RE‡ A | " " Wt. 14·7. | |
| 248 | ‡EDPER P RE‡ A | ‡R/EFN ON EOFEI Wt. 16·3. | |
| 249 | ‡EDPER D RE‡ A | ‡S/EVHEL ON EOF: Wt. 13·2. | Sæfuhel (= Sæfugel?). |
| 250 | ‡PIER P REX A | ‡SEFVEL ON EOFER Wt. 15·5. | |
| 251 | ‡EDPER D REX A.. | ‡SCVLX ONN EOEEER Wt. 16·0. | Scula. |
| 252 | " " " | ‡SEVLAA ONN EOEFR Wt. 15·8. | |
| 253 | ‡EDPE: P RE‡: | ‡STIREOLL ON EOFE. Wt. 15·9. | Stireol. |
| 254 | ‡EDPER: D RE‡ | " " Wt. 16·0. | |
| 255 | EDPER P RE‡ A. | ‡VLFCETEL ON EOF. Wt. 16·5. | Ulfcetel. |
| 256 | ‡EDPE: P REX A. | ‡VNOLF ON EOFER. Wt. 14·4. | Unolf. |
| 257 | ‡EDPAR: D REX | ‡DVRRIM ON EOF. Wt. 16·5. | Purrim (Durgrim). |
| Type ii. | | | |
| 258 | ‡ERI RD RE | ‡L·CI·O·N EIOER Wt. 11·8. | Lifie (= Lifine?). |
| 259 | " " " | " " " Wt. 11·0. | |
| 260 | ‡EDPI RD RE | ‡LIFICE ON EOF: Wt. 12·0. | |
| HALFPENNY. | | | |
| 261 | ... DR | ... CEN ON EO Wt. 6·0. | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-------------------------|---------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Type ii. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 262 | ‡EDPI RD RE | ‡ELFER ONEOF: Wt. 17·5. | Ælfere. |
| 263 | ‡EDPE RD RE | ‡ARNECL· ONEOFE Wt. 18·0. [Pl. XXIV. 6.] | Arneel (Arncetel). |
| 264 | “ “ “ | ‡ARNCRIM ON EO Wt. 16·7. | Arngrim. |
| 265 | ‡EDPA RD RE | “ ONEOF Wt. 17·4. | |
| 266 | ‡EDP RD RE‡ | ‡ELFERE ON EGR Wt. 17·8. | Elfere (Ælfere). |
| 267 | ‡EDPE RD RE | ‡ELFPINE ONEOFI Wt. 16·8. | Elfwine. |
| 268 | ‡EDPER RD RE | ‡EOLA ON EOFR· Wt. 16·9. | Eola. |
| 269 | ‡EDPI RD RE | ‡IUGBTEL ON EOF Wt. 17·2. | Iugblet (=Iugtel? cf. Iocetel). |
| 270 | ‡EDPE RD RE | ‡LEOFNOÐ ONEO Wt. 19·3. | Leofnoð. |
| 271 | ‡EDP: RD RE | ‡SÆFUCEF ONEO Wt. 17·3. | Sæfucef (= Sæfugel?). |
| 272 | ‡EDPA RD R: | “ “ Wt. 16·6. | |
| 273 | ‡EDPA RD R: | ‡SÆVLA ON EOF: Wt. 17·3. | Seula. |
| 274 | ‡EDPI RD RE | ‡DOR ON EOFR Wt. 18·7. | Dor. |
| <i>Type iii.</i> | | | |
| 275 | ‡EADPE REX | ‡ELFNERC ON EOFR· Wt. 14·4. | Elfhære. |
| 276 | ‡EDPER D REX: | ‡ELFPINE ONEOF: Wt. 16·7. | Elfwine. |
| 277 | ‡EDPE RD REX: | ‡ELFPINE ON EOF Wt. 16·0. | |
| 278 | ‡EDPER D REX | ‡ELFDINE ON EONER· Wt. 17·4. | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 279 | ‡EDPER D REX: | ‡ERNGRIM ON EOFERP Wt. 18·7. | Ærngrim. |
| 280 | ‡EDP: ·RD ERX | ‡EL·TAN ON EOFEERI: Wt. 17·5. | Eltan. |
| 281 | ‡EDPE RD RE‡: | " " " | Wt. 17·7. |
| 282 | ‡EDPER D RE‡ | ‡ELTAN ON EOFRPI | |
| 283 | " " " | ‡ER·NEIL ON EOFER | Erneil (Erneytel). |
| 284 | " " REX | ‡ERNCYTEL ON EOF: | Erneytel. |
| 285 | ‡EDPE: D RE‡: | ‡IVRELEL· OH EOFER· | Iurelcl? (= Iucetel?). |
| 286 | ‡EDP: E RE·X | ‡RÆFEN ON EONEO | Ræfen. |
| 287 | ‡EDPER ERX | ‡SÆFVHEL ON EOFR | Sæfuhel (= Sæfugel?). |
| 288 | ‡EDPE ·D REX: | ‡SEVLA ON EOFER· | Seula. |
| 289 | ‡EDP D REX | ‡DO:R ON EOFEERPI | Dor. |
| 290 | ‡EDPE ·RD RE:X:· | ‡DVRCRIH ON EOF: | Durgrim. |
| 291 | ‡EDPE D RE‡: | ‡DVRCRIH ON EOF | |
| | | Wt. 16·6. Wt. 16·5. | |
| | HALFPENNY. | | |
| 292 | PER R ... | ‡ERN OFER Wt. 7·7. | Erngrim? (Arngrim). |
| | <i>Type iii. var. b.</i> | | |
| 293 | ‡EDP ·RD REX A | ‡OÐEN ON EFRPPIC: | Oðen. |
| | | [Pl. XXIV. 7.] | |
| | <i>Type v. var. a.</i> | | |
| 294 | ‡EDP ·RD RE‡: | ‡ELFPINEE ON EOFERI Wt. 26·8. | Ælfwine. |
| | | [Pl. XXIV. 8.] | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 295 | ‡EDPAR D RECX: <i>Var.</i> Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis. | ‡ARCTEL ON EOFERPI Wt. 26·2. | Arncytel. |
| 296 | ‡EDPAR ·D RECX· | ‡ARNGRIM ON EOF Wt. 17·6. | Arngrim or Erngrim. |
| 297 | " RECX: <i>Var.</i> Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis. | " " EOFE Wt. 17·6. | |
| 298 | " D RECX: <i>Var.</i> Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis. | " " EOFER: Wt. 24·7. | |
| 299 | ‡EDPER ·D REEX | ‡ARNGRIM ON EOFER Wt. 27·2. | |
| 300 | ‡EDPERN RD REX: | ‡ARNGRIM ON EOFERPI Wt. 27·0. | |
| 301 | ‡EDPAR D RECX | ‡ARNGRIM OA ONEO Wt. 18·0. | |
| 302 | ‡EDRER ·D REEX: | ‡ERNGRIH ON EOFER: Wt. 26·8. | |
| 303 | ‡EDPR RD REX: | ‡ERNGRIM ON EOFERPI: Wt. 26·5. | |
| 304 | ‡EDPAR ·D RECX· | ‡EOLA ON EOFERPI Wt. 18·0. | Geola. |
| 305 | ‡EDPR RD REX: | ‡IOLA ON EOFERPICC: Wt. 22·5. | Iola. |
| 306 | ‡EDPE: ·RD REX. | ‡LEOFENOÐ ON EOFE: Wt. 28·3. | Leofnoð. |
| 307 | ‡EDPÆR D RE·X: <i>Var.</i> Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis. | ‡SEVLA ON EOFERI Wt. 26·4. | Seula. |
| 308 | ‡EDPAR ·D RECX. | ‡SEVL·A ON EOERP Wt. 18·5. | |
| 309 | ‡EDPÆR ·DRD RE | " " EOFERP. Wt. 18·0. | |
| 310 | ‡DPEI ·RD RE‡: | ‡SEVLA ON EOERPIC Wt. 26·0. | |

| No. | Type. | Description. | Moneys. |
|-----|--|---|------------------------------------|
| 311 | ‡EDPAR ·D REEX. | ‡STYREOL ON EOFER Wt. 16·5. | Styreol. |
| 312 | ‡EDP: RD REX: | ‡UTYREOL ON EOFERP. Wt. 27·3. | |
| 313 | ‡EDPAR ·RECX <i>Var. Sept. termin- ating in Reur- de-las.</i> | ‡SPERTEOL ONEOF Wt. 17·5. | Swertcol. |
| 314 | ‡EDPA ·RD RE | ‡VLFCIL ON EOFER. Wt. 17·0. | Ulfcel (Ulfctel). |
| 315 | ‡EDPAR D RECX | ‡VLFCIL· ON EOFERPI Wt. 18·3. | |
| 316 | ‡EDPA: ·RD REX | ‡PINTEFVHEL ONEO Wt. 17·5. | Winterfuhel (Winter- fugel). |
| 317 | ‡EDPA RD RE | ‡PINTERFVHL ONEOF Wt. 17·3. | |
| 318 | ‡EDPAR ·D REX. | ‡DORR ON EOFRPI Wt. 18·7. | Porr. |
| 319 | ‡EDPER· D REX | Type vii. ‡GODPINE ON EOFER. (Broken.) | Godwine. |
| 320 | ‡EDPAR· D RE· | Type vii. var. a. ‡ARNCEL ON EOFER. Wt. 21·2. | Arnectel. |
| 321 | ‡EDPA· ·RD R· | ‡ARNTEL· ON EOF Wt. 20·7. | |
| 322 | " " " | " " EOFE Wt. 21·7. | |
| 323 | ‡EDPER D REX | ‡ARNGRIM ON EOEE Wt. 20·3. | Arngrim. |
| 324 | ‡EDPA ·RD R· | " " EOFE Wt. 21·0. | |
| 325 | ‡EDPAR· D RE· | " " EOFR· Wt. 21·7. | |
| 326 | ‡EDP RD E·. | ‡ARNGRIM ON EOFRPI Wt. 21·5. | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|----------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 327 | †EDPAR D RE· | †IOL·E ON EOFERPI Wt. 21·7. | Iole. |
| 328 | †EDPA RD DX | †LEOFENOÐ ONEOF Wt. 22·0. | Leofnoð. |
| 329 | †EDPERD REX .. | „ ON EOF E Wt. 21·7. | |
| 330 | †EDPER.. D RX | †RAFEN ON EOERP Wt. 21·0. | Rafen. |
| 331 | †EDPAE· RD RX | †R·AFEN ON EOFERPI Wt. 20·2. | |
| 332 | †EDPAR· D R· | †SEVLE ON EOFERICC Wt. 19·8. | Seule. (Seula). |
| 333 | †EDPAR· D REX | †SEVLE ON EOFERPII Wt. 21·7. | |
| 334 | †EDRER· D REI· | †STIRECOL ON EOFER Wt. 21·5. | Stircol. |
| 335 | †EDP/E· D RD | †STIRECOL ON EOFERPI Wt. 20·2. | |
| 336 | †EDPER D REX | „ „ EOF RP Wt. 18·5. | |
| 337 | †EDP· ARD X | †SPARTECOL ON EOFER Wt. 21·0. | Swartcol. |
| [Pl. XXIV. 9.] | | | |
| 338 | †EDPER· D REX | †SPARTECOL ON EOER Wt. 21·0. | |
| 339 | †EDPA· RD R | †VLFCETEL ON EOFR Wt. 20·7. | Ulfetel. |
| 340 | †EDPEA.. RD X | †VLFCETEL ON EOFERPI Wt. 22·4. | |
| 341 | †EDPER· D REI· | †PINTERFVGEL· ON EO Wt. 21·3. | Winterfugel. |
| 342 | †EDPAR· D RI· | †PINTERFVGL ON EOF Wt. 20·3. | |
| 343 | †EDPER· D REX | †DORR ON EOFERPI Wt. 19·2 | Dorr. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--|-------------------------|
| <i>Type ix.</i> | | | |
| 344 | EADVEARDVS REX AN | †HARNGRIM ON EOFR. Wt. 14·5. | Arngrim. |
| 345 | EDPAD RX ANGORA· | †HARNGRIM ON EOFR. Wt. 22·5. | |
| 346 | EADPARD REX ANGORV | †HOLA ON EOFER. Wt. 22·0. | Hola. |
| 347 | EADPARD REX ANGL· | †SEVLA ON EOFRPIC Wt. 21·5. | Seula. |
| 348 | „ RX ANG· | †SNEABVRN ON EOFE Wt. 21·0. | Sneaburn (Sneaborn). |
| <i>Type ix. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 349 | EDPARD X ACLORO· | †HOKETEL ON EOFE Wt. 20·4. | Ioketel (Iocetel). |
| 350 | EDPR RX ANGLOP | †ODGRIM ON EFRPI Wt. 21·0. | Oxgrim. |
| 351 | EDPAD X AN[GL]ORA· | †VLFETL ON EOFRP Wt. 21·7. | Ulfeetel. |
| 352 | „ RX ANGLOR | †VLFCIL ON EOFRPIC Wt. 20·5. | Ulfeil (Ulfeetel). |
| 353 | EDPAD RX ANGLOR | †DORR ONN EOFRPC Wt. 19·7. [Pl. XXIV. 10.] | Porr. |
| 354 | EADPARD REX ANGL· | „ ON EOFERPIC Wt. 20·7. | |
| 355 | EDPAD RX ANGLOR | „ ON EOFRPICC Wt. 20·7. | |
| <i>Type xi.</i> | | | |
| 356 | †EADPAR RD RE | †ODGRIM ON EOFI Wt. 19·2. | Oxgrim. |
| <i>Type xi. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 357 | †EDPARD REX | †ARECTL ON EOFRP Wt. 20·2. | Arneetel. |
| 358 | †EDPAER D R | †ARNETEL ON EOFR Wt. 19·0. | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|---------------------------|---------------|---|----------------------|
| 359 | †EDPAR· D RE | †ARNGRIM ON EOFER Wt. 18·0. | Arngrim. |
| 360 | †EDPARD D RE | †OCITEL ON EOFRP Wt. 20·0. | Locitel. |
| 361 | †EADPA· RD RE | †OCTEL ON EOFR Wt. 20·6. | |
| 362 | †EADPR· D RE | †ODBERN ON EOFER Wt. 20·4. | Odbern. |
| 363 | †EADPRD D RE | †ODBORN ON EOFR Wt. 21·2. | |
| 364 | †EDPAED D RE | †ODGRIM ON EOFER Wt. 20·4. | Oggrim. |
| 365 | †EDPAR D RE | †SEVLA ON EOFRPIE Wt. 20·3. | Scula. |
| 366 | †EADPAR D RE | †SEVLAE ON EOFRPI Wt. 21·7. [Pl. XXIV. 11.] | |
| 367 | †EDPAR D RE | †SNEBORN ON EOF Wt. 21·7. | Sneborn. |
| 368 | †EADPAR D RE | †SPARTEOL ON EO Wt. 21·0. | Swarteol. |
| 369 | †EDPARD D RE | †VLFCTEL ON EOFER Wt. 20·0. | Ulfeetel. |
| 370 | †EDPARD „ | „ EOFP Wt. 20·6. | |
| 371 | „ „ | „ EOFRP Wt. 20·6. | |
| 372 | †EDPARI D RE | †DORR ON EOFERPI Wt. 21·9. | Dorr. |
| 373 | †EDPARD D RE | „ „ EOFERPIE Wt. 20·3. | |
| <i>Type xiii. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 374 | †EDPARDE REX | †ARCEL ON EOFRPI Wt. 17·8. | Areel (= Arncetel?). |
| 375 | „ „ | ARCIL ON EOFRP Wt. 18·7. | |
| 376 | „ „ | †ARNETEL ONEOF Wt. 20·0. | Arneetel. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|-----------------|--|---------------------|
| 377 | HEADPARED RE | HARNGRIM ON E. Wt. 18·4. | Arngrim. |
| 378 | HEADPARD RE | " " EOI Wt. 18·0. | |
| 379 | HEADPARDE REX | HIOETEL ON EOFR Wt. 17·0. | Iocetel. |
| 380 | " " | " EOFRPI Wt. 17·6 [Pl. XXIV. 12] | |
| 381 | HEADPARD RE+ | " " EORP Wt. 18·4. | |
| 382 | HEADPARD RE | HODVOLF ON EOFER Wt. 15·3. | Onſolf or Oſelf. |
| 383 | HEADPARD REX AN | HODOLF ON EOFER Wt. 18·0. | |
| 384 | EADPARD RE+ AN | HODBEN ON EOFRI Wt. 17·0. | Oſbeorn. |
| 385 | " " " | HODBEORN ON EOFR Wt. 15·0. | |
| 386 | EDPARD REXX | HODBOREN ON EO Wt. 17·2. | |
| 387 | HEADPARD REX | HODGRIM ON EOF Wt. 16·2. | Oſgrim. |
| 388 | EADPARD REX AN | " " EOFR Wt. 18·1. | |
| 389 | " " " | " " EOFRR Wt. 16·6. | |
| 390 | HEAD[PA]RD REX | " [ON]EOFRP (Broken.) | |
| 391 | HEADPARD RE+ A | HSEVLA ON EOF Wt. 16·8. | Scula. |
| 392 | EADPARD | " " EOFRP Wt. 18·0. | |
| 393 | HEADPARDE REX | " " EOFERP Wt. 18·0. | |
| 394 | HEADPARED REHX | HSENEBORN ON EOF Wt. 18·6. | Snaeborn. |
| 395 | " " | HSENEBORN " Wt. 15·4. | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 396 | ÆADPARD REX A | ÆSNEBORN ON EOFR Wt. 15.9. | |
| 397 | ÆDPARDE REX A | ÆSPARTEOL ON EOF Wt. 16.3. | Swarteol. |
| 398 | ÆADPARD RE A | „ „ EOFR Wt. 14.0. | |
| 399 | „ REX | ÆSPRTEOL ONEOFR Wt. 17.6. | |
| 400 | ÆADPARD REX A | ÆVLFCIL ON EOFER Wt. 12.0. | Ulfelil (Ulfctel). |
| 401 | ÆADPARD REX AI | ÆVLFCTEL ON EOFR Wt. 15.5. | Ulfctel. |
| 402 | ÆADPARD REH A | „ „ Wt. 18.6. | |
| 403 | „ REX | ÆDORR ON EOFR Wt. 18.0. | Dorr. |
| 404 | ÆADPARD RE A | „ „ EOFERP Wt. 18.6. | |
| 405 | ÆADPARD REX AN: | „ „ EOFRP Wt. 17.5. | |
| <i>Type xv. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 406 | ÆADPARD REX | ÆALEIF ON EOFRPICC Wt. 19.6. | Aleof. |
| 407 | „ REX: | ÆALEOF ON EOFERP Wt. 20.9. | |
| 408 | „ REX | ÆARECIL ON EOFERP: Wt. 20.6. | Earcil. |
| 409 | „ „ | „ „ Wt. 22.5. | |
| 410 | „ „ | „ „ EOFRPIC Wt. 20.8. | |
| [Pl. XXIV. 13.] | | | |
| 411 | „ „ | ÆIOCCETEL ON EOFE Wt. 20.7. | Iocetel. |
| 412 | „ „ | „ „ Wt. 22.2. | |
| 413 | „ „ | ÆOVDBEARN ON EO Wt. 21.4. | Oudbearne, Oßborn, &c. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----------------|-------------|--|--------------------------|
| 414 | EADPARD REX | ‡OVÐBORN ON EOFR Wt. 19·0. | |
| 415 | " " | ‡OÐBORN ON EOFRR Wt. 20·6. | |
| 416 | EDRRDI " | ‡OVÐGRIM ON EOF Wt. 22·0. | Ouȝgrim. |
| 417 | EADPARD " | ‡OVÐVLF ON EOFEL Wt. 21·0. | Ouȝulf. |
| 418 | " RX | ‡OVÐÐVLF ON EOFE Wt. 22·6. | |
| 419 | " REX | ‡SEVLA ON EOFER Wt. 22·2. | Seula. |
| 420 | " RX | " " EOFR Wt. 22·0. | |
| 421 | " REX | ‡SENEBRN ON EOFR Wt. 22·0. | Snebearn (Snaeborn). |
| 422 | " " | ‡SNEBEARN ON EO Wt. 23·2. | |
| 423 | " " | ‡SNEBRN ON EOFRPIC Wt. 20·2. | |
| 424 | " X | ‡SPEARTEOL ON EO Wt. 20·8. | Sweartcel (Swartcel). |
| 425 | " REX | " " EOF Wt. 21·6. | |
| 426 | " RX | ‡VLFCETL ON EOFER Wt. 18·5. | Ulfctel. |
| 427 | " REX | ‡ÐOR ON EOFRPIC Wt. 19·8. | Por or Þorr. |
| 428 | " " | ‡ÐORR ON EOFRPIC Wt. 20·0. | |
| 429 EADPARD REX | | Type xvii. ‡SENEBRN ON EOFR Wt. 21·0. [Pl. XXIV. 14.] | Snebearn (Snaeborn). |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|--|--|-----------|
| | | GIFELCEASTER. [Ilchester.] | |
| 430 | ✗ED[PE] ARD· R | Type iii. [✗]L·EOFFINE ON GIF... (Broken.) | Leofwine. |
| 431 | ✗EDPE: RD REX: | Type v. ✗OSPARD ON GIFELC: Wt. 25·5. | Osward. |
| 432 | ✗EDPER REX <i>Var.</i> Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis. | Type vii. ✗ODRIC ON GIEELC: <i>Var.</i> A straight line across one limb of cross. Wt. 20·6. | Godric. |
| 433 | ✗EADPARD RD RE | Type xi. ✗ODRIC ON GIEELC <i>Var.</i> A straight line across one limb of cross. Wt. 20·5. | Godric. |
| 434 | " " " | " " GIEELC <i>Var.</i> A straight line across one limb of cross. Wt. 20·0. | |
| 435 | ✗EADPARD RE·X AN | Type xiii. ✗EGLPINE ON GIFEL <i>Var.</i> A straight line above and below cross. Wt. 16·4. | Ægelwine. |
| | | GIPESPIC. [Ipswich.] | |
| 436 | ✗EDPER D REX ·A· | Type i. ✗LEOFSTAH ON GIPPE: Wt. 17·7. | Leofstan. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|----------------|--|--------------------|
| | | <i>Type ii.</i> | |
| 437 | •EDPE RD RE- | •BVNINE ON GIP Wt. 17·7. | Brunine. |
| 438 | " " RE | •EDPI ON GIPESI Wt. 13·3. | Edwi[<i>g</i>]. |
| 439 | " " RE | •P.VL-SIE ON GIP Wt. 17·3. | Wulsio. |
| | | <i>Type v.</i> | |
| 440 | •EDPE RD REX: | •LIFIE ONO GIPESPIE: [Pl. XXV. 1.] | Lifie (Lifine). |
| | | <i>Type xi.</i> | |
| 441 | •EADPARD RD RE | •BRVMAN ON GIPESPI Wt. 20·7. | Bruman. |
| | | <i>Type xiii.</i> | |
| 442 | EDPARD RX | •ELFPINE ON GIPPE Wt. 16·0. | Ælfwine. |
| 443 | •EADPARD RE: | •BRIHTRIC ON GIPP Wt. 15·6. | Brihtric. |
| 444 | EADPARD REX | •BRINTRIC ON GIPPE <i>Var.</i> Crescent in field. Wt. 15·0. | |
| 445 | •EADPARD RX | •BRVM ON GIPSES | Brum(au). |
| 446 | •EADPARD RE: | •BRVNINE ON GIPPE Wt. 16·6. | Brunine. |
| 447 | " " | •LEOFWOLD " " Wt. 16·3. | Leofwold. |
| | | <i>Type xv.</i> | |
| 448 | EADPARD REX | •IELFPINE ON GIPP Wt. 20·9. | Ælfwine. |
| 449 | EAPARD REX E° | " " " Wt. 18·9. | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|---|---|----------------------------|
| | GLEPECEASTER. [Gloucester.] | | |
| 450 | ‡EDPE RD REX | <i>Type i.</i> ‡PVL·FFERD ON GLEP Wt. 17·2. | Wulfwerd. |
| 451 | ‡EDPE RD RE | <i>Type ii.</i> ‡LEOFNOD ON GLE Wt. 17·0. | Leofnoð. |
| 452 | ‡EDP· ARD· | ‡PVLPIC ON Wt. 14·0. | Wulwig. |
| 453 | ‡EDP RD RE | <i>Type v.</i> ‡EIELRIC ON GLEPE Wt. 17·4. | Ægelric. |
| 454 | ‡EDPE· ·RD REX: | ‡EAPVLF ON GLEPECE: Wt. 24·4. | Eawulf. |
| 455 | ‡EDPE ·RD REX | ‡LEOFN ON GLEACE Wt. 16·9. | Leofn. |
| 456 | ‡EDPA· RD RE | <i>Type vii.</i> ‡EILRIC ON GL·EPEC: Wt. 20·7. | Ælric (Ægelric). |
| 457 | ‡EDPAR· D REX | ‡ELESIIE ON GLEPEC Wt. 20·0. | Ælfssiie (cf. Ælfsgie). |
| 458 | ‡EDPA· RD RE· | ‡GODRIC ON GLEPE: Wt. 21·3. | Godric. |
| 459 | ‡EDPE D RE· <i>Var.</i> Pellet behind bust. | ‡IVLFERD O GL·EP: Wt. 21·0. | Iulferð. |
| 460 | (<i>Double struck.</i>) | ‡PVLFGET ON ELEPE: Wt. 20·2. | Wulfget. |
| 461 | EADVVEARDVS REX ANGL | <i>Type ix.</i> ‡GODPINE ON GLEPEEST Wt. 16·3. | Godwine. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|--------------------------|--|---------------------|
| 462 | EADY·RD REX IAN·CLORX | ‡LEOFSTAN ON ELEP Wt. 18·8. | Leofstan. |
| 463 | ·EADPEARD REX AN- | ‡SELCPINE ON GLEPEC Wt. 19·7. | Selewine. |
| 464 | EADPEARD REX ANGLO- | ‡SILAC ON ELEPL Wt. 20·0. | Silac. |
| | | <i>Type xi.</i> | |
| 465 | ‡EADPAR RD RE | ‡BRIHTNOND ON ELEP: (Pierced.) | Brihtnoð? |
| 466 | ‡EDPARD· RD RE | ‡GVOLFPINE ON GLEPC: Wt. 20·6. | Guolfwine. |
| 467 | ‡EADPAR RD RE | ‡LIOFPINE ON CLEPECE Wt. 20·2. | Liofwine. |
| 468 | ‡EADP RD RE | ‡PVLFPA RD ON CLEPECC Wt. 20·6. [Pl. XXV. 2.] | Wulfward. |
| | | <i>Type xiii.</i> | |
| 469 | ·EADPARD RE- | ‡SILAC· ON GLEDE Wt. 17·0. | Silac. |
| | | <i>Type xv.</i> | |
| 470 | EADPARD RE | ‡SIL·AC ON GLEDE Wt. 18·4. | Silac. |
| | | GRANTEBRYCGE. [Cambridge.] | |
| | | <i>Type ii.</i> | |
| 471 | ‡EDPE RD RE | ‡ETSTAN ON ERA Wt. 18·0. | Etstan (Edstan). |
| | | <i>Type iii.</i> | |
| 472 | ‡EDPER ·D REX | ‡ELFPINE ONE ONR. Wt. 16·8. | Ælfwine. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|-----------|
| 473 | ꝝEDPER· ·D REEX: (Double struck.) | Type v. ꝝELFPINON GRANTE: Wt. 26·6. | Elfwine. |
| 474 | ꝝEDPE: ·RD REX: | ꝝOTSVNV ON GRANTE Wt. 26·7. | Gotsunu. |
| 475 | ꝝEDPER D REX | Type vii. ꝝODPINE ON GRANT [Pl. XXV. 3.] Wt. 18·3. | Godwine. |
| 476 | EADPARD REX ANGLO: | Type ix. ꝝELFPIC CINI CRA Wt. 20·6. | Ælfwig. |
| 477 | EADPRD REX ANDOR | ꝝODPINE ON GRANT: Wt. 20·3. | Godwine. |
| 478 | ꝝEDPAR· RD REX | Type xi. ꝝADI-ERD ONGRAN Wt. 19·8. | Eadwerd. |
| 479 | EADPARD REX AD | Type xiii. ꝝODLAMB ONRA: Wt. 16·2. | Godlamb. |
| 480 | .. RE: | ꝝAECOL ON GRANIV Wt. 16·0. | Sæcol. |
| 481 | .. REX A | ꝝPIBEARN ONRA Wt. 15·2. | Wibearn. |
| GULDEFORDA or GILDEFORDA. [Guildford.] | | | |
| 482 | ꝝEDP RD R· | Type ii. ꝝELFPINE ON 6V. Wt. 16·9. | Elfwine. |
| 483 | ꝝEDPA ·RD RE: | Type v. ꝝBLACEMAN ON GYL Wt. 18·0. | Blaceman. |
| 484 | ꝝEDPE·· RD RE | ꝝBLACEMAN ON GVL Wt. 16·0. | |

| No. | Obverse | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|---|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Type vii.</i> | | | |
| 485 | •EDPNR D REX. | •BLAEMAN ON GVL'D: Wt. 19·3. | Blaeman (Blaceman). |
| 486 | " " " | •BLAEMAN ON GYL'D. Wt. 20·3. | |
| <i>Type ix.</i> | | | |
| 487 | EADVVERDVS REX ANGLO | •BLAEMAN ON GIL Wt. 21·0. | Blaceman. |
| 488 | " " " | " " GYLDEOR Wt. 19·9. | |
| <i>Type xi.</i> | | | |
| 489 | •EADPA· RD RE | •ELFRIC: ON GLLDEFOR Wt. 19·4. | Ælfrie. |
| 490 | •EADPAR· RD RE | " " " [Pl. XXV. 4.] Wt. 20·1. | |
| 491 | •EADPAR· RD RE | •BLAEEMAN ON GLDE Wt. 19·5. | Blaceman. |
| <i>Type xiii.</i> | | | |
| 492 | EADPARD REX: | •ELFRIC· ON GILDE Wt. 16·7. | Ælfrie. |
| 493 | • " REX AN | •ELFRIO ON GILDEF Wt. 14·0. | |
| HÆSTINGA OR HESTINGPORT. [Hastings.] | | | |
| <i>Type ii.</i> | | | |
| 494 | •EDPAR D RE | •BRID ON H/ESTI Wt. 17·5. | Brid (cf. Brand). |
| <i>Type iii.</i> | | | |
| 495 | EDPNDR R DEX | •BRID : ON HESTST: Wt. 24·3. | Brid. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|------------------|--|--|-------------------------|
| <i>Type v.</i> | | | |
| 496 | ‡EDPE: RD RE‡: | ‡BRID ON HÆTINPO: Wt. 15·9. | Brid. |
| 497 | ‡EDPNER· D RE | " " HESTINPOR <i>Var.</i> Pellet in one angle of cross. Wt. 18·0. | |
| 498 | ‡EDDE .. RE | ‡LEOFFPINE ON HÆS Wt. 26·0. | Leofwine or Lifwine. |
| 499 | ‡EDPN.. RD RE | ‡LEOFPIE ON HÆSTC Wt. 17·4. | |
| 500 | ‡EDPE:: ·RD· RE | ‡LEOFFPINE ON HÆSTICC Wt. 17·0. | |
| 501 | ‡EDPE: RD REX | ‡LIFFPINE ON HÆOT: Wt. 17·4. | |
| <i>Type vii.</i> | | | |
| 502 | ‡EDPER· D REX | ‡BRID: O:N HÆTIEN Wt. 17·5. | Brid. |
| 503 | " " " | " " " | Wt. 19·8. |
| 504 | ‡EDPE· RD REX <i>Var.</i> Sceptre termin- ating in fleur- de-lis. | ‡BRID ON HÆSTING· Wt. 18·0. | |
| 505 | " " REI <i>Var.</i> Sceptre termin- ating in fleur- de-lis. | " " HÆSTNG Wt. 19·6. | |
| 506 | ‡EDPER· D REX | ‡DVINNE ON HÆOTIE Wt. 21·4. | Duninc. |
| 507 | ‡EDPE· .. " | " " HÆSTIN Wt. 19·5. | |
| <i>Type ix.</i> | | | |
| 508 | EADPARD REX ANGL | BRID ON HÆSTIN: Wt. 20·7. | Brid. |
| 509 | " " " | " " " | Wt. 20·2. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-------------------|-----------------------|---|------------------------|
| 510 | EADPRD RIX ANDORV | ‡BRND ON HÆSTIEN: Wt. 20·6. | Brand (cf. Brid). |
| 511 | EADPARD REX ANGLOX | ‡DVNNINE ON HÆS: Wt. 20·0. | Dunninc. |
| <i>Type xi.</i> | | | |
| 512 | ‡EADPAR RD RE | ‡BRID: ON HÆSTI: Wt. 19·6. | Brid. |
| 513 | ‡EADRA :DD RE | ‡BRND ON NEOSTIEN: Wt. 19·0. [Pl. XXV. 5.] | Brand. |
| <i>Type xii.</i> | | | |
| 514 | EADPA: RD REX | ‡DVNNINE ON AÆTIN: Wt. 19·0. | Dunninc. |
| 515 | ‡EADPAR RD RE | " HÆST " Var. Pellet in field. Wt. 20·6. | |
| 516 | ‡EADPA: RD RE | ‡DVNNING ON HÆS Wt. 19·0. | |
| 517 | ‡EADPAP RD RE | ‡PVLFRIE ON HÆSTI: Wt. 20·0. | Wulfric. |
| <i>Type xiii.</i> | | | |
| 518 | ‡EADPARD REX ANG: | ‡EOLSPGEN ON HÆS Var. Four wedge-shaped pellets attached to inner circle. Wt. 16·4. | Colswegen. |
| 519 | EADPARD REX | ‡DVNNINE ON HÆ Wt. 17·4. | Dunninc. |
| 520 | .. RE‡ | ‡DVNNINE ON HEST Wt. 17·4. | |
| 521 | ‡EADPARD REX AN- | ‡DREODRED ON HÆS Var. Two pellets in field. Wt. 14·4. | Preodred (Peodred). |
| 522 | EADPARD RE | ‡DREODRED ON H Var. Two pellets in field. Wt. 17·3. | |

| No. | Obvers. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|--|-----------|----------------------|
| | HAMTUNE. [Southampton.] | | |
| 523 | †EDPERER D REX A \| †LEOFFINE ON Type i. HAMTV (Pierced.) | | Leofwine. |
| 524 | †EDPE: RD REX \| †EL·FPINE ON HAM Type iii. Wt. 17·4. | | Ælfwine. |
| 525 | †EDPAR D REX \| †LEOFRIE ON HAMTV: Type vii. Wt. 21·0. | | Leofrie. |
| 526 | ·EDPE RD RE \| †ELFPINE ON HA Var. Sceptre termin- inating in three pellets. Type viii. var. a. | Wt. 21·0. | Ælfwine. |
| 527 | EADPARD REX ANGLO \| †PVLNOD ON HAM: Type ix. Wt. 20·3. | | Wulnoð (Wulfnoð). |
| 528 | „ „ ANGL „ \| †PVLNOD ONN HAM/ Wt. 21·2. | | |
| 529 | †EADPARD RD RE \| †EPINE ON HAMTV Type xi. Wt. 22·2. | | Sæwine. |
| 530 | †EADPAR RD RE \| †PVLFNOD ON HAMTV Type xi. var. b. [Pl. XXV. 6.] Wt. 19·7. | | Wulnoð. |
| | HEORTFORD. [Hertford.] | | |
| 531 | †EDPNRD: REC· \| †DEORSIDE ON IEON* Type i. Wt. 14·6. | | Deorsige. |

* Hertford?

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|--------------------------|---|---|-------------------------|
| Type iii. | | | |
| 532 | ‡EDPA RD R·E | ‡ELFPINE ON HERTF Wt. 11·0. | Ælfwine. |
| 533 | ‡EDPE·· RD REX | ‡ODMAN ON HEOR Wt. 16·0. | Godman. |
| 534 | ‡EDPNE RER·‡: | ‡ODPINE ON HIR·· Wt. 14·5. | Godwine. |
| 535 | ‡EDPND D RE <i>Var.</i> Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis. | ‡OLDPINE ON HEOR Wt. 13·7. | Goldwine. |
| 536 | ·‡EDPE· RD RE | ‡RÆÐVL·F ON HER·· Wt. 16·2. | Rædulf. |
| FARTHING. | | | |
| 537 | ... P.E·· · · · | ‡ HIR. Wt. 4·0. | |
| Type vii. | | | |
| 538 | ‡EDPER D REX | ‡PILTRND ON HEORT: Wt. 17·2. (pos. Wilfrid). | Wilstrand |
| Type xi. | | | |
| 539 | ‡EADPAP RD RE | ‡Ø/EM/ER: ON HERTFO Wt. 19·5. | Sæmær. |
| Type xiii. var. b. | | | |
| 540 | ·EADPARD RE· | ‡PIL/EGRIP· ON HEOR [Pl. XXV. 7.] Wt. 17·2. | Wilégrip or Wilgrip. |
| 541 | " " | ‡PILGIRP ON HIRT Wt. 15·6. | |
| HEREFORD. [Hereford.] | | | |
| Type ii. | | | |
| 542 | ‡EDPE RD RE | ‡ERNDII ON HERE Wt. 17·4. | Earnwi. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|---|--|-----------------------|
| 543 | •EDPE: ·RD REX· <i>Var.</i> Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis. | Type iii. •EIEL·RIC ON HERE Wt. 16·7. | Æelric. |
| 544 | •EDPRD· ·D REX· <i>Var.</i> Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis. | Type vii. •PVLFPINE ON HER Wt. 21·4. | Wulfwine. |
| 545 | •EDPE R·D R·EX <i>Var.</i> Sceptre terminating in three pellets. | Type vii. var. b. •ERNPI ON HERE· Wt. 20·6. [Pl. XXV. 8.] | Earnwi. |
| 546 | EADPEARD REX ANGL | Type ix. •LEFENOÐ ON HEREFO Wt. 21·6. | Lefenoð. |
| 547 | EADPERD REX <i>Var.</i> Inscription begins behind bust. | Type xi. •ELFPI ON HEREFOR Wt. 19·7. | Ælfwi(g). |
| 548 | •EADPARD RD RE | •EAPPI: ON HEREFODE Wt. 20·5. | Earnwi. |
| 549 | •EADPARD RD RE | •EARNPI: ON HERE Wt. 19·0. | |
| 550 | ” ” ” | ” ” HEREOF Wt. 20·4. | |
| 551 | •EADPAR RD RE | •ELRIE: ON HL·RELOE Wt. 19·8. | Elric (cf. Ælric). |
| 552 | •EADPAR· RD RE | •LIOFENOD ON HEREFO Wt. 20·0. [Pl. XXV. 9.] | Liefnoð. |
| 553 | •EADPARD RE· | Type xiii. •ELFPI ON HERE Wt. 16·9. | Ælfwi(g). |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------|--|--|
| HORNINDUNA. | | | | | |
| [Hornden.] | | | | | |
| <i>Type ix.</i> | | | | | |
| 554 | + EADVVVRD RAX ANGORV: | + DVDINE ON HORNIDVNE: | Dudine. | | |
| Wt. 19·9. | | [Pl. XXV. 10] | | | |
| HUNTENDUNE. | | | | | |
| [Huntingdon.] | | | | | |
| <i>Type i.</i> | | | | | |
| 555 | + EDP A RD REX | + PVLFPIG ON HVNT: | Wulfwiz. | | |
| Wt. 16·7. | | | | | |
| <i>Type ii.</i> | | | | | |
| 556 | + EDPE RD REX | + ELFPINE ON HV | Ælfwine. | | |
| Wt. 17·1. | | | | | |
| 557 | + EDPA · D RE | + VLFCETL ON HVNT | Ulfetel. | | |
| Wt. 9·7. | | | | | |
| FARTHING. | | | | | |
| 558 | . . . PE | HV | Wulfwiz. | | |
| Wt. 4·2. | | | | | |
| <i>Type iii.</i> | | | | | |
| 559 | + EDPERD · REX A | + ELFPINE ON HVNT E | Ælfwine. | | |
| Var. Pellet in two | | | | | |
| angles of cross. | | Wt. 17·2. | | | |
| <i>Type iv.</i> | | | | | |
| 560 | + EDP A RD REX | + P.V.LFPINE O HVN | Wulfwiz. | | |
| Wt. 16·2. | | | | | |
| <i>Type v.</i> | | | | | |
| 561 | + EDPER · D REX : | + ELFPINE ON | Ælfwine. | | |
| HVNT · EN: | | | | | |
| Wt. 25·4. | | | | | |
| 562 | | + CODRIC ON HVNTEN | Godric. | | |
| Wt. 25·4. | | | | | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|--------------------------|----------------|---|-----------|
| <i>Type xi.</i> | | | |
| 563 | ‡EADPAR RD RE | ‡GODPINE ON HVNTE Wt. 20·6. [Pl. XXV. 11.] | Godwine. |
| 564 | ‡EADPAR RD RE | ‡LIOFRIC ON HVNTE : Wt. 21·4. | Liofric. |
| 565 | " " " | ‡LIOFPINE ON MVNT Wt. 20·0. | Liofwine. |
| <i>Type xiii.</i> | | | |
| 566 | EADPARD RE : | ‡GODPINE ON HVNT Wt. 16·7. | Godwine. |
| <i>Type xv.</i> | | | |
| 567 | EADPARD REX | ‡S/EPINE ON HVN <i>Var.</i> Pyramid in one angle of cross terminates in three pellets. Wt. 20·7. | Sawine. |
| HYDE. [Hythe.] | | | |
| <i>Type ii.</i> | | | |
| 568 | ‡EDP... ARD RE | ‡LIOFUINE ON HY * Wt. 14·1. | Liofwine. |
| <i>Type vii.</i> | | | |
| 569 | ·EDPR· D REX | ‡GVDRRED ON HYDE Wt. 19·7. | Gudred. |
| 570 | ‡EDPER D RE | ‡GVDRRED ON HYDE : Wt. 19·9. | |
| <i>Type xi.</i> | | | |
| 571 | ‡EADPAR RD RE | ‡GOLDPINE ON HEDE Wt. 18·5. | Goldwine. |

* Possibly Huntingdon.

| No. | Oval or Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|--------------------|---------------------|--|----------------------|
| LÆPES. [Lewes.] | | | |
| <i>Type ii.</i> | | | |
| 572 | ‡EDPE D RE A | ‡HEADPIG ON LÆPEN [Pl. XXV. 12.] | Eadwig. |
| Wt. 9·6. | | | |
| 573 | ‡EDPE: ND RE | ‡EDPINE ON LÆY Wt. 15·4. | Edwine. |
| 574 | ‡EDPA RD RE | ‡LEEFMAN O LÆPE Wt. 12·2. | Leofman. |
| 575 | ‡EDI RD RX· | ‡LEOFPI ON LÆP Wt. 13·2. | Leofwi (= Leofwig?). |
| 576 | ‡EDPI RD RE | ‡PIRINE ON LÆPENEN Wt. 13·6. | Wrine. |
| <i>Type iii.</i> | | | |
| 577 | ‡EDP·E···RD REX· | ‡GODRICE ON LEPEEI: Wt. 15·5. | Godric. |
| 578 | (Type effaced.) | ‡OSHVNND ONN LEPE: Wt. 18·0. | Osmund. |
| <i>Type v.</i> | | | |
| 579 | ‡EDPN·: RD RE | ‡ELFSIE ON LÆPEE: [Pl. XXV. 13.] | Ælfsie. |
| Wt. 17·3. | | | |
| 580 | ‡EDPE: ·RD REX: | ‡ELFSIE ONN LÆPEE: Wt. 26·3. | |
| 581 | ‡EDPE RD RE | ‡EDPERD ON LÆPEE: Wt. 17·5. | Edwerd. |
| 582 | ‡EDPE: ·RD REX: | „ ONN LÆPE· Wt. 25·7. | |
| 583 | ‡EDP ·R·D REX | ‡GODPINNE ON LÆ Var. Limbs of cross united by one circle only. Wt. 17·0. | Godwine. |
| 584 | ‡EDPA ·RD REX | ‡GODPINE ON LÆPE Wt. 16·7. | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----------|---|------------------------------------|----------|
| Type vii. | | | |
| 585 | †EDPER D REX. <i>Var.</i> Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis. | †EDPARD ON LÆPE: Wt. 20·2. | Edward. |
| 586 | " " " <i>Var.</i> Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis. | †EADPARD ON LÆPE: Wt. 20·2. | Eadward. |
| 587 | " " REX | †EDPINE ON LÆPE Wt. 21·8. | Edwine. |
| 588 | †EDPE D RE: <i>Var.</i> Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis. | " " LÆPEE: Wt. 20·8. | |
| 589 | †EDPER D RE† | †GODPINE ON LÆPI Wt. 20·8. | Godwine. |
| 590 | " " " <i>Var.</i> Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis. | †OSPOL-D ON LÆPE Wt. 20·4. | Oswold. |
| 591 | †EDPA D REX | †OSPOL-D ON LÆPEE: Wt. 21·3. | |
| Type ix. | | | |
| 592 | ΕΑΡΡΑΡ ΡΕΞ ΑΝΓΛΩΝ | †EADPARD ON LÆPE Wt. 20·4. | Eadward. |
| 593 | " " " | " ON LÆPE: Wt. 20·7. | |
| 594 | EAD-PARD REX ΑΝΓΛΟΥ | †EADPINE ON LÆPΣ Wt. 20·7. | Edwine. |
| 595 | " " " | †EADPINE ON LÆPE Wt. 20·7. | |
| 596 | ΕΑΡΡΑΡ ΡΕΞ ΑΝΓΛΟ | †GODPINE ON LÆPE Wt. 20·7. | Godwine. |
| 597 | EADPRD RX ANGOR. | †OSPOL-D ON LÆPEN: Wt. 20·7. | Oswold. |
| 598 | EADPARD REX ΑΝΓΛ | †OSPOL ON LÆPE Wt. 21·0 | |

| No. | Oblverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|--------------------------|---------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| Type xi. | | | |
| 500 | ‡EADPAR RD RE | ‡GODPINE ON LÆPE. Wt. 20·9. | Godwine. |
| 600 | ‡EADPAR RD RE | ‡LIOFPÆRD ON LÆPE Wt. 20·6. | Liofweard. |
| 601 | ‡ADPAR RD RE | ‡OSPOLD: ON LÆPE. Wt. 20·4. | Oswold. |
| 602 | ‡EADPAR RD RE | ‡PVLFFINE ON LÆPE Wt. 20·4. | Wulfwine. |
| Type xiii. | | | |
| 603 | ·EADFARD RE· | ‡GODPINE· ON LÆPE [Pl. XXV. 14.] | Godwine. |
| 604 | ‡DREDPDEDD RIA | ‡LEOFFORD ON LÆ Var. Three pellets in field. Wt. 17·3. | Leofword (= Leofweard?). |
| 605 | EADPARD RE‡ | ‡OSPOLD· ON LÆPE Wt. 18·0. | Oswold. |
| Type xv. | | | |
| 606 | EADPARD REX | ‡GODPINE ON LÆP Wt. 21·0. | Godwine. |
| 607 | " " | ‡LEOFFORD ON LÆP. Wt. 20·3. | Leofword (= Leofweard?). |
| 608 | DDPARD · · · AEIPDI | ‡OSPOLD ON LÆPE Wt. 20·7. | Oswold. |
| LANCPORT. [Langport.] | | | |
| Type v. | | | |
| 609 | ‡EDPEA · D REX· | ‡EIL·PINE ON LANEP Wt. 26·0. | Eilwine. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-------------------------------|---|--|------------------------------|
| LEHERCEASTER. [Leicester.] | | | |
| <i>Type i.</i> | | | |
| 610 | ‡EPDER D REX A | ‡PVLFRIC ON LEHR. Wt. 17·5. | Wulfric. |
| <i>Type ii.</i> | | | |
| 611 | ‡EDPE RD RE | ‡GODRIE ON LEHER Wt. 18·2. | Godric. |
| <i>Type v.</i> | | | |
| 612 | ‡IDRIP A I RI | ‡EDPNE ON LE:RICDII Wt. 21·0. | Edwine. |
| <i>Type vii.</i> | | | |
| 613 | EDPA RD RE <i>Var. Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.</i> | ‡LLDEPINE ON LEH: Wt. 18·6. | Gildewine. |
| 614 | ‡EDPER D REX <i>Var. Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.</i> | ‡GODRIC ON LEHER. Wt. 21·3. [Pl. XXVI. 1.] | Godric. |
| 615 | ‡E[D]PEI D RE | ‡PVL[E]NNOD ON LEH (Broken.) | Wulnnoð or Wulnað (Wulfnoð). |
| 616 | ‡EDPARD REX.. <i>Var. Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.</i> | ‡[PV]L·ENOID ON LE Wt. 18·5. | |
| 617 | ‡EDPAR D RE <i>Var. Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.</i> | ‡PVLNAÐ ON LEGR Wt. 21·0. | |
| <i>Type ix.</i> | | | |
| 618 | EADPARD REX ANGLO | ‡EGELRIC ON LEH Wt. 20·4. | Egelrie. |
| 619 | " " " | " " " Wt. 21·3. | |

| No. | Obl. side. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|---------------------------------|------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 620 | EADPARD EX ANGL. | †ÆGLPINE ON LEGR Wt. 18·4. | Ægelwine. |
| 621 | " " ANGL | †LEOFFPINE ON LEH Wt. 20·0. | Leofwine. |
| 622 | †EADPAR RD RE | Type xi. †ELRIC ON LEHRECE Wt. 20·0. | Ælric (Ælfric). |
| 623 | †EADPAR RD RE | †CODRIC ON L-EHRECE Wt. 19·7. | Godric. |
| 624 | (Illegible.) | †LIOFRIC ON LEHREC Wt. 19·0. | Liofric. |
| 625 | EADPAR RD REX | Type xii. †AGLRIC ON LEHR Wt. 16·6. [Pl. XXVI. 2.] | Ægelric. |
| 626 | †EADPARD REX | Type xiii. †AGLRIC ON LEHR Wt. 16·7. | Ægelric. |
| 627 | " " | †CODRIC " " Wt. 16·3. | Godric. |
| LEIGECASTER, ETC. [Chester.] | | | |
| 628 | †EDPE RD RE | Type ii. †AFFSIE ON IEII: Wt. 16·8. | Alfsie (cf. Elfsie). |
| 629 | †EDPA RD R: | †LEOFFPINE ON LEI: Wt. 15·4. | Leofwine. |
| 630 | †EDPER D REX | †P[I]RYIN ON LEICEI (Pierced.) | Wiryn. |
| 631 | †EDPE : ·R·D REX | Type iii. †COLBRAND ON LIE Wt. 16·8. | Colbrand. |
| 632 | " ·RD REX· | †ELFSIE ON LEICEST Wt. 16·4. | Elfsie. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|--|--|----------------------|
| 633 | ‡E..... . . X | FARTHING. \| ... . . . ON LE Wt. 4·5. | |
| 634 | ‡EDPER D REX:· | Type iv. \| ‡LEFPPI ON LECECESR Wt. 16·9. | Lefwi (= Leofwine?). |
| 635 | RE .. | FARTHING. \| ..... N LE . . . Wt. 3·3. | |
| 636 | ‡EDPI RD REX | Type v. \| ‡ELFSIE ON LEICEST Wt. 17·4. | Elfsie. |
| 637 | ‡EDPE: ·RD REX:· | \| ‡FARGRIM ON LEIC·E:· Wt. 15·4. | Fargrim. |
| 638 | ‡EDPER ·D REX:· | \| ‡LEOFPINE ON LEICE Wt. 15·4. | Leofwine. |
| 639 | ‡EDPAR D REX <i>Var. Sceptre terminating in three pellets.</i> | Type vii. \| ‡ÆLF GAR ON LEICE (Broken.) | Ælfgar. |
| 640 | ·‡EDPAR D REX: <i>Var. Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.</i> | \| ‡BRVNINC ON LEICE Wt. 19·2. | Brunine. |
| 641 | ‡EDPA·R· D RE:· <i>Var. Sceptre terminating in three pellets.</i> | \| ‡BRVNNIC ON LEIC Wt. 20·6. | |
| 642 | ‡EDPAR D REX | \| ‡COLBRAND ON Wt. 19·8. | Colbrand. |
| 643 | ‡EDPAR D RE:· <i>Var. Sceptre terminating in three pellets.</i> | \| ‡HVSEAR ON LEIC: Wt. 19·7. | Husearl. |
| 644 | " " REX <i>Var. Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.</i> | \| ‡HVSEARL ON LEICE Wt. 20·6. | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|--------------------------|---|---|-----------------------|
| <i>Type vii. var. b.</i> | | | |
| 645 | †NDE RAIX <i>Var. Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.</i> [Pl. XXVI. 3.] | †COLBRAND ON LEI Wt. 20·9. | Colbrand. |
| <i>Type ix.</i> | | | |
| 646 | EADPAR RX ANGLO | †ÆLFSIG ONN LEICE <i>Var. Annulets on the limbs of cross.</i> Wt. 20·3. | Ælfsig. |
| 647 | EADPRD REX ANGLO | †BR·YNNIC ON LEG: Wt. 19·2. [Pl. XXVI. 4.] | Brunninc. |
| 648 | EADPARD REX ANGLO | †BRYNNIC ON[N] LEIC.: Wt. 21·0. | |
| 649 | " " ANG: | †COLBRAND ON LEI (Pierceed.) | Colbrand. |
| 650 | EADPRD RX ANGOR | †DVNNINC ON LEGESES Wt. 18·6. | Dunninc. |
| 651 | EADPARD REX ANGLO | †EODRIC ON LEGA Wt. 21·6. | Godric. |
| 652 | " " ANGL: | †LEOFNOÐ ON LEIG Wt. 19·6. | Leofnoð. |
| 653 | " " " | †SPEARTEOL ON LEI Wt. 20·5. | Swearfeol. |
| <i>Type xi.</i> | | | |
| 654 | †EADPARD RD RE | †ÆLFOL ON LEGESES Wt. 20·6. | Ælfsig? |
| 655 | †EADPAR RD RE | †BRVNINC ON LEGECC [Pl. XXVI. 5.] | Bruning (Brunine). |
| 656 | †EADPAR " " | †DVNING ON LEGECE Wt. 20·6. | Duning (Dunninc). |
| 657 | †EADPAR " " | †HVÆCALR ON LEGECC Wt. 16·0. | Huscarl. |
| 658 | †EADPAR " " | †LIOFENOP ON LEGECC: Wt. 19·0. | Liofnoð. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer |
|-------------------------|--------------|---|---------------------------|
| 659 | EADPARD RE· | Type xiii. †BRVNNVSEL· O LE Wt. 18·2. | Brunnusel (= Brunhusel?). |
| 660 | ÆADPA RD RE | Type xv. †ELFS ON LE6EEE· Wt. 20·8. | Ælfsig. |
| 661 | EADPARD REX | †ALXXI ON LE6EEE Wt. 21·0. | Alxxi (Ælfsig?). |
| 662 | " " | †HVSCARL ON LEGE Wt. 21·0. [Pl. XXVI. 6.] | Huscarl. |
| 663 | " " A· | †HVœRALR ON LEGE Wt. 19·6. | |
| LINCOLNE. [Lincoln.] | | | |
| 664 | ÆPDAREC ECX | Type i. †ELFNOÐ ONN LINCOL Wt. 15·0. | Ælfnoð. |
| 665 | ÆDPER D REX: | †COLGRIM ON LINC Wt. 16·0. | Colgrim. |
| 666 | ÆADPAR ECCX | †GODRIC ON LINCE Wt. 12·8. | Godric. |
| 667 | ÆDPER D REX | †OSEFRÐ ON LINCOL: Wt. 17·5. | Oseferð. |
| 668 | ÆDPE RD REX· | †VLFF ONN LINCO: Wt. 16·6. | Ulf. |
| HALFPENNY. | | | |
| 669 | ÆDPE . . EX: | ÆDRI. . . . C Wt. 6·7. | Edric. |
| 670 | ÆADRÐ ECX | Type i. var. a. †GODRIC ON LWCL Wt. 14·0. | Godric. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|------------------|-----------------|--|-----------|
| <i>Type ii.</i> | | | |
| 671 | ‡EDPA RD RE | ‡BRIHTRIC O L. Wt. 12·8. | Brihtric. |
| 672 | ‡EDPI RD RE | ‡BRITHRIC ON LI Wt. 15·0. | |
| 673 | ‡EDPE RD RE | ‡EDRIC ON LINE Wt. 18·5. | Edric. |
| 674 | ‡EDP RD RX | ‡GODRIC ON LI <i>Var.</i> Pellet in field. Wt. 17·0. | Godric. |
| 675 | ‡EDPA RD RX | " " LIN Wt. 17·0. | |
| 676 | ‡EDP RD RE | ‡OÐGRIN ON LIN Wt. 13·6. | Oðgrim. |
| FARTHING. | | | |
| 677 | ‡ED . . . . . | \| ‡. . . . . EOL Wt. 4·0. | |
| <i>Type iii.</i> | | | |
| 678 | ‡EDPER D REX: | ‡EDRIC ON LINCOLE: Wt. 15·0. | Ædric. |
| 679 | ‡EDPE: RD R:. | ‡BRITHRIC ON LINCOL Wt. 18·3. | Brihtric. |
| 680 | ‡EDPEI: RD REX: | ‡COLGRIM ON LINCO Wt. 16·7. | Colgrim. |
| 681 | " " " | " ON LINCOL Wt. 16·2. | |
| 682 | ‡EDPE RD REX: | ‡GODRIC ON LINCOL Wt. 16·6. | Godric. |
| 683 | ‡EDPE: RD REEX | " " LINCOLN Wt. 17·6. | |
| 684 | " " RE‡ | ‡GODRIC ON LINCOL Wt. 17·4. | |
| 685 | ‡EDP: ED REX: | ‡LEOFFINE ON LINCOLE Wt. 17·4. | Leofwine. |
| 686 | ‡EDPERI D RE‡: | ‡LEOFFINE ON LIN Wt. 16·0. | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-------------------------|-----------------|--|--------------------|
| 687 | ‡EDPE: RD REX: | ‡OSFERÐ ON LINEOL. Wt. 17·3. | Osferð. |
| 688 | ‡EDPE RD REX: | ‡VLFF ON LINCOLEI: Wt. 16·6. | Ulf (cf. Wulf). |
| 689 | ‡EDPER D REX: | ‡PVLF ON LINEOLEI: Wt. 15·7. | Wulf. |
| 690 | ‡EDPE RD REX | ‡PVL·F ONN LINEOL·N: Wt. 18·0. | |
| 691 | ‡EDPE :RD REX | ‡PVLCAR ON LINEO Wt. 11·5. | Wulgar. |
| 692 | ‡EDPER D REX | ‡DVRCRIM ON LI... Wt. 16·6. | Durgrim. |
| 693 | ‡EDPE D REX: | ‡DVRICRIM ONLINEO Wt. 15·8. | |
| HALFPENNY. | | | |
| 694 | ‡EDPE ... X | [‡BRI]HTRIC ON L... Wt. 8·0. | Brihtric. |
| FARTHING. | | | |
| 695 | ‡EDPA | ‡.... ... INEO Wt. 4·0. | |
| <i>Type iv.</i> | | | |
| 696 | ‡EDPA RECX | ‡ODRVC ON LIN Wt. 18·0. | Godric. |
| 697 | ‡EDPA ,, | ‡OSFERÐ ON L·IN: Wt. 17·3. | Osferð. |
| 698 | ‡EDPA P REE | ‡VL·F ONLINEOLINA Wt. 16·2. | Ulf. |
| <i>Type iv. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 699 | ‡EDPERD REX A.. | ‡CILLIII ON LNCOLNN: <i>Var. P A X X</i> in angles of cross. Wt. 16·0. | Cillin? |
| <i>Type v.</i> | | | |
| 700 | ‡EDPE RD REX | ‡COLGRM ON LINEO Wt. 26·0. [Pl. XXVI. 7.] | Colgrim. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-------------------|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 701 | ‡EDP RD R·EX | ‡ODRIC ON LINCO: Wt. 25·4. | Godric. |
| 702 | ‡EDPE RD REX | " " LINCOL Wt. 27·2. | |
| 703 | ‡EDPAR D RECX | ‡ODGRIM ON LINCO Wt. 15·0. | Oðbern. |
| 704 | ‡EDPE RD REX: | ‡VLF ON LINCOLNE: Wt. 25·3. | Ulf. |
| Type vii. | | | |
| 705 | ‡EDPE RD R | ‡ASEFERÐ ON LINCO Wt. 22·0. | Aseferð (cf. Osferð). |
| 706 | ‡EDP ·ERD ‡ | ‡OLGRIM ON LIN Wt. 21·2. | Colgrim. |
| 707 | ‡EDP RD X | ‡ELFNOD ON LINCO Wt. 20·8. | Elfnoð. |
| 708 | ‡EDPER D REI <i>Var.</i> Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis. | ‡ODRIC ON LINCO: Wt. 22·2. | Godric. |
| 709 | ‡EDPE· RD R | ‡ODRIC ON LINCOL Wt. 18·8. | |
| 710 | " " R‡ | MANNA ON LINCOLL Wt. 21·3. | Manna. |
| 711 | ‡EDP·· ERD· | ‡OSFERÐ ON LINCO Wt. 18·5. | Osferð. |
| 712 | ‡EDPAR D REI· <i>Var.</i> Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis. | ‡ODBEORN ON LIN Wt. 21·6. | Oðbeorn. |
| 713 | ‡EDPA RD RX | ‡ODBERN ON LINCO Wt. 21·3. | |
| 714 | ‡EDP ERD ‡ | ‡ODGRIM ON LIN Wt. 24·0. | Oðgrim. |
| 715 | ‡EDPER· D REI· <i>Var.</i> Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis. | " " LINCO Wt. 16·7. | |
| Type vii. var. a. | | | |
| 716 | ‡EDPER· D REI· <i>Var.</i> Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis. | ‡ODGRIM ON LINCOL Wt. 21·0. | Oðgrim. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----------------|-------------------|---|--------------------|
| <i>Type ix.</i> | | | |
| 717 | EADPAP RX ANGLOR· | †ELFNOÐ ON LINEO Wt. 20·0. | Elfnoð. |
| 718 | EDPAR· DX ANGO | †ODRIC ON LINEO Wt. 20·5. | Godric. |
| 719 | EADPARD REX ANG· | †MANNA „ Wt. 19·0. | Manna. |
| 720 | EADPARD REX ANGLO | †ODERIM ON LINEO Wt. 20·0. | Oðgrim. |
| 721 | EDPARD X. ANGLO· | †PVLBBEREN ON LIN Wt. 18·5. | Wulbeorn. |
| 722 | EADPARD X „ | †PVLFRIE ON LINEO Wt. 21·2. | Wulfrie. |
| <i>Type x.</i> | | | |
| 723 | EDPAD X ANGLOR· | †ELFNOÐ ON LINCO Wt. 20·4. [Pl. XXVI. 8.] | Elfnoð. |
| <i>Type xi.</i> | | | |
| 724 | †EDPARD REX | †AVTI ON LINCOLNN Wt. 22·3. | Auti? |
| 725 | †EADPAR D RE· | †ELFNOÐ ON LINEO Wt. 20·8. | Elfnoð. |
| 726 | †EDPAR· D RE: | †GIFE ON LINEOLL Wt. 17·0. | Gife. |
| 727 | †EADPAR RD RE | †ODRE ON LINEOL· Wt. 20·3. | Godric. |
| 728 | †EDPARD REI· | †ODERIM ON LINEO Wt. 20·8. | Oðgrim. |
| 729 | †EADPAR· RD RE | †ODSL·AG ON LINEO (Broken.) | Oðslac (Oðlac). |
| 730 | †EADPAR RD RE | †VLF ON LINCOLNE Wt. 22·0. | Ulf. |
| 731 | „ „ „ | †PVLBORN ON LINEOL· Wt. 21·5. | Wulbeorn. |
| 732 | „ „ „ | “ Wt. 21·0. | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|---------------------------|---|--|-----------|
| 733 | •EADPAR D R· | •PVLFRIC ON LIN (Broken.) | Wulfrie. |
| <i>Type xiii.</i> | | | |
| 734 | •EADPAD RE•H AND: | •EDRIC ON LINEO Wt. 17·6. | Edric. |
| 735 | •EADPARED REX· | •GARFIN ON LINCOL. Wt. 17·3. | Garfin. |
| 736 | •EADPARED R· <i>Var.</i> Frontal-band of crown omitted. | •ODGRIM ON LINE Wt. 16·5. | Oðgrim. |
| 737 | •EADPARD RX. | •VLF ON LINEOL. <i>Var.</i> Four pellets on inner circle. Wt. 17·5. | Ulf. |
| 738 | •EADPARD REX <i>Var.</i> Frontal-band of crown omitted. | •PVL-BRN ON LINC Wt. 17·7. | Wulbeorn. |
| <i>Type xiii. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 739 | •EADPARD REX <i>Var.</i> Frontal-band of crown omitted. [Pl. XXVI. 9.] | •PVL-BRN ON LINEO Wt. 17·5. | Wulbeorn. |
| <i>Type xv.</i> | | | |
| 740 | EADPARD REX | •IEFGEHT ON LIN Wt. 21·8. | Ælfget? |
| 741 | " " A | •IELFGEHT ON LINE Wt. 22·0. | |
| 742 | " " | •AGAMUND ON LINE Wt. 20·8. | Agamund. |
| 743 | EADARD REX IO | •EDRIC ON LINEOL. Wt. 21·2. | Edric. |
| 744 | EADPARD " | •LEOFPOLD ON LINC Wt. 19·2. | Leofwold. |
| 745 | " RE | •PVL6HR ON LNI Wt. 16·3. | Wulgar. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----------------------|-----------------|---|------------|
| LUNDENE. [London.] | | | |
| <i>Type i.</i> | | | |
| 746 | ‡EDPE: RD REX: | ‡ÆLFRED ON LVNDE Wt. 16·0. | Ælfred. |
| 747 | ‡EDPER D REX A: | ‡ÆLFFPERD „ Wt. 16·7. | Ælfwerd. |
| 748 | ‡EDPNRD D REC | ‡BRIHTMÆR ON LVD Wt. 12·5. | Brihtmaer. |
| 749 | ‡EDPER D REX.: | ‡DVDINE ONN LVN Wt. 15·0. | Dudine. |
| 750 | ‡EDPNR. REC. | ‡EADPOLD ON LVN Wt. 16·5. | Eadwold. |
| 751 | ‡EDDE RD REX: | ‡FDIII OIIN LVIIIDE: Wt. 13·0. | Edin? |
| 752 | ‡EDPER D REX | ‡ESTHER ON LVND: Wt. 14·0. | Esther. |
| 753 | EDPA: REC: ‡ A: | ‡GODESVNE ON LVD: Wt. 15·0. | Godesune. |
| 754 | ‡EDPNRD REI: | ‡GODPINE ON LVD Wt. 11·3. | Godwine. |
| 755 | ‡EDPER: D REX. | ‡GODPINE ON LVND: Wt. 17·3. [Pl. XXVI. 10.] | |
| 756 | ‡EDPER D REX.: | ‡LEOFRED ONN LVND Wt. 14·0. | Leofred. |
| 757 | ‡E(DP)ER D REX: | ‡LEOFSTA[N] ON LVN (Broken.) | Leofstan. |
| 758 | „ „ REX A: | ‡LEOFSTAN ON LVND Wt. 16·6. | |
| 759 | ‡EDPAR D REX:· | ‡PVLFRED ON LVND Wt. 14·9. | Wulfred. |
| 760 | ‡VEDNRD: D RE | ‡PVLSIDE ON LVDE Wt. 12·6. | Wulsige. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| HALFPENNIES. | | | |
| 761 | ‡EDPNR | ‡BRIHTM ND Wt. 6.3. | Brihtmær. |
| 762 | ‡EADPN· | ‡ODPI ND: Wt. 7.5. | Godwine. |
| 763 | . . . PNRD | ‡S N LVND: Wt. 7.5. | |
| 764 | ‡EDPN. . . . E | ‡. . . . NE ON LV.. Wt. 5.8. | |
| <i>Type ii.</i> | | | |
| 765 | ‡EDEA RD RE | ‡ECELIG ON LVN Wt. 12.7. | Ægelwig. |
| 766 | ‡EDPA | " " Wt. 11.5. | |
| 767 | ‡EDNA RDE | ‡ECELPY ON LVN: Wt. 15.5. | |
| 768 | ‡EDPA· D RE | ‡ECLPIG ON LVN Wt. 11.7. | |
| 769 | ‡EDPA RD RE | ‡ELFFET ON LVN Wt. 11.0. | Ælfset (Ælfeeh). |
| 770 | ‡EDPE | " " Wt. 10.2. | |
| 771 | " " " | ‡ELFRED ON LVND Wt. 13.0. | Ælfred. |
| 772 | ‡EDP: RD R | ‡ELFP ON LVND: Wt. 15.5. | Ælfw (=Ælfwald or Æltwig). |
| 773 | ‡EDPN· RDE | " " LVNDE: Wt. 9.0. | |
| 774 | ‡EPD RD REX | ‡ELFPALD OH LV Wt. 13.7. | Ælfwald. |
| 775 | ‡EDPA RD RE | ‡ELFPID ON LVN Wt. 17.3. | Ælfwig. |
| 776 | " " " | " " Wt. 17.8. | |
| 777 | ‡EDPA RD RE | ‡ELFPID ON LVN Wt. 14.3. | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|---------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 778 | ‡EDPA RD R | ‡ÆL·P.IG ON LVN Wt. 9·5. | |
| 779 | ‡EDPN: RDE‡: | ‡EEFPINE „ „ Wt. 11·3. | Ælfwine. |
| 780 | ‡EDPA RD R | ‡ÆLFPINE ON LVND Wt. 17·5. | |
| 781 | ‡EDP RD RE | ‡ÆL·PINE ON LNN: Wt. 11·5. | |
| 782 | ‡EDPA RPD | ‡ÆLFPINE ON LVD Wt. 9·6. | |
| 783 | ‡EDHP: RDE | „ O LVN Wt. 14·8. | |
| 784 | ‡EPA RD R: | „ ON LVND Wt. 11·2. | |
| 785 | ‡EDPA· RDE | ‡ÆLPOND ON LWD Wt. 16·8. | Ælfwond? (cf. Ælfwald). |
| 786 | ‡EPD RD RE·X | ‡ALDEAR ON LV Wt. 12·0. | Aldgar. |
| 787 | ‡EPDI RD REX | „ „ LVN Wt. 10·2. | |
| 788 | ‡EDPN:· RDE | ‡NLDEAR ON LVN: Wt. 12·0. | |
| 789 | ‡EDP:· E REEX | ‡BINRED ON LVN Wt. 14·5. | Binred (=Winred or Brihtred). |
| 790 | “ “ | “ “ „ Wt. 14·8. | |
| 791 | ‡ED PAR R | ‡BRINTRED ON LV Wt. 11·2. | Brihtred. |
| 792 | ‡EDPE RD· R·· | ‡BRINTRED ON LVN Wt. 13·0. | |
| 793 | ‡EDRA RD RX | ‡BVRHREI OH LVN Wt. 15·0. | Burnhere? |
| 794 | ‡EPAR· D REX | ‡CINEN/ER ONLV Wt. 10·4. | Cinemær. |
| 795 | “ “ “ | “ “ „ Wt. 10·0. | |
| 796 | ‡EDPA· D RE | ‡DEOHEN ON LVN Wt. 10·5. | Deohen (Deorhan). |
| 797 | ‡EDPA RD RE | ‡DEORHAN ONLV Wt. 17·2. | Deorhan. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|--------------|--|---------------------------|
| 798 | ‡EDPA D RE | ‡DEORHAN ON LV Wt. 15·0. | |
| 799 | ‡EDPH· RDE | ‡DIREMA ON LVN Wt. 14·2. | Direma(n). |
| 800 | ‡EDPA RD R | " " LVN Wt. 9·4. | |
| 801 | ‡EDPER D REC | " " " | Wt. 13·1. |
| 802 | ‡EDPE RD RE | ‡DVLF· ON LVND Wt. 17·0. | Dulwic? (cf. Wulfric). |
| 803 | ‡EDPN RDE | ‡DVRREB ON LVN Wt. 14·4. [Pl. XXVI. 11.] | Durreb? |
| 804 | ‡EDP RD R·E | ‡EADPIE ON LVN Wt. 9·2. | Eadwig. |
| 805 | ‡EDPA RD REX | ‡EDPALD ON LVND Wt. 11·6. | Edwald. |
| 806 | ‡EDPI RD RE | ‡EDPINE ON LV: Wt. 10·7. | Edwine. |
| 807 | ‡EDP· RD R | " ONLVND: Wt. 15·7. | |
| 808 | ‡TIRIPI EDI | ‡EDPINNE ON LVNI Wt. 13·5. | |
| 809 | ‡EDPA· RD E: | ‡EDELRIC ON LVN Wt. 13·0. | Egelric (Eg. lwig). |
| 810 | ‡EDPNR· RD E | " " LVND: Wt. 15·3. | |
| 811 | ‡ED RD RE | ‡EELPIE ON LV Wt. 12·1. | Egelwig (Eg. lwig). |
| 812 | ‡EDPER D REX | ‡ELFRIC ONN LVD: Wt. 17·4. | Elfrie. |
| 813 | ‡EDP ARI | ‡ELFSTAN ON L·D: Wt. 11·0. | Elfstan. |
| 814 | ‡EDP· ARD RE | ‡ELFSTAN OII IVDI Wt. 8·6. | |
| 815 | ‡EDPA· RD E | ‡ODRIC ON LVND Wt. 13·8. | Godric. |
| 816 | ‡EDPA RD RE | ‡ODPI ON LVND Wt. 9·8. | Godwine. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|---------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 817 | ‡EDP RD REX | ‡EODPINE ON LV Wt. 14·6. | |
| 818 | ‡EDPE RD RE | " " LVN Wt. 16·9. | |
| 819 | ‡EDPH· RD E | ‡EODPINE ON LVND Wt. 12·0. | |
| 820 | ‡EDPN· RD E | ‡EOLDSIE ON LVN Wt. 14·0. | Goldsie. |
| 821 | " " " | " " Wt. 11·3. | |
| 822 | " RD E | ‡EOLDSI ON LVND Wt. 12·0. | |
| 823 | ‡EDPE· RD R· | ‡EOLTSINE ON LX Wt. 9·6. | Goltsine (= Goltsige?). |
| 824 | ‡EDPA RD E | ‡L·EOENO: EI ON LV· Wt. 12·0. | Leofnoð? |
| 825 | " " " | " " Wt. 8·0. | |
| 826 | ‡EDPE RD RE | ‡LEOEPL· ON LVND Wt. 15·0. | Leofwi? |
| 827 | ‡EPD RD REX | ‡LICNFC ON L·VNI· Wt. 13·5. | Lifinc? |
| 828 | ‡VD: REEPR | " " LVND· Wt. 10·0. | |
| 829 | ‡EP RD RE· | ‡LICNI ON LVND·· Wt. 14·0. | |
| 830 | ‡EDPA· RD RE | ‡LIFINC ON LVND. Wt. 9·7. | Lifinc. |
| 831 | ‡EDPA " " | " " Wt. 14·6. | |
| 832 | " " " | " " Wt. 14·5. | |
| 833 | ‡EDPE D REX | " " LINDI Wt. 14·2. | |
| 834 | ‡EDPNR R DEX· | ‡LIFINEC ON IVN Wt. 12·5. | |
| 835 | ‡EPI RD REX | ‡L·IFRED ON LVN Wt. 11·2. | Liofred. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|--------------|---------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 836 | ‡EDPN· RDE | ‡LIOFRED ON LVN Wt. 15·2. | |
| 837 | ‡EDPNA· D RE | ‡IREMA ON LVN Wt. 12·0. | Wirema. |
| 838 | " " | " " | |
| 839 | ‡EDPHR· D RE | ‡PVLERED ON LVHD Wt. 15·2. | Wulered (= Wulfred?). |
| 840 | ‡EDPH· RD E | " " LVN Wt. 14·2. | |
| 841 | ‡ED· E RD RE· | ‡PVLFRIC ON LVE Wt. 15·3. | Wulfric. |
| 842 | ‡EDPN· D RE | ‡PVLWI ON LVND Wt. 13·8. | Wulsige? |
| 843 | ‡EDPNA· D RE | ‡PVLPINE ON LVN Wt. 14·8. | Wulwine (Wulfwine). |
| 844 | ‡EDPNR· RD E | ‡PVRREB " Wt. 13·5. | Wurreb (= Durreb?). |
| 845 | ‡EDPI RD RE | ‡DOR ON LVNDI Wt. 10·0. | Dor. |
| HALFPENNIES. | | | |
| 846 | RD RE· | ‡BRI..... .N LV Wt. 5·8. | Brilitmaer. |
| 847 | A RD .. | ‡EL... .. LVN Wt. 5·5. | Elfric? |
| 848 | ‡EPD X | ‡..... E ON LV Wt. 7·0. | Godwine? |
| 849 | ‡EDPE RD E | ‡OL.... .. VND: Wt. 8·8. | Goltsige? |
| 850 | ‡EDP. .D E | ...LSI ON LV.. Wt. 6·5. | Wulsig (= Wulfsig). |
| 851 | ‡EDPA ... | ‡.... ON LVN Wt. 7·2. | |
| 852 | ...ER .. | ‡... . O·N L·VN Wt. 7·2. | |
| 853 | ‡EDP: ... | ‡.... .. LVND: Wt. 4·7. | |
| 854 | ‡EDPEN ... | N LVND Wt. 4·8. | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|------------------|--|---------------------------------|-----------|
| FARTHING. | | | |
| 855 | D ... | ON LV Wt. 4·2. | |
| <i>Type iii.</i> | | | |
| 856 | ‡EDPE: R ERX: | ‡ÆEELPI ON LVNDE Wt. 13·7. | Ægelwig? |
| 857 | ‡EDPND: D ER: | ‡ÆDELPI ON LVNDE: Wt. 15·5. | Ægelwig. |
| 858 | ‡EDPNR D RE: | ‡ÆCL-PI.: ON LVND Wt. 14·3. | |
| 859 | ‡EDPNER: RD E | ‡ÆCEL-PIG ON LVND Wt. 15·0. | |
| 860 | ‡EDPN RD EX A | ‡ÆCELPIC ON LVND Wt. 13·0. | |
| 861 | ‡EDPHED: RD E | ‡ÆLESISE ON LVND: (Chipped.) | Ælfsige. |
| 862 | ‡EDPE ·D REX | ‡ÆLF GAR ON LVNDE Wt. 14·0. | Ælfgar. |
| 863 | ‡EDPNR: RDE | ‡ÆLFRED ON LVND Wt. 14·2. | Ælfred. |
| 864 | ‡EDPE: ·RD REX | ‡ÆLFRED ON LVND: Wt. 17·0. | |
| 865 | ‡EDPN: RD EX V | ‡ÆLFPI: ON LVNDE: Wt. 13·0. | Ælfwig. |
| 866 | ‡EDP ERD RE <i>Var.</i> Sceptre termin- inating in fleur- de-lis. | ‡ÆL-FPIG ON LVND Wt. 16·0. | |
| 867 | ‡EDPE: ·RD REX | ‡ÆLFPINE ON LVNDE Wt. 16·3. | Ælfwine. |
| 868 | ‡EDPED: ·D REX | ‡ÆLFPINE ON LVND Wt. 15·5. | |
| 869 | ‡EDPIIR: D RE: | ‡ÆLFPN ON LVNDE: Wt. 14·5. | Ælfwine? |
| 870 | ‡EDPN: RD EX A | ‡ALRIC ON LVNDE Wt. 15·0. | Alric. |
| 871 | ‡EDPER RD RE: | ‡BRINTRED ON LVND Wt. 13·2. | Brihtred. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|--|--|-----------------------|
| 872 | ‡EDPD: ·D RE‡ A | ‡EADRIC: ON LVND Wt. 15·5. | Eadric. |
| 873 | ‡EDPNE · RER | ‡EDRIC ON LVNDE· Wt. 15·0. | |
| 874 | ‡EDPE ·RD REX | ‡ED·PINE ON LVNDE· Wt. 15·2. | Edwine. |
| 875 | ‡EDPNE : RER | ‡LODSVNN ON LVND Wt. 13·2. [Pl. XXVI. 12.] | Godsunu. |
| 876 | " " | " " Wt. 14·8. | |
| 877 | " " | ‡LODSVMIV " Wt. 12·0. | |
| 878 | ‡EDPNR · D RE | ‡GODPIE ON LVND Wt. 12·3. | Godwic. |
| 879 | ‡EDPE ··· · RD REX | ‡GODPINE „ „ Wt. 17·7. | Godwine. |
| 880 | ‡EDPN: RD EX A | ‡GOLDPINE ON LVND Wt. 15·3. | Goldwine. |
| 881 | ‡EDPER ·D REX: | ‡GOLTSIDE ON LVNDE Wt. 13·0. | Goltsige. |
| 882 | ‡EDPE: ·D REX:· | ‡GOLTSIIIE ON LVND Wt. 17·5. | |
| 883 | ‡EDPNDE: RD E | ‡GOVSIV ON LVND: Wt. 12·0. | Uncertain. |
| 884 | ‡EDPA RD R·EX | ‡LEOFFPIE ON LVNDN Wt. 15·2. | Leofwig. |
| 885 | ‡EDPAR D RE <i>For Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.</i> | ‡LEOFFPIE O LVND: Wt. 13·8. | Leofwine. |
| 886 | ‡EDPE: RD REX | ‡LIFRED ON LVND Wt. 17·2. | Lifred. |
| 887 | ‡EDPN ·· R DEX V | ‡SBEIMAN ON LVND Wt. 12·3. | Sbeiman (= Swetman?). |
| 888 | " " " | ‡SPETMAN ON LVND Wt. 12·8. | Swetman. |
| 889 | ‡EDPNE R DEX A | ‡WHITRED ON LVND Wt. 16·0. | Whitred (Whitred). |
| 890 | " R DE: | ‡PVLERED ON LVND Wt. 14·3. | Wulred (Wulfred?). |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|--------------------------|---|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 891 | ‡EDPE: D RE‡ | ‡PVLCRED ON LVND: Wt. 14·5. | |
| 892 | ‡EDPNE RDE | ‡PVLEPINE ON LVND Wt. 14·5. | Wulfwine. |
| 893 | ‡EDPN: RDE‡ | ‡PVLEPINE ON LVND: Wt. 13·2. | |
| 894 | ‡EDPER: D REX | ‡PVLFPIE ON LVND Wt. 15·5. | |
| 895 | ‡DPNR RDE:X A | ‡PVLSIC ON LVND Wt. 13·0. | Wulsig (Wulfsig). |
| HALFPENNIES. | | | |
| 896 | ‡EDP . . EX V <i>Var. Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.</i> | RIE: ON LV Wt. 5·4. | Godric? |
| 897 | . . . AD RD . . | ‡EOD ND: Wt. 8·0. | Godwine? |
| 898 | . . . PN: R . . | ‡PVL ND: Wt. 7·0. | Wulfwine? |
| 899 | . . . PA RD . . | . . OEA-T ON L . . Wt. 6·5. | |
| 900 | . . . D RE:X | ‡. . . . E ON LVNDN Wt. 5·3. | |
| 901 | . . . E: · P. . . | LVNDENN Wt. 7·0. | |
| FARTHINGS. | | | |
| 902 | .EDPE . . . | ‡. LVN Wt. 4·2. | |
| 903 | . . ND . . . | ‡. VND Wt. 4·5. | |
| 904 | . . . R RE‡ V | ‡. ND: Wt. 4·0. | |
| <i>Type iii. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 905 | XELFSIE ONN LAIDENI | XELFSIE ONN LAIDENI Wt. 17·5. | Elfsie. |
| | XEDPE · LD REX: | | |
| | [Pl. XXVI. 13.] | | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-------------------------|-------------------|---|-----------|
| <i>Type iv.</i> | | | |
| 906 | ÆEDP· ·RD RE· | ÆED·ELPARD ON LVN Wt. 12·5. | Ægelward. |
| 907 | ÆDPAD· D REX | ÆD·POLD ON LVNDE Wt. 11·0. | Edwold. |
| 908 | ÆDPER D REX: | ÆLEOFRIC ON LVNDE Wt. 14·0. [Pl. XXVI. 14.] | Leofric. |
| 909 | ÆDPERD REX A· | ÆORLAF ON LVND: Wt. 15·0. | Orlaf. |
| HALFPENNY. | | | |
| 910 | .EDPER | · ONLVNDE Wt. 7·3. | |
| <i>Type iv. var. a.</i> | | | |
| HALFPENNY. | | | |
| 911 | ÆE D REX: | · IE ONN LVND Wt. 7·3. | |
| <i>Type v.</i> | | | |
| 912 | ÆDP· ·RD REX | ÆLFRED ON LVNDEN: Wt. 14·2. | Ælfred. |
| 913 | ÆDPND RDEX V | ÆLFRED ON LVNDENE: Wt. 16·0. | |
| 914 | ÆDP· RD REX | ÆLREDD ON LVND: Wt. 16·5. | |
| 915 | ÆDP· ·RD REX | ÆL·FPINE ON LVND Wt. 20·7. | Elfwine. |
| 916 | ÆDP· ·RD REEX: | ÆLFFINE ON LVNDENE: Wt. 23·8. | |
| 917 | ÆDP· ·RD REX: | ÆBRICSIE ON LVND: Wt. 27·0. | Briesige. |
| 918 | ÆDPER D REX: | ÆBRICESIDE ON LVND: Wt. 25·7 | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|-------------------|---|----------------------|
| 919 | ‡EDPER· ·D REEX·· | ‡BRIXSIE ON LVNDENE Wt. 25·7. | |
| 920 | ‡EDPE RD RE | ‡BRIINTRED ON LVND Wt. 13·7. | Brihtred. |
| 921 | ‡EDPE ·RD R:EX | ‡BVRED ON LVND·· <i>Var.</i> Limbs of cross united by one circle only. Wt. 23·7. | Bured. |
| 922 | " " REX | ‡DVDINE ON LVNDE· Wt. 17·0. | Dudine. |
| 923 | ‡EDP·· RD RE‡ | ‡EADMVND ON LVD Wt. 14·8. | Eadmund. |
| 924 | ‡EDPER· ·D REEX: | ‡EDRED ON LVNDE: Wt. 26·7. | Edred. |
| 925 | ‡EDPER :D R·EX.. | ‡EPII ONM LVNDNDNE: Wt. 25·4. | Edwine? |
| 926 | ‡EDPE ·RD REX | ‡EDPINE ON LVNDE: Wt. 17·4. | Edwine. |
| 927 | ‡EDP· ED REC· | ‡ELFSIDE ON LVNDEN· Wt. 16·5. | Elfsige. |
| 928 | ‡EDPE RD·· RE | ‡ELFSIE OH LVNDENE·· Wt. 15·6. | |
| 929 | ‡EDPR· RD REX | ‡ETSE ONN LVNDE· Wt. 15·5. | Etsige (Eadsige). |
| 930 | ‡EDPE RD REX | ‡ETSICE ON LVND·· <i>Var.</i> Limbs of cross united by one circle only. Wt. 24·9. | |
| 931 | ‡EDP·· ·RD REX· | ‡L·TSE ONN LVNDE·· Wt. 16·1. | |
| 932 | ‡EDP: ·RD RX. | ‡GODRIC ON LVNDE·· Wt. 26·2. | Godric. |
| 933 | ‡EDPE ·RD REX· | ‡GODPINE ON LVN: Wt. 26·7. | Godwine. |
| 934 | " R.D REX | " " LVND·· Wt. 25·7. | |
| 935 | ‡EDP | " " LVNDE Wt. 18·2 | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|------------------------|------------------------|---|------------------------|
| 936 | ‡ EDD · RD RE‡: | ‡ GODDINE ON LVNE! : Wt. 24·0. | |
| 937 | ‡ EDP · RD „ | ‡ COLTSNE ON LVNDE : (Broken.) | Goltsine. |
| 938 | ‡ EDPE: · RD REX : | ‡ LEOFRED ON LVN : Wt. 26·3. | Leofred. |
| 939 | ‡ EDPE.. · RD REEX | „ „ LVNDE [Pl. XXVII. 1.] | Wt. 24·8. |
| 940 | ‡ EDPER: · D REEX | ‡ LEOFSIE ON LVND : Wt. 27·4. | Leofsie (Leofsige). |
| 941 | ‡ EDP · R · D R · EX · | ‡ LIFINCE ONN LVNDEN : <i>Var.</i> Limbs of cross united by one circle only. Wt. 25·4. | Lifinc. |
| 942 | ‡ EDP RD REX · | ‡ LIFIND ON LVNDE : Wt. 14·0. | |
| 943 | ‡ EDPER RD REEX | ‡ LIOFPINE ON LVND Wt. 21·0. | Liofwine. |
| 944 | ‡ EDPE.. · RD REX : | ‡ SPRÆGELINE ON LVND : Wt. 25·5. | Sprageline. |
| 945 | ‡ EDP · RD R · EX | ‡ PVLERDD ON LVIIDE : Wt. 16·8. | Wulfred. |
| 946 | ‡ EDPI RD REX | ‡ BVLCRED ON LVND : Wt. 17·7. | |
| 947 | ‡ EDPE „ „ | ‡ PVLFPINE ON LVNDEN Wt. 13·7. | Wulfwine. |
| 948 | ‡ EDP · RD R · EX | ‡ P.VL · INEE ON LVDN Wt. 17·2. | |
| <i>Type v. var. a.</i> | | | |
| 949 | ‡ EDPE · RD REX | ‡ GODPINE ONN LVND : <i>Var.</i> Limbs of cross united by one circle only. Wt. 24·0. [Pl. XXVII. 2.] | Godwine. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----------|--|-------------------------------------|------------|
| Type vii. | | | |
| 950 | ‡EDPERD REX. <i>Var.</i> Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis. | ‡ÆIELRIC ON LVND: Wt. 21·5. | Ægelric? |
| 951 | ‡EDPER.· D REX | " " Wt. 20·7. | Ægelwig. |
| 952 | ‡EDPER. D RE. <i>Var.</i> Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis. | " ON LVNDEE Wt. 20·5. | |
| 953 | ‡EDPER.· D REC <i>Var.</i> Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis. | ‡ÆLFRED ON LVND: Wt. 21·7. | Ælfred. |
| 954 | ‡EDPERD REC. <i>Var.</i> Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis. | ‡ÆLFPERD ON LVND: Wt. 16·9. | Ælfwerd. |
| 955 | ‡EDPER D REX | " " LVNDE Wt. 17·7. | |
| 956 | ‡EDPER. D REX. | ‡ÆLPORD " Wt. 19·3. | |
| 957 | ‡EDPER. D REX <i>Var.</i> Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis. | ‡ÆLPERD: ON LVNDENE Wt. 19·7. | |
| 958 | " " " <i>Var.</i> Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis. | ‡ÆLPINE: ON LVNDE: Wt. 19·7. | Ælfwine. |
| 959 | ‡EDPER.· D RERX | ‡ÆLPINE ON LVNDE Wt. 18·2. | |
| 960 | ‡EDPA.· D REX | ‡BRIHTPINE ON LV Wt. 18·8. | Brihtwine. |
| 961 | ‡EDPER. " " | " " LVND: Wt. 16·0. | |
| 962 | " " " <i>Var.</i> Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis. | ‡BRVN GAR ON LVND: Wt. 21·5. | Brungar. |
| 963 | ‡EDPER.· " " | " " LVNDE Wt. 20·0. | |

| S. No. | Obverse | Reverse | Moneyer. |
|-----------------|--|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| 964 | †EDPER D REX | †BRVNGAR ON LVNDE: Wt. 21·4. | |
| 965 | †EDPER. " " | †EDPOLD ON LVND:. Wt. 19·2. | Eadwold. |
| 966 | †EADPE RD REX [X] | †EALDVLF ON LVNDENE Wt. 16·2. | Ealdulf. |
| 967 | †EDPER. D REX | †ECPIG ONN LVNDENE: Wt. 19·9. | Eewig. |
| 968 | †EDPE. D REX <i>Var. Sceptre terminat-</i> <i>ing in fleur-</i> <i>de-lis.</i> | †EDRED ON LVNDE: Wt. 20·5. | Edred. |
| 969 | †EDPER D REX | †EDRIC ONN LVNDENE: Wt. 14·7. | Edric. |
| 970 | †EDPER. D REX | †EDPINE ON LVNDE: Wt. 21·0. | Edwine. |
| 971 | EADPE RD REX | †ESTMVND ON LVNE Wt. 20·5. | Estmund. |
| 972 | †EAP ERD. <i>Var. Sceptre terminat-</i> <i>ing in fleur-</i> <i>de-lis.</i> | †CLIFFINE ON LVNDE.. Wt. 16·7. | Glifwine. |
| 973 | †EDPER. D REX <i>Var. Sceptre terminat-</i> <i>ing in fleur-</i> <i>de-lis.</i> | †ODERE " Wt. 20·7. | Godere. |
| [Pl. XXVII. 3.] | | | |
| 974 | " Var. " " <i>Var. Sceptre terminat-</i> <i>ing in fleur-</i> <i>de-lis.</i> | †ODMAN ON LVN Wt. 20·7. | Godman. |
| 975 | " " " | †GODMAN ON LVND: Wt. 20·1. | |
| 976 | †EDPE D R[EX] | †ODRIC ON LVNDENE: Wt. 18·7. | Godric. |
| 977 | †EDPER. D REX <i>Var. Sceptre terminat-</i> <i>ing in fleur-</i> <i>de-lis</i> | †ODPINE ON LVND Wt. 21·5. | Godwine. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|--|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 978 | ‡EDPER· D REX <i>Var.</i> Sceptre terminating in three pellets. | ‡LODPINE ON LVNDE Wt. 19·5. | |
| 979 | " " " Var. Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis. | ‡OLDSIE " Wt. 20·2. | Goldsige. |
| 980 | ‡EDRER· D REI· <i>Var.</i> Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis. | ‡LEOFRED ON LVND: Wt. 19·7. | Leofred or Liofred. |
| 981 | ‡EDPER· " " <i>Var.</i> Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis. | " " LVNI: Wt. 21·9. | |
| 982 | ‡EDPER· D REX· <i>Var.</i> Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis. | ‡LIOFRED ON LVNDEN Wt. 15·2. | |
| 983 | ‡EDPE· D REX <i>Var.</i> Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis. | ‡:L·EORIC ON L·VNDE Wt. 16·0. | Leofric. |
| 984 | ‡EDPER· D REI· <i>Var.</i> Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis. | ‡LEOFFINE ON LVND Wt. 21·2. | Leofwine. |
| 985 | " " " Var. Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis. | ‡LEOPINE ON LVND Wt. 20·5. | |
| 986 | EADPE RD REX | ‡OMVND ON LVNDEI Wt. 17·4. | Omund (Osmund). |
| 987 | ‡EDPER D " | " ONN L·VNDEN Wt. 17·0. | |
| 988 | EADPE RD REX | ‡MIRED: ON LVDEN Wt. 19·6. | Sired. |
| 989 | " " " | ‡SIRED: ON LVNDENE Wt. 18·9. | |
| 990 | ‡EADP: ERD RC <i>Var.</i> Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis. | ‡SPETMAN ON LVN Wt. 20·7. | Swetman. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Monogram. |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 991 | ÆADPE RD RE | XPVLFPIE ON LVNDENE Wt. 19·8. | Wulfwine. |
| 992 | „ „ REX | XPVLÆR: ON LVNDEN Wt. 19·7. | Wulgar. |
| <i>Type vii. var. b.</i> | | | |
| 993 | ÆADPÆ · AR · D REX · | ÆADPOOLD ONN LVND: Wt. 18·3. | Eadwold. |
| <i>Type ix.</i> | | | |
| 994 | EADPARD REX ANGORV | XPCEELPER ON LVND: Wt. 19·4. | Ægelwer (cf. Ægelwerd). |
| 995 | EADVVEARDV REX ANGLO | XP/ELFRED ON LVND: Wt. 21·3. | Ælfred. |
| 996 | EADVVERDVS REX ANGLO | XP/ELFSIDE ON LVNDEN Wt. 21·3. | Ælfside. |
| 997 | EADPEARD REX ANGLOR | XP/ELFFPERD ON LVND Wt. 20·5. | Ælfwerd. |
| 998 | EADPPRD RAX ANGORV | XP/ELPERD ON LVND: Wt. 20·5. | |
| 999 | EADPA REX ANGLO | XPDEORMAN „ (Broken.) | Deorman. |
| 1000 | EADPEARD REX ANGLO | „ „ LVNDE: Wt. 17·4. | |
| 1001 | EADPPRD RAE:X ANGOR | XPDIREMAN ON LVDENLDE Wt. 18·7. | Direman. |
| 1002 | EADPARD RÆ ANGLOR | XPALDGAR ON LVNDE Wt. 17·5. | Ealdgar. |
| 1003 | XPÆADRPARD REX ANLOR | „ „ LVNDEI Wt. 17·4. | |
| 1004 | EADPARD REX ANGLO | XPEDPI ON LVNDENEN.. Wt. 21·0. | Edwig. |
| 1005 | EDPARD RE ANGLORVM | XP GODRIC ON LVND Wt. 20·3. | Godric. |
| 1006 | EADPA REX ANGLO | „ „ LVNDE Wt. 19·3. | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1007 | EADPEARD REX ANGLO.. | †GODRIC ON LVNDEN Wt. 20·0. | |
| 1008 | EADPEARD REX ANGLO | †GODPINE ON LVND Wt. 20·3. | Godwine. |
| 1009 | EAVVARD REX ANGLORV | †GODPNE „ Wt. 21·0. | |
| 1010 | EADPARD RX ANGLO· | †LEFPINE ON LVND·· Wt. 18·4. | Lefwine (Leofwine). |
| 1011 | EADPPEARD SEX ANGLO | †LIFIND: ON LVNDEEN·· Wt. 20·7. | Lifinc or Liofinc. |
| 1012 | EADPARD REX ANGLOE | †LIOFING ON LVNDEN Wt. 16·2. | |
| 1013 | EADVVERDVS REX ANGL | †OMYND OIN LVND:· Wt. 21·3. | Omynd (cf. Osmund). |
| 1014 | EADPPRD RIX ANGORV | †OMYND: O:N LVNDNED Wt. 21·5. | |
| 1015 | EAPPRD REX ANGLOVM | †PVLFEAR ON LVND Wt. 21·2. | Wulfgar or Wulgar. |
| 1016 | EADPEARD REX ANGLOWX | †PVLGAR „ Wt. 21·1. | |
| 1017 | EADPEA REX ANGLO | †P.VL·GA·R ON LVNDE Wt. 19·8. | |
| 1018 | EADPEARD REX ANGLO | †PVL·GAR „ Wt. 17·7. | |
| 1019 | EADPEARD REX ANGLO | †PVLGAR ON LVNDENE Wt. 17·1. | |
| 1020 | EADPRD R‡ ANGORV | †PVLFRED ON LVND Wt. 22·1. | Wulfred. |
| 1021 | EADPARD RX ANGLOR | †PLVFRED ON LVNDE·· Wt. 18·4. | |
| | [Pl. XXVII. 4.] | | |
| 1022 | †DREDND PENDREDRE | †RVLFRIIX ON LVNNII Wt. 18·3. | Wulfric. |
| 1023 | EADPRD R‡ ANGO· | †PVLFPIINE ON LVND Wt. 19·0. | Wulfwine. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|----------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1021 | EADPARD REX ANGORV | XPVLFPINE ON LVNDEN Wt. 20·8. | |
| 1025 | EADPEARD REX ANGL | XPVL·FPINE ON LVNDENE Wt. 16·6. | |
| Type xi. | | | |
| 1026 | XEADPARD RD RE | XAEDGAR ON LVNDE: Wt. 16·9. | Ædgar. |
| 1027 | XEADPAR " " | XÆLFRED " Wt. 19·6. | Ælfred. |
| 1028 | XEADRAR " " | XÆLFSIGE ON LVNDE Wt. 21·0. | Ælfsgio. |
| 1029 | XEADPAR " " | XÆÆLFPARD ON LVND Wt. 19·5. | Ælfweard. |
| 1030 | XEADARD RD RE | XÆLFPEARD ON LVND Wt. 15·3. | |
| 1031 | XEADPAR " " | XÆLFPINE ON LVND: Wt. 19·7. | Ælfwine. |
| 1032 | " " " | " " LVNDE:(Chipped.) | |
| 1033 | XEADPARD " " | " " LVNDEN. Wt. 17·2. | |
| 1034 | XEADPAR " " | XÆLFPINE ON LVNDO: Wt. 17·2. | |
| 1035 | " " REX A | XÆLPINE ON LVNDEN Wt. 15·0. | |
| 1036 | XEADPAR RD RE | XDVRIC: ON LVNDE: Wt. 20·0. | Durinc. |
| 1037 | " " " | XDVRINC: ON LVNDE: Wt. 21·2. | |
| 1038 | XEADPAR " " | XÆDPINE ON LVNDE Wt. 22·0. | Edwine. |
| 1039 | XEADPAR " " | XGODRIC ON LVND: Wt. 17·0. | Godric. |
| 1040 | XEADPAR " " | " " LVNDE: Wt. 16·8. | |
| 1041 | XEADPAR " " | XGODPINE ON LVDND: Wt. 20·5. | Godwine. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1042 | ‡EADPAR· RD RE | ‡GODPINE ON LVNDE Wt. 15·8. | |
| 1043 | ‡EADD " " | ‡OMMVND ON LVNDE Wt. 17·8. | Osmund. |
| 1044 | ‡EADPAR· " " | ‡O:SMVND " Wt. 18·8. | |
| 1045 | ‡EADPARD " " | ‡PVLFEAR ON LVND: Wt. 18·0. | Wulfgar. |
| 1046 | ‡EADPARD " " | ‡PVLFEAR ON LVNDE Wt. 20·6. | |
| 1047 | ‡EDPERD :RECEX | ‡PVLFGER ON LVNDENE Wt. 20·7. | |
| <i>Type xiii.</i> | | | |
| 1048 | ‡EADPARD REX A:: | ‡ÆGELPI ON LVND Wt. 17·6. | Ægelwine. |
| 1049 | EADPARD " ANC | " " LVNDE Wt. 17·3. | |
| 1050 | ‡ " " A: | ‡ÆGLPI ON LVNDEN Wt. 15·3. | |
| 1051 | " " " | ‡ÆGLPIN· ON LVNDE Wt. 12·3. | |
| 1052 | EADPARD· REX A: | ‡ÆLFFARD N Wt. 15·4. | Ælfward. |
| 1053 | :EADPARD REX A | ‡ÆL·FDARD ON LVND Wt. 14·8. | |
| 1054 | EADPARD REX A:: | ‡EADPINE ON LVND: Wt. 17·6. | Eadwine or Edwine. |
| 1055 | EADPARD REX ANC:: | ‡EDPINE ON LVND Wt. 16·0. | |
| 1056 | ·EADPARD REX AG· | ‡EDPINE· ON LVNDE· Wt. 16·6. | |
| 1057 | EADPARD REX: | ‡EDPINE· O LVNDE Wt. 17·6. | |
| 1058 | ·EADPARD REX A | ‡GODRIC ON LVND Wt. 15·8. | Godric. |
| 1059 | " " ANGL | ‡PETMAN ON LVN: Wt. 17·6. | Swetman. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-------------------------|------------------|--|------------|
| 1060 | •EADPARD REX A | •PETMAN ON LVN Wt. 17·2. | |
| 1061 | EADPARD REX A | •PVLFGAR ON LVND Wt. 11·2. | Wulfgar. |
| 1062 | •EADPARD REX: | •PVLGAR " Wt. 15·6. | |
| 1063 | " REX A | •PVLGAR ON LVNDE <i>Var.</i> Four crescents in field. Wt. 16·9. | |
| 1064 | •EADPARD REX AN: | •DVLFOL ON LVNDE Wt. 18·0. | Wulfseige. |
| 1065 | •EADRARD REX A | •DVLFDARD ONLVND Wt. 17·0. [Pl. XXVII. 5.] | Wulfward. |
| 1066 | " " " | " " Wt. 16·6. | |
| 1067 | EADRARD REX A | " ONLV Wt. 15·2. | |
| HALFPENNY. | | | |
| 1068 |RD REX A |PINE ON LV Wt. 8·3. | Eadwine? |
| <i>Type xv.</i> | | | |
| 1069 | EADPARD REX A | •ELFSI ON LVNDE::: Wt. 20·0. | Ælfseige. |
| 1070 | EADRARD " | •GODRIC ON LVND Wt. 20·3. | Godric. |
| 1071 | EADPARD REX A | •PVLFPARD ON LVN Wt. 19·5. [Pl. XXVII. 6.] | Wulfward. |
| 1072 | EADPARD " " | •PVL·GAR ON LVN Wt. 20·4. | Wulgar. |
| <i>Type xv. var. b.</i> | | | |
| 1073 | •ERDR D AE | •PETMAN ON LVI Wt. 17·0. [Pl. XXVII. 7.] | Swetman. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|------|---------------------------------|---|------------|
| | | MÆLDUNE. [Maldon.] | |
| 1074 | ‡EDPAR D REX [Pl. XXVII. 8.] | Type ii. ‡D/EININT ON MÆL Wt. 16·9. | Dæinint. |
| | | HALFPENNY. | |
| 1075 | ‡..... D REX | ‡D/EI... . . MÆL Wt. 8·5. | Dæinint. |
| | | Type vii. | |
| 1076 | ‡EDPE A RE | ‡GODRIC ON MÆLD: Wt. 19·6. | Godric. |
| 1077 | ‡EDPER· D R[EX] | ‡GODPINE ON MEL: Wt. 19·7. | Godwine. |
| | | Type ix. | |
| 1078 | EADPÆARD REX ANGLOR | ‡GODPINE ON MÆLDVN Wt. 21·3. | Godwine. |
| 1079 | EADPARD REX ANGL- | ‡SPETRIC ON MEL Wt. 19·3. | Swetric. - |
| | | Type xi. | |
| 1080 | ‡EADPAR· RD RE | ‡GODPINE ON MÆLDVN Wt. 19·0. | Godwine. |
| | | Type xiii. | |
| 1081 | EADPARD REX AN: | ‡GODPINE ON MÆLDV: Var. Pellet in field. Wt. 17·6. | Godwine. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|---|------------|
| MEALMESBYRIG. [Malmesbury.] | | | |
| <i>Type vii.</i> | | | |
| 1082 | †EDPAR D REI· | †EAL·DPIG ON MEAL· Wt. 19·0. | Ealdwig. |
| 1083 | †EDPE · D. REX | †EAL·DPI ON MEA·L·D. Wt. 19·4. | |
| 1084 | †EDPAR D REI· | †EAL·DPIG ONN MEA·LM· Wt. 19·3. | |
| <i>Type xi.</i> | | | |
| 1085 | †EADPAR RD RE | †BRIHPI ON MELME <i>Var.</i> In opposite angles of cross, I and crescent. Wt. 20·0. | Brihtwine? |
| [PL. XXVII. 9.] | | | |
| 1086 | †E·DR· RDE | †BRIHPI ON MELME <i>Var.</i> In opposite angles of cross, I and crescent. Wt. 20·3. | |
| NIPEPORTE. | | | |
| [Newport.] | | | |
| <i>Type vii.</i> | | | |
| 1087 | †EADPE RD RE | †·SIRED ON NIPEPORTE· Wt. 19·2. | Sired. |
| [PL. XXVII. 10.] | | | |
| 1088 | †EDPE· D RE· | †·SIREDD ON NIPEPO· Wt. 16·0. | |
| NORÐPIC. | | | |
| [Norwich.] | | | |
| <i>Type i.</i> | | | |
| 1089 | †EDDER D RE·† N | †L·EOOLDINE ON NOR· Wt. 14·4. | Leofwine. |
| [PL. XXVII. 11.] | | | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|------|--|--|--------------------------|
| 1090 | ‡EDPER D RE‡ X. | ‡OSMVNDD O NORÐ: Wt. 17·6. | Osmund. |
| 1091 | ‡EDPE RD RC | Type ii. ‡LEOPIC ON HOR Wt. 17·2. | Leofwic. |
| 1092 | ‡EDPE RD RE‡ | Type iii. ‡LEOPINE ON NORÐ: Wt. 17·3. | Leofwine. |
| 1093 | ‡EELDI ID PXII | Type iv. ‡OS:MVID ON NOR Wt. 14·5. | Osmund. |
| 1094 | ‡EDPERD ·REX X | ‡RINVLF Var. "PACES" Wt. 17·7. [Pl. XXVII. 12.] | Rinulf. |
| 1095 | ‡EDPE· RD REX | Type v. ‡CENELM ON NORÐ Wt. 25·7. | Cenelm. |
| 1096 | ‡EDPER: ·D REX : | ‡.L·EOFPINE ON NORÐ: Wt. 25·0. | Leofwine. |
| 1097 | ‡EDP· ERD R‡ | ‡DORFRÐ O NORÐP Wt. 25·3. | Dorferð. |
| 1098 | ‡EDPE: ·RD RE: | ‡DVREVERÐ ON NOR Wt. 25·1. | Puruerð (= Dorferð?). |
| 1099 | ‡EDPER D REX Var. Sceptre terminat- ing in fleur- de-lis. | Type vii. ‡HLANGVLF ON NOR Wt. 20·4. | Hlangulf? |
| 1100 | ‡EDPR D REX Var. Sceptre terminat- ing in fleur- de-lis. | ‡DORSTAN O NORÐP Wt. 18·0. | Dorstan. |
| 1101 | ‡EDPER D REX Var. Sceptre terminat- ing in fleur- de-lis. | ‡:DVRFVÐ ON NORÐ Wt. 19·7. | Purfurð. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-------------------------|----------------|--|-------------------------|
| <i>Type xi.</i> | | | |
| 1102 | ‡EADPAR RD RE: | ‡ELFPINE ON NORÐ[P] Wt. 17·4. | Elfwine. |
| 1103 | ‡EDPARD D RE:: | ‡LEFPINE O NORÐPI Wt. 17·4. | Lefwine or Liofwine. |
| 1104 | ‡EADPA· RD RE | ‡LIOFPINE ON NORÐ Wt. 20·4. | |
| 1105 | ‡EADPAR RD R | ‡LIOFRIC: ON NORPPI Wt. 19·8. | Liofrie. |
| 1106 | ‡EADPAR RD RE· | ‡PVLFØI: ON NORPPIC Wt. 19·0. | Wulf-si (Wulfsige). |
| <i>Type xiii.</i> | | | |
| 1107 | EADPARD RE | ‡EDPINE ON NORÐ Wt. 14·3. | Edwine. |
| 1108 | EADPARD REX | ‡ODPINE O NOR Wt. 12·3. [Pl. XXVII. 13.] | Godwine. |
| 1109 | " " | ‡PRICE O NORÐ Wt. 14·0. | Price. |
| <i>Type xv.</i> | | | |
| 1110 | EADPARD RX | ‡ÐVRGRIM ON NORÐ Wt. 14·8. | Purgrim. |
| 1111 | " [D R]E | ‡ÐVRSTAN ON NOR Wt. 19·6. | Purstan. |
| OXENAFORD. [Oxford.] | | | |
| <i>Type ii.</i> | | | |
| 1112 | ‡EDPE RD RE | ‡ELPIN ON OEX· Wt. 17·3. | Gilpin. |
| <i>Type ii. var. b.</i> | | | |
| 1113 | ‡EDPE RE·C | ‡LEOFPINE OXF Wt. 17·2. | Leofwine. |



| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|------|--|--|-----------------------|
| 1114 | <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type iv. var. a.</i></p> <p>‡EDDE D REX:..</p> <p>[Pl. XXVII. 14.]</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">‡BRINPOLD ON OXE: Wt. 17·7.</p> | Brinwold. |
| 1115 | <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type v.</i></p> <p>‡EDPE: ·RD REX:..</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">‡EIELPINE ON OXENE: Wt. 23·9.</p> | Elfwine. |
| 1116 | <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type vii.</i></p> <p>‡EDPER· D REX</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">‡ELFPIG ON OE·XENE Wt. 21·2.</p> | Ælfwig. |
| 1117 | <p style="text-align: center;">‡EDPER· „ „ „</p> <p>Var. Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">‡ELPIG ON OEDEXENAF Wt. 20·2.</p> | |
| 1118 | <p style="text-align: center;">‡EDPAR D REI</p> <p>Var. Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">‡ELPII ON OEXENEFO Wt. 20·1.</p> | |
| 1119 | <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type ix.</i></p> <p>EADPEARD REX ANGO</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">‡ELFPIG ON OX: Wt. 20·6.</p> | Ælfwig. |
| 1120 | <p style="text-align: center;">EADPARD REX A·NGLOV</p> <p>[Pl. XXVIII. 1.]</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">‡EADPRINE ONN OXNE: Wt. 21·4.</p> | Eadwine. |
| 1121 | <p style="text-align: center;">EADPARD REX A·NGLO</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">‡ELPRINE ONN OXNE: Wt. 20·4.</p> | Elwine. |
| 1122 | <p style="text-align: center;">" " ANGL·</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">‡HÆRGOD ON O·NEF: Wt. 21·1.</p> | Hærgod (cf. Haregod). |
| 1123 | <p style="text-align: center;">EADARD REX A·NGLOV</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">‡SETMAN ON OXEN:..</p> | Swetman. |
| 1124 | <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type xi.</i></p> <p>‡EADPARD RD RE</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">‡EELPINE ON OXENEX: Wt. 21·5.</p> | Aegelwine. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneys. |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1125 | ‡EADPAR RD DE | ‡ELFPID ONN OXNE: | Aelfwig. Wt. 20·6. |
| 1126 | ‡EADPARD | ‡ELFFI: ON OXENEXFO | [Pl. XXVIII. 2.] Wt. 20·0. |
| 1127 | ‡EADPAR | .. ON OXENEX. | Wt. 20·2. |
| 1128 | ‡EADPARD | ‡BRIHTRED ON OXENE | Bribred. Wt. 19·2. |
| 1129 | ‡EADPAR | ‡HAREGOD ON OXENEX | Haregod. Wt. 21·0. |
| <i>Type</i> xiii. | | | |
| 1130 | ‡EADPARD REX ANG | ‡PVLFFI ON OXENE | Wulfwine? Wt. 16·2. |

RICYE BYRIG.

[Richborough.]

| | | <i>Type</i> ix. | |
|------|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1131 | EADPARD REX ANGLO. | ‡LEOFSTAN ON RIC. | Leofstan. Wt. 21·0. |
| 1132 | EADVVEARDVS REX ANGLO | ‡SPETRIC ON RIC | Swetric. Wt. 19·8. |

ROFECEASTER.

[Rochester.]

| | | <i>Type</i> i. | |
|------|--------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1133 | ‡EDPNR D PEC | ‡EDPINE ON ROFE. | Edwine. Wt. 14·2. |
| 1134 | ‡EDPE RD REX | ‡EDPINE ON ROFE. | Edwine. Wt. 15·6. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|------|---|--|----------------------|
| 1135 | ‡·EDPE: ·RD REX· | ‡GODPINE ON ROFE Wt. 16·7. | Godwine. |
| 1136 | ‡EDPE: ·RD REX | ‡PVLFRIE ON ROF Wt. 13·3. | Wulfrio. |
| | | <i>Type iv.</i> | |
| 1137 | ‡EDPERD ·RECX· | ‡GODPI:NE ON RO <i>Var.</i> Crescent at end of each limb of cross enclosing pellet. Wt. 13 0. | Godwine. |
| | | <i>Type vii.</i> | |
| 1138 | ‡EDPER D REX <i>Var.</i> Sceptre terminat- ing in fleur- de-lis. | ‡EDPINE ONN ROF: Wt. 19·6. | Edwine. |
| | | <i>Type xi.</i> | |
| 1139 | ‡EADPAR RD RE | ‡LIPPINE: ON ROFE.. Wt. 21·7. [Pl. XXVIII. 3.] | Lifwine. |
| 1140 | „ „ „ | ‡LIPPINE HORN ON ROF Wt. 21·7. | Lifwine and Horn. |
| | | RUMENEA. [Romney.] | |
| 1141 | ‡EDPERD REX A | ‡BRVN GAR ON RV Wt. 15·5. | Brungar. |
| | | <i>Type i.</i> | |
| 1142 | ‡EDRE RD RE | ‡EOTIN ON RHV Wt. 11·0. | Estan. |
| 1143 | ‡EDPE „ „ | ‡PVLHED ON RVM Wt. 14·5. | Wulhed. |
| | | <i>Type ii.</i> | |
| 1144 | ‡.... .D RE | HALFPENNY. ‡.... ED ONRV Wt. 6·5. | Wulhed? |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-------------------------|--|--|---------------------------|
| 1145 | <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type iv.</i></p> <p>‡EDDER: D REX:.</p> | <p>‡PVLMÆR ON RVM Var. Crescent at end of each limb of cross enclosing pellet. Wt. 14·4.</p> <p>[Pl. XXVIII. 4.]</p> | Wulmær. |
| 1146 | <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type vii.</i></p> <p>‡EDRED D RE: Var. Sceptre terminat- ing in fleur- de-lis.</p> | <p>‡LEOFRE ON RVM: Wt. 21·0.</p> | Leofric. |
| 1147 | <p>‡EDPE:.. D RE: Var. Sceptre terminat- ing in fleur- de-lis.</p> | <p>‡PVLMÆR ON RVME:</p> <p>Wt. 19·5.</p> | Wulmær. |
| 1148 | <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type ix.</i></p> <p>EADPARD EX ANGLO:</p> | <p>‡PVLMÆR ON RVM Wt. 22·0.</p> | Wulmær. |
| 1149 | <p>‡EADPAR RD RE</p> | <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type xi.</i></p> <p>‡PVLMÆR ON RVMED Wt. 21·5.</p> | Wulmær. |
| SANDPIC. [Sandwich.] | | | |
| 1150 | <p>‡EDPNR: REC:</p> | <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type i.</i></p> <p>‡LIOFPINE ON SAND Wt. 15·0.</p> | Lifewine. |
| 1151 | <p>‡EDPE RD RE</p> | <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type ii.</i></p> <p>‡FAREHIR ON SA Wt. 14·5.</p> | Farehir. |
| 1152 | <p>‡EDP ERD R:</p> | <p>‡LEFPINE ON SA Wt. 12·4.</p> | Lefwine, Leafwine, &c. |
| 1153 | <p>‡EDP ARD:..</p> | <p>‡L·EOFDINE ON SA Wt. 10·5.</p> | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|------|-----------------|--|-----------|
| 1154 | ‡EDPE RD RE | ‡LEOPINE ON SA Wt. 15·6. | |
| 1155 | ‡EDP· ARD·: | ‡LIPPINE ON SAN Wt. 12·4. | |
| 1156 | ‡EDPE RD RE | " " SAN Wt. 11·2. | |
| | | <i>Type iii.</i> | |
| 1157 | ‡EDPE RD EX V | ‡LIOEPINE ON SAN Wt. 15·9. | Liofwine. |
| | | <i>Type vii.</i> | |
| 1158 | ‡EDPER· D RE·E | ‡LIPPINE ON SAN Wt. 18·7. | Lifwine. |
| 1159 | ‡EDPR D RE· | " " SANDP Wt. 16·0. | |
| | | <i>Type xi.</i> | |
| 1160 | ‡EADPA RD RE· : | ‡LIOFPINE ON SA: [Pl. XXVIII. 5.] | Liofwine. |
| 1161 | ‡EADPARD RD RE | " " SANCE Wt. 16·9. | |
| | | SCEAFTESBYRIG or SCEFTESBYRIG. [Shaftesbury.] | |
| | | <i>Type i.</i> | |
| 1162 | ‡EDP D RE‡: | ‡EL·PERD N SCEFT: Wt. 15·2. | Elfwerd. |
| | | <i>Type v.</i> | |
| 1163 | ‡DAEE DEC RICEX | ‡DEDEMANDI OIL SCEEECE* Wt. 12·3. | Cedeman. |

* The limbs of the cross on the reverse are not expanded; but as it is a blundered coin it has not been made into a new type.

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|------|------------------------|--|-------------|
| 1164 | ‡EDPE RD REX | ‡CODESBRAND ON SE Var. Limbs of cross united by one circle only. Wt. 17·5. | Godesbrand. |
| 1165 | ‡EDPE: ·RD REX· | ‡PVLFRIE ON SCEEFT· Wt. 25·0. | Wulfrie. |
| 1166 | ‡EDPAR D REX· | Type vii. ‡DVDVEOE ON SCEEFT· Wt. 21·0. | Duduol? |
| 1167 | " " " | " " " Wt. 20·2. | |
| 1168 | ‡EADP RD REX AN | Type vii. var. b. ‡P.VLFRIE ·ONN: SCEEFT Wt. 19·2. | Wulfrie. |
| 1169 | ‡EDP ED RE · | Type viii. ‡PVLFRIE ON SCEA·F [Pl. XXVIII. 6.] | Wulfrie. |
| 1170 | ‡EADPEARD REX ANGLO | Type ix. ‡PVLFRIE ON SCEEFT Wt. 20·2. | Wulfrie. |
| 1171 | ‡EADPAR· RD RE | Type xi. ‡ELFPÆRD ON SE/ETC Wt. 20·2. | Ælfweard. |
| 1172 | " " " | " " " Wt. 20·2. | |
| 1173 | " " " | ‡CODESBRAND ON SE Wt. 20·0. | Godesbrand. |
| 1174 | EADPARD RE | Type xv. ‡GODRIC ON SCEAFI Wt. 20·0. | Godric. |
| 1175 | EADPARD REX | Type xvi. ‡GODESBRAND ON S [Pl. XXVIII. 7.] | Godesbrand. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|---|-----------|
| SCROBESBYRIG. [Shrewsbury.] | | | |
| | | <i>Type v.</i> | |
| 1176 | • EADPE ·RD REX·· | • ELEFH ON SCREOBE Wt. 25·2. | Aelfch. |
| 1177 | • EADPE ·RD REX: | • LEOFSTAN ON SCREO Wt. 23·0. | Leofstan. |
| 1178 | • EADRE ·RD REX: | • LEOPINE ON SCREO: Wt. 25·0. | Leofwine. |
| | | <i>Type v. var. b.</i> | |
| 1179 | • EADPE ·RD REX: | • PVLMAER ON SCREOB: Wt. 19·6. | Wulmaer. |
| | | | |
| | | <i>Type vii.</i> | |
| 1180 | • EADPE D RE· | • LEOFSTAN ON σ ERO Wt. 16·0. | Leofstan. |
| | | <i>Type ix.</i> | |
| 1181 | EADPARD REX ANGL· | • LEOFSTAN ON SERO Wt. 20·8. | Leofstan. |
| | | <i>Type xi.</i> | |
| 1182 | • EADPAR RD RE | • ODPINE ON σ ERO Wt. 22·0. | Godwine. |
| 1183 | • EADPAR „ „ | • PVDEMAN ON [σ]EOB (Pierced.) | Wudeman. |
| 1184 | “ “ “ | “ “ σ EOB Wt. 18·0. | |
| 1185 | “ “ “ | “ “ Wt. 20·2. | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|------|------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1186 | ‡EADPAR RD RE | ‡PVLMÆR ON ƿELOBE Wt. 20·6. | Wulmer. |
| 1187 | EADPARD REX | Type xv. ‡EARNPI ON SROP Wt. 20·4. [Pl. XXVIII. 8.] | Earnwig? |
| | | SEREBYRIG, ETC. [Salisbury.] | |
| 1188 | EADEARD REX ANGLO- | Type ix. ‡GODERIC ON IERBIRGE: Wt. 18·4. | Goderic or Godric. |
| 1189 | " " " | " " "(Broken.) | |
| 1190 | EADPARD REX ANGLO | " " SERBIRGE Wt. 20·2. | |
| 1191 | " " " | " " " Wt. 20·4. | |
| 1192 | EADVVEARDVS EX NGLO | ‡GODRIC ON SEARBIR Wt. 16·4. | |
| 1193 | ‡EADPAR RD RE | Type xi. ‡GODRIC ON ƿERBV Wt. 19·5. [Pl. XXVIII. 9.] | Godric. |
| 1194 | " " " | ‡GODRIC: ON ƿERBVR: Wt. 19·0. | |
| 1195 | EADPARD REX | Type xv. ‡SIEBODE ON SEAL Wt. 17·0. | Sigebode. |
| 1196 | " REX: | " " SERB: Wt. 18·5. | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| SNOTINGAHAM. [Nottingham.] | | | |
| <i>Type ii.</i> | | | |
| 1197 | ‡EDPR· RD RE | \| ‡ALHHVND A SNO [Pl. XXVIII. 10.] | Wt. 12·9. Alhmund. |
| 1198 | ‡EDD: „ „ | \| ‡SNOTER ON SN | Wt. 16·6. Snoter. |
| <i>Type iii.</i> | | | |
| 1199 | ‡EDPE D RE‡: | \| ‡BL·AEMAN ON SNOTI | Wt. 16·2. Blaeman. |
| 1200 | ‡EDPER „ „ Var. Pellet before head. | \| ‡BLAEMAN ON SNOTIH | Wt. 17·5. |
| <i>Type v.</i> | | | |
| 1201 | ‡EDPER ·D REE·X: | \| ‡HALDENE ON SNOT: | Wt. 26·5. Haldene. |
| [Pl. XXVIII. 11.] | | | |
| <i>Type xiii.</i> | | | |
| 1202 | ‡EADPA[RD] RE | \| ‡ARNGRIM[ON SN | (Broken.) Arngrim. |
| 1203 | „ REX A | \| ‡FORMAN ON SNO | Wt. 16·0. Forman. |
| STÆFFORDA. [Stafford.] | | | |
| <i>Type v.</i> | | | |
| 1204 | ‡EDPE: ·RD REX: | \| ‡ELFRIC ON STÆFORDE | Wt. 17·5. Elfric. |
| [Pl. XXVIII. 12.] | | | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|--|--|----------|----------|
| STÆNIG. [Steyning.] | | | |
| <i>Type v.</i> | | | |
| 1205 ‡EDPE · RD REX | ‡PVLFGET ON STÆN Wt. 25·0. | | Wulfget. |
| 1206 ‡EDPNR · RD RE | ‡PVLFGET ON ♂TENI · Wt. 16·7. | | |
| <i>Type vii.</i> | | | |
| 1207 ‡EDPA D REX | ‡PVFERIC ON ♂TÆ · Wt. 18·7. | | Wulfric. |
| 1208 ‡EDREI D REX <i>Var. Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.</i> | ‡PVLFRIC ON STÆ Wt. 20·5. | | |
| 1209 ‡EDPR · DER · | " ON · STÆNI Wt. 20·4. | | |
| <i>Type ix.</i> | | | |
| 1210 EADPARD REX ANGLO · | ‡PVLFRIC ONN STÆ Wt. 20·4. | | Wulfric |
| [Pl. XXVIII. 13.] | | | |
| 1211 " " " | " " " Wt. 20·4. | | |
| 1212 EADPRD E.X ANGOR · | " ON · ♂TÆNI · Wt. 18·0. | | |
| <i>Type xi.</i> | | | |
| 1213 EADPAR · RD RE A · | ‡DIORMAN ON ♂T/ENID Wt. 19·0. | | Diorman. |
| [Pl. XXVIII. 14.] | | | |
| 1214 " " " | " " " Wt. 18·5. | | |
| <i>Type xiii.</i> | | | |
| 1215 EADPARD RE | ‡DERMON ON STÆ Wt. 16·2. | | Dermon. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|------|------------------|--|----------|
| 1216 | ‡EADRARARD REX A | ‡DIORMAN O.N. STÆ Wt. 16·7. | Diorman. |
| 1217 | EADPARD REX A | Type xv. ‡DERMON ON STÆN Wt. 19·0. [Pl. XXIX. 1.] | Dermon. |
| 1218 | „ RE | ‡GODPINE ON STÆ Wt. 20·4. | Godwine. |

STANFORD.

[Stamford.]

| Type ii. | | | |
|-----------|---------------|--|----------------------------------|
| 1219 | ‡EDPE RD RE | ‡ARFRA ON STA: Wt. 15·4. | Arfra (=Ærfara?). |
| 1220 | ‡EDE: „ „ | ‡GODDINE ON S.. Wt. 14·0. | Godwine. |
| 1221 | ‡EDPI „ „ | ‡GODPINE ON S: Wt. 15·7. | |
| 1222 | ‡EDP „ „ | ‡LEFPINE ON STA: Wt. 13·7. | Leofwine. |
| 1223 | ‡EDPE „ „ | ‡LEOFPINE ON STA Wt. 15·7. | |
| Type iii. | | | |
| 1224 | ‡EDPER D REX | ‡BRVNPINE ON STA Wt. 14·0. | Brunwine. |
| 1225 | ‡EDPE: D REX | ‡EDPINN ON STANFOR Wt. 14·5. | Edwine. |
| 1226 | ‡EDPER: D RE‡ | ‡LEOCRINE ON STANF: Wt. 17·3. | Leofwine. |
| 1227 | ‡EDRER „ „ | ‡LEOFPINE ON STANF Wt. 13·6. | |
| 1228 | ‡EDPE: RD RE‡ | ‡WARCIN OH STAN Wt. 17·2. [Pl. XXIX. 2.] | Marcin or Harcin (Martin). |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|------------------|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1229 | ‡ EDPE RD RE † | ‡ PILERIF ON STANF: Wt. 14·0. | Wilerif. |
| HALFPENNY. | | | |
| 1230 | .EDPER: | ‡ N STA·NI: Wt. 6·0. | |
| <i>Type iv.</i> | | | |
| 1231 | ‡ EPD · PPNXALC | ‡ PVL·NO:D ON STA:I: Wt. 14·7. | Wulnoð. |
| <i>Type v.</i> | | | |
| 1232 | ‡ EDPE · RD REX | ‡ ERFRE ON STANFOR: Wt. 27·7. | Ærfre (cf. Arfra). |
| 1233 | ‡ EDPER · D REEX· | ‡ FÆRGREN ON STANEFO Wt. 26·5. | Færgrim. |
| <i>Type vii.</i> | | | |
| 1234 | ‡ EDPER D REX <i>Var. Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.</i> | ‡ BRVNPINE ON STA Wt. 21·5. | Brunwine. |
| <i>Type ix.</i> | | | |
| 1235 | EADPARD REX ANGLOV | ‡ GODPIHE ON STANF Wt. 20·9. | Godwine. |
| 1236 | EADPARD „ „ | ‡ LEOFRIE ON STANF: Wt. 22·0. | Leofric. |
| <i>Type xi.</i> | | | |
| 1237 | ‡ EADPAR RD RE | ‡ OSWARD ON STA Wt. 19·4. | Osward. |
| <i>Type xv.</i> | | | |
| 1238 | EADPARP REX | ‡ BRVNPINE ON ST: Wt. 21·4. | Brunwine. |
| 1239 | EADPARD „ „ | „ „ STA Wt. 20·0. | |
| 1240 | “ “ | ‡ GODPINE ON STA Wt. 21·5. | Godwine. |
| 1241 | “ “ | ‡ SPAREOLF ON ST: Wt. 19·2. | Swareolf (= Swartcol?). |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|------|---|---|-------------------------|
| | SUÐBYRIG. [Sudbury.] | | |
| 1242 | ‡EADPARD RD RE | Type xi. ‡FOLCPINE ON σVPBVG Wt. 19·0. | Folcwine. |
| | SUÐGEPEORC. [Southwark.] | | |
| 1243 | ‡EDPN: RD E‡: | Type ii. ‡ELFPINE ON SVDE Wt. 14·7. | Elfwine. |
| 1244 | ‡EDPA RD E | ‡LIOFPINE ON SVD Wt. 11·7. | Liofwine (Leofwine). |
| | | Type iii. | |
| 1245 | ‡EDPAR D RE‡ | ‡LEOFPIE ON SVD: Wt. 14·5. | Leofwine. |
| | | Type v. | |
| 1246 | ‡EDPR RD R·E‡ | ‡CIOFRED ON σVDE: Wt. 14·2. | Liefred (Leofred). |
| | | Type vii. | |
| 1247 | ‡EDPER· D REX Var. Sceptre terminat- ing in fleur- de-lis. | ‡LEOFRED ON σVDE Wt. 21·0. | Leofred. |
| 1248 | ‡EDPE· D REX Var. Sceptre terminat- ing in fleur- de-lis. | ‡O.σMVND ON SVDE.. Wt. 18·0. | Osmund. |
| | | [Pl. XXIX. 3.] | |
| 1249 | ‡EDPAR· D REX Var. Sceptre terminat- ing in fleur- de-lis. | ‡OSMVND ON SVDE: Wt. 19·5. | |
| 1250 | " " " | " " " Wt. 20·3. | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-------------|------------------------|---|-----------|
| 1251 | ‡EDPER D RE· | ‡SPETMAN ON SVÐG Wt. 20·6. | Swetman. |
| 1252 | EADPEARD REX ANGLOX | Type ix. ‡CODMAN ON SVÐIE: Wt. 17·6. | Godman. |
| 1253 | EADPAR REX ANGLOX | ‡OSMVND ON SVÐE: Wt. 20·6. | Osmund. |
| 1254 | ‡EDDRD D. D.E | Type xi. ‡OoMAND ON SIBI Wt. 20·2. | Osmund. |
| 1255 | ‡EADPAR RD RE | ‡oPETMAN ON oVÐE: Wt. 29·4. | Swetman. |
| 1256 | EADRARD RE· | Type xiii. ‡GODRIE ON SVDP Wt. 16·5. | Godric. |
| 1257 | ‡EADPARD REX A· | ‡OoMVND ON oVÐE: Wt. 14·8. | Osmund. |
| TAMPEORD. | | | |
| [Tamworth.] | | | |
| 1258 | ‡.EDP.E RD RE· | Type v. ‡EGELPINE ON TAM Wt. 20·9. | Ægelwine. |
| 1259 | ‡EDPAR D RE· | Type xi. ‡COLINE ON TAM Wt. 20·9. [Pl. XXIX. 4.] | Coline. |
| 1260 | EADPARD RE | Type xiii. ‡BRVNINE ON TA Wt. 14·0. | Brunine. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|------|--------------------------|---|--------------------|
| | TANTUNE. [Taunton.] | | |
| 1261 | ‡EDPE RD RE: | Type ii. ‡BOIA ON TANT:. Wt. 16·0. | Boga. |
| 1262 | ‡EDPER ·D RE:X: | Type iii. ‡BOIA ON TANTVNE [Pl. XXIX. 5.] | Boga. |
| 1263 | ‡EDPAR D RECX | Type iv. var. a. ‡CILLECRIST OH TAH Var. PAXX Wt. 14·3. | Cillecerist. |
| 1264 | EADVVEARDVS REX ANGLO | Type ix. ‡BRIHTRIC ON TANTVNE Wt. 20·5. | Brihtric. |
| 1265 | ‡EADPAR RD RE | Type xi. ‡BRIHTRIC ON TANT: Wt. 20·3. | Brihtric. |
| | PÆRINCIC. | | |
| 1266 | ‡EDPER D REX: | Type i. ‡ELFSHE ON PÆRINC [Pl. XXIX. 6.] | Elfsie. |
| 1267 | ‡EDPRD RE:X | Type v. ‡LEOFRICIOE O PER' Var. Pellet in angle of cross. Wt. 18·0. | Leofric. |
| 1268 | ‡EDPE ·RD RE:X | ‡LVEINC ON PÆRIN Var. Pellet in angle of cross. Wt. 21·0. | Lueine (Lening) |

| No. | Obverse | Reverse | Moneyer. |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1269 | +EADPAR RD RE | Type xi. | Astan (et. Astan). |
| 1270 | +EADPA(R) RD RE | +DVRoTAN ON P/ERI (Broken.) | Furstan. |
| 1271 | +EADPARD REX | Type xv. | Peodric. |
| 1272 | +EDPE: RD REX | Type iii. | Brihtric. |
| 1273 | +EDPER D REEX: | +EILPI ON PALINGE: Wt. 24·5. [Pl. XXIX. 7.] | Æilwig? |
| 1274 | " " " | +BRIHTRÉ ON PAL Wt. 25·2. | Brihtric. |
| 1275 | +EDPE RD REX: | +BRVNPNIE ON PA Wt. 26·5. | Bruwine. |
| 1276 | +EDPER D REX | Type vii. | Brand. |
| Var. Sceptre terminat- | +BRAND ON PALING Wt. 21·0. | | |
| ing in flour- | | | |
| de-lis. | | | |
| 1277 | +EDPR D REX | +BRANND ON PELINC: Wt. 20·5. | |
| Var. Sceptre terminat- | | | |
| ing in flour- | | | |
| de-lis. | | | |
| 1278 | +EDPA RD REI- | +BRIHTRIC ON PALI Wt. 21·0. | Brihtric. |
| 1279 | +EDPR D REX | +BRIHTPINE ON PALI Wt. 20·2. | Brihtwine. |
| Var. Sceptre terminat- | | | |
| ing in flour- | | | |
| de-lis. | | | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|------|--|---------------------------------------|------------|
| 1280 | ‡EDPA RD R | ‡BRVNPNE ON PAL Wt. 20·4. | Brunwine. |
| 1281 | ‡EDPA RD RE: <i>Var.</i> Pellet behind bust. | ‡BVREPINE ON PALIN: Wt. 20·5. | Burewine. |
| | | <i>Type ix.</i> | |
| 1282 | EADPA R‡ ANGLO | ‡BRAND ON PALI: Wt. 20·3. | Brand. |
| 1283 | EADPARD REX ANGL: | ‡BRAND ON PALIN: Wt. 21·0. | |
| 1284 | „ „ ANGL | ‡BRIHTRIC ON ·PALI: [Pl. XXIX. 8.] | Brihtric. |
| | | <i>Type xi.</i> | |
| 1285 | „ „ „ | ‡BRIHTPRI ON PALI Wt. 20·5. | Brihtwine. |
| 1286 | „ „ ANGL | ‡BRVNPINE ON PEL: Wt. 20·5. | Brunwine. |
| 1287 | „ „ ANGLO | ‡BRVNPINE ON PALI Wt. 20·1. | |
| | | <i>Type xii.</i> | |
| 1288 | ‡EADPAR RD RE | ‡BRAD: ON PALINCE Wt. 21·0. | Brand. |
| 1289 | EADPA RD R:EX | ‡BRAND ON PALLI Wt. 20·5. | |
| 1290 | ‡EADPAR RD RE | ‡BRIHTMÆR ON PALI: Wt. 20·7. | Brihtmær. |
| | | <i>Type xiii.</i> | |
| 1291 | EADPARD REX A.: [Pl. XXIX. 9.] | ‡BRAND: ON PALI Wt. 16·5. | Brand. |
| 1292 | „ „ A | ‡BRIHTMÆR ON PA Wt. 17·0. | Brihtmær. |
| 1293 | „ „ A | ‡BVREPINE ON PA Wt. 17·5. | Burewine. |
| 1294 | „ „ .. | .. " " Wt. 17·0. | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyser. |
|------------|---|---|------------|
| 1295 | EADPARD RE- | \| PVLFFINE ON PEA Wt. 16·4. | Wulfwine. |
| 1296 | EADPARD RE[X] | \| BVREPINE ON PA Wt. 19·8. | Burewine. |
| 1297 | EADPARD REX A | \| BRIHTMÆR ON PA: [Pl. XXIX. 10.] | Brilhtmær. |
| PECEDPORT. | | | |
| | [Watchet.] | | |
| Type ii. | | | |
| 1298 | V VD: REE RE | \| L·C ON CEPO·I· Wt. 10·7. | Loc. |
| 1299 | EDPER D REX <i>Var. Sceptre terminat-</i> <i>ing in fleur-</i> <i>de-lis.</i> | \| GODEILD·D ON PECE: Wt. 21·7. [Pl. XXIX. 11.] | Godeild. |
| 1300 | " <i>Var. Sceptre terminat-</i> <i>ing in fleur-</i> <i>de-lis.</i> | " " " Wt. 20·0. | |
| PERHAM. | | | |
| | [Wareham.] | | |
| Type i. | | | |
| 1301 | EDPER·D REX | \| SIDENAN ON PER.. Wt. 16·5. | Sideman. |
| 1302 | EDP RD REX | \| ADECENTEP ON PE Wt. 11·2. | Uncertain. |
| Type vii. | | | |
| 1303 | EDPAR D RE | \| SIDEMAN ON· PERHAI: Wt. 19·7. | Sideman. |

| No. | Oleverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|---|--|---|-----------|
| 1304 | †EADR· RD REI. <i>Var.</i> Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis. | †SIDEMAN ON PERI Wt. 19·3. | |
| 1305 | Type ix. EADPARD REX ANGLO | †SIDEMAN ON PARN Wt. 20·8. | Sideman. |
| 1306 | Type xi. †EADPAR· RD RE | †BIORN· ON PERHAM Wt 20·8. | Biorn. |
| 1307 | †EADPAR „ „ | †BIORN ON PERHAM: <i>Var.</i> In two angles of cross A X. Wt. 18·0. | |
| 1308 | †EADPAR· „ „ | †CODEMAN ON PERH Wt. 17·3. | Godeman. |
| 1309 | †EADPAR „ „ | †SIDEMAN ON PERHA Wt. 20·0. [Pl. XXIX. 12.] | Sideman. |
| 1310 | Type xiii. †EADRARD RE II | †SIDEMAN PERHA Wt. 15·2. | Sideman. |
| 1311 | Type xv. EADPARD REX | †SIDEMAN ON PER: Wt. 20·0. | Sideman. |
| 1312 | „ „ | „ „ PER Wt. 17·7 | |
| PIHRACEASTER OR PIGRACEASTER. [Worcester.] | | | |
| 1313 | Type i. †EPDER· D REX·A· | †LEOFSTAN ON PIHR·. Wt. 18·2. | Leofstan. |
| 1314 | Type ii. †EDPA RD RE | †GODPINE O PIHE· Wt. 12·2. | Godwine. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|---------------------------|---|--|-----------|
| <i>Type vii.</i> | | | |
| 1315 | ‡EDPĀR· D REI <i>Var. Sceptre terminat-</i> inating in fleur-de-lis. [Pl. XXIX. 13.] | ‡CARVLF ON DIHEREC Wt. 20·2. | Garulf. |
| 1316 | ‡EDPARD· REX· <i>Var. Sceptre terminat-</i> inating in fleur-de-lis. | ‡PIICINNE ON PIHER· Wt. 20·2. | Wicing. |
| <i>Type ix.</i> | | | |
| 1317 | EADPARD REX ANGLO | ‡EDEPINE ON PIER Wt. 20·6. | Ægelwine. |
| 1318 | " " " | " " " Wt. 21·4. | |
| <i>Type xi.</i> | | | |
| 1319 | ‡EADPĀR RD RE | ‡ÆDELPINE ON PIHREC Wt. 21·2. | Ægelwine. |
| 1320 | " " " | ‡LIOFSTAN ON PIHRE Wt. 20·4. [Pl. XXIX. 14.] | Liofstan. |
| 1321 | " " " | ‡PICING ON PIURECE Wt. 20·1. | Wicing. |
| <i>Type xiii.</i> | | | |
| 1322 | ‡EADPARD REX A | ‡ELFPINE ON PIHR Wt. 16·0. | Ælfwine. |
| 1323 | " RE: | ‡EASTMÆR ON PIH· Wt. 16·0. | Eastmær. |
| PILTUNE. [Wilton.] | | | |
| <i>Type i.</i> | | | |
| 1324 | ‡EPDER D REX ·A· [Pl. XXX. 1.] | ‡LIFINNE ON PILTVN Wt. 16·8. | Lifinc. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|------------------|---|---|----------|
| <i>Type iii.</i> | | | |
| 1325 | ‡ EDPE: ·RD RE.X | ‡ ELFSTAN ON PIL·TV: Wt. 17·0. | Elfstan. |
| 1326 | ‡ EDPE ·RD RE:X | ‡ LIFINCE ON PILTVN Wt. 17·6. | Lifine. |
| <i>Type v.</i> | | | |
| 1327 | ‡ EDPE: ·RD REX. | ‡ ELFPIINE ON PILT <i>Var. G in one angle of cross.</i> Wt. 17·2. | Ælfwine. |
| <i>Type vii.</i> | | | |
| 1328 | ‡ EDPE D REX | ‡ ·EL·FPI·N·E ON PILT Wt. 19·8. | Ælfwine. |
| 1329 | „ „ „ | ‡ ELFPIINE ON PIL·TE.. Wt. 19·8. | |
| 1330 | ‡ EDPAR D REI· | ‡ ALFPOLD ON PILTVN Wt. 19·8. | Alfwold. |
| 1331 | „ „ „ | „ „ PILTVNE Wt. 19·8. | |
| 1332 | „ „ „ <i>Var. Sceptre terminat- ing in fleur-de-lis.</i> | ‡ DVRCIL „ Wt. 20·5. | Durcil. |
| 1333 | ‡ EDPE D RE | ‡ DVRECIL ON PILT Wt. 20·0. | |
| <i>Type ix.</i> | | | |
| 1334 | EADPARD REX ANGLOV | ‡ ELFPIINE ON PILT Wt. 19·8. | Ælfwine. |
| 1335 | EADPEARD REX ANGLO· | ‡ ELFPIINE ON PILTVNEIC Wt. 14·0. | |
| 1336 | EADVVEARDVS REX ANGL | ‡ EFDPIINE ON DILTVNEN Wt. 16·4. | |
| 1337 | EADPARD REX ANGLOX: [Pl. XXX. 2.] | ‡ ALFPOLD ON PILT Wt. 20·2. | Alfwold. |
| 1338 | EADPEARD REX ANGLO | „ „ PILTVNE. Wt. 18·0 | |

| No. | | | Type xi. | Moneys. |
|------|----------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1349 | EDAYE RD] RAE + ANGORV | | HÆRR[E]D ON PILTV Wt. 19.9. | Hærred. |
| 1350 | EADPARD REX ANGLOR | | HÆRRED : ON PILTVN : Wt. 19.3. | |
| 1351 | " " ANGL " | | HÆRRED : ON PILTVNE Wt. 19.7. | |
| 1352 | EADPEÄRD | | SÆPINE ON PILT Wt. 19.7. | Sæwine. |
| 1353 | " EX ANGLO | | SÆPINE : ON PILTVNE (Broken.) | |
| 1354 | EADVVEARD[VS] REX ANGLO | | SPETRIC ON PILT: Wt. 20.4. | Swetric. |
| 1355 | EADPEARD REX ANGLO | | " " " | Wt. 19.9. |
| 1356 | EADVVEARD[VS] REX ANGLO | | SPETRIC ON PILTV Wt. 20.1. | |
| 1357 | EADPEARD REX ANGLO | | ÐVRGIL ON PIL Wt. 20.1. | Durcil. |
| 1358 | " " ANGLO | | ÐVRCEILI : ON PILTVNE Wt. 17.8. | |
| 1359 | " " " " | | " " " | Wt. 18.7. |
| 1360 | ÆADPA RD RE | | Type xi. | |
| | | | ÆLFPOLD ON PILTV : Wt. 19.1. | Ælfwold or Alfwold. |
| 1361 | EADPEARD REX | | ALFPOD : ON PILT : [Pl. XXX. 3.] | Wt. 19.4. |
| 1362 | ÆADPAR RD RE | | ALFPOLD ON PILTVNE Wt. 18.2. | |
| 1363 | ÆADPARD | | BRIXI : ON PILTVNE : Wt. 18.6. | Brixi. |
| 1364 | " " " | | HÆRRD : ON PILTVN : Wt. 19.4. | Hærred. |
| 1365 | ÆADPAR | | HÆRRED : ON PILTVND Wt. 18.9. | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1356 | •EADPAR RD RE | •DVREIL ON PILTVNE Wt. 19·1. | Dureil. |
| 1357 | •EADPARD REX· | <i>Type xiii.</i> | Alfwold. |
| 1358 | EDPARD RE[X] | •EL[F]PINE· ON PILT | Elfwine. |
| 1359 | •EADPARD RE· | •HERRED ON PILT: | Herred (Hærred). |
| 1360 | •EADPARD „ | „ „ PILTV Wt. 16·0. | |
| 1361 | •EADPARD REX· | •LEOFFINE ON PILV Wt. 14·6. | Leofwine. |
| 1362 | EADPARD RE• A | <i>Type xv.</i> | Alfwold. |
| 1363 | „ RE | •CENTPINE ON PIL Wt. 15·6. | Centwine. |
| 1364 | „ RE : | „ „ PIL Wt. 17·6. | |
| 1365 | „ „ | •PINVS ON PILTVN. Wt. 18·5. | Winus. |
| 1366 | „ REX | „ „ PILTVNE Wt. 18·7. | |
| PINCEASTRE. [Winchester.] | | | |
| 1367 | •EDPER: D REX: | <i>Type i.</i> | Godric. |
| 1368 | •EDPERD REX AN | •LADMÆR ON PINC Wt. 17·2. | Ladmaer. |
| 1369 | •EDPAE RD REX | •LEOFSTAN ON PI Wt. 15·0. | Leofstan. |
| 1370 | •EPDER D REX:· | •LFINE ONN PINCES: Wt. 17·4. | Lifine. |
| 1371 | •EDPER D REX:· | •LIFINCE ON PINCE Wt. 17·0. | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|------------------|---------------------|--|-----------|
| <i>Type ii.</i> | | | |
| 1372 | ‡EDPN RD E | ‡ESTAN ON PIN : Wt. 10·9. | Æstan. |
| 1373 | ‡EDPA D RE | ‡BRVN ON DINC : Wt. 12·2. | Brun. |
| 1374 | ‡EDPA RD RE | ‡EDPIE ON PIN : Wt. 12·0. | Edwie. |
| 1375 | ‡EDPER RD RE : | ‡ELFSTAN ON PIN : Wt. 17·4. | Elfstan. |
| 1376 | ‡EDPA .. . | ‡LEOFFINE ON PIN : Wt. 11·4. | Leofwine. |
| 1377 | ‡EDPEI RD RE | „ „ PI Wt. 11·2. | |
| 1378 | ‡EDP „ „ | ‡IFINE ON PIN : Wt. 15·0. | Lifine. |
| 1379 | (Legend barbarous.) | ‡LIFINE ON PIND Wt. 12·1. | |
| HALFPENNIES. | | | |
| 1380 | ... E R · D ... | ‡LOC ... NE Wt. 6·5. | Loc. |
| 1381 | ‡ ... RD RE : | ... IN OPIN Wt. 7·3. | |
| <i>Type iii.</i> | | | |
| 1382 | ‡EDPER · D REX : | ‡EDOPFINE · ON PINCE : Wt. 17·0. | Godwine. |
| 1383 | „ „ REX · | ‡LIFINE ON PINCE : Wt. 15·8. [Pl. XXX. 4.] | Lifine. |
| <i>Type iv.</i> | | | |
| 1384 | ‡EDPERD REX AND | ‡ELPINE : ON PINC : Wt. 16·4. | Elwine. |
| <i>Type v.</i> | | | |
| 1385 | ‡EDP RD REX | ‡ELFPINE ON PINCE : Wt. 25·0. | Ælfwine. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|------|--|---|--------------------|
| 1386 | † EDPE : RD REX | ‡ ESTAN ON PINC : Var. Limbs of cross united by one circle only. Wt. 17·0. | Æstan or Estan. |
| 1387 | † EDPR : RD RE† | ‡ ESTAN ON PINCEST | |
| | | Wt. 15·8. | |
| 1388 | † EDPI RD REX | ‡ ESTANN LOC ON PI | Æstan and Loc. |
| | | Wt. 16·8. | |
| 1389 | † EDPER : ·D REEX | ‡ BRAND ON PINCESTR | Brand. |
| | | Wt. 26·4. | |
| 1390 | " " " | " " " | Wt. 26·0. |
| 1391 | † ED·RE·R·I ·D· REX : | ‡ BRIHTPOLD ON PINCE : Wt. 25·0. | Brihtwold. |
| | | [Pl. XXX. 5.] | |
| 1392 | † EDPER · RD REX Var. Sceptre terminat- ing in fleur-de-lis. | ‡ GODPINE ON PINC Var. Limbs of cross united by one circle only. Wt. 17·0. | Godwine. |
| 1393 | † EDPR RD REX | ‡ LEOFPINE ON PINC Var. Pellet in one angle of cross. (Broken.) | Leofwine. |
| 1394 | † EDPE : ·RD REX | ‡ LIFINE ON PINCES : Wt. 15·8. | Lifinc. |
| 1395 | † EDPER · D REX | ‡ LILOFINE ON PINCEST | |
| | | Wt. 16·8. | |
| 1396 | † EDPER ·D REX | ‡ LOC ON PINCEST Var. Limbs of cross united by one circle only and pellet in one angle. Wt. 16·8. | Loc. |
| 1397 | † EPPE : RD REX | ‡ LOE ON PINCEST : Wt. 17·0. | |
| 1398 | † EDPE : · RD REX | ‡ LOC ON PINCESTR Var. Limbs of cross united by one circle only. Wt. 21·8 | |

| S. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|------------------|---|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1400 | HEADP: ARD RE | HIDICA ON PINCEST: Wt. 17·0. | Widica. |
| 1400 | HEDPE: RD REX: | HYNSTAN ON PINCEST.: Wt. 26·1 | Wynstan. |
| <i>Type vii.</i> | | | |
| 1401 | HEDPER· D REI· <i>Var. Sceptre terminat-</i> <i>ing in fleur-</i> <i>de-lis.</i> | H/ELFPINE ON PINCES Wt. 20·0. | Ælfwine. |
| 1402 | HEDPER D REX <i>Var. Sceptre terminat-</i> <i>ing in fleur-</i> <i>de-lis.</i> | H/ELFPINE ON PINCES: Wt. 20·7. | |
| 1403 | " " RE· | " " PINCES Wt. 20·5. | |
| 1404 | HEDPER· D REX | H/ESTAN ON PINCEST Wt. 20·0. | Æstan. |
| 1405 | " .. RE· <i>Var. Sceptre terminat-</i> <i>ing in fleur-</i> <i>de-lis.</i> | H/ESTAN ON PINCEST Wt. 20·5. | |
| 1406 | H " " REX <i>Var. Sceptre terminat-</i> <i>ing in fleur-</i> <i>de-lis.</i> | H/ESTAN ON PINCEST: Wt. 19·8. | |
| 1407 | HEDPER D RE· <i>Var. Sceptre terminat-</i> <i>ing in fleur-</i> <i>de-lis</i> | H/ÆDESTAN ON PINCES Wt. 20·8. | Ædestan. |
| 1408 | HEDPER· .. " | H/BRIHTM/ER ON PINCE Wt. 21·1. | Brihtmer. |
| 1409 | HEDPE· | H/DRIHTN/ER ON PINCE Wt. 18·4. | |
| 1410 | HEDPER· D REX | H/CR.TAN ON PINCE Wt. 18·4. | Estan? |
| 1411 | HEDPER· | H/ERT·AN ON PINCE Wt. 21·2. | |
| 1412 | HEDPER· D REX· | " " Wt. 17·3. | |
| 1413 | HEDPER REIEI | H/GODMAN ON PINCE Wt. 15·8. | Gedman. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|---------------|--|--|-----------------------|
| 1414 | • E DRDE D REX. <i>Var.</i> Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis. | • G ODMAN ON PINCE Wt. 20·2. | |
| 1415 | • E DPAR D REX. <i>Var.</i> Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis. | • G ODMANN ON PINCE Wt. 20·2. | |
| 1416 | • E " " Var. Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis. | • G ODMANN ON PINCE-EΣ. Wt. 20·2. | |
| 1417 | • E DPPE D REX | • G ODN·A·N ON PI Wt. 16·8. | |
| 1418 | • E DPPE D RIX | " " PINC Wt. 20·2. | |
| 1419 | • E DPERV D REX. | • G ODPIDIA O PINI Wt. 20·0. | Godwine and Widia. |
| 1420 | • E DPPE D RE. | • G ODPI·D·I·A O PINI Wt. 20·7. | |
| 1421 | • E DPPE D REX. | • G ODPIDIA O PIN·II. Wt. 20·2. | |
| 1422 | • E DPERV,, ,, | " " Wt. 20·0. | |
| 1423 | " " " | " " Wt. 20·0. | |
| 1424 | • E DPPE D RE. | • G ODPINE ON PINC. Wt. 20·1. | Godwine. |
| 1425 | • E ADPE RD REX | • G ODDINE ON DENCY Wt. 20·2. | |
| 1426 | • E DPER D REI. | • G ODPINE PIDIA ON PIN Wt. 19·4. | Godwine and Widia. |
| 1427 | " " REI <i>Var.</i> Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis. | " " Wt. 19·6. | |
| 1428 | • E DPERV D REX. | • G ODPINE PIDIA ON PIN Wt. 20·0. | |
| [Pl. XXX. 6.] | | | |
| 1429 | • E DPER D REI <i>Var.</i> Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis. | • L ADMÆR ON PINC Wt. 20·4. | Ladmer. |

| No. | Obv. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|--------------------------|---|--|----------|
| 1430 | • EADPER D REX <i>Var. Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.</i> | • LADMER ON PINCE: Wt. 20·7. | |
| 1431 | • EADPERD REX <i>Var. Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.</i> | • LIFINE ON PINCES Wt. 20·2. | Lifine. |
| 1432 | EDDER D REX <i>Var. Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.</i> | • LICINE ON PINCEST: Wt. 19·8. | |
| 1433 | • EADPE . . . | • LIFINE ON PINCEST. Wt. 18·4. | |
| 1434 | • EADPAR D REX <i>Var. Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.</i> | • LIFINE ON PINCESTR Wt. 20·0. | |
| 1435 | • EADPER . . . <i>Var. Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.</i> | • LIFIND ON PINCEST Wt. 20·0. | |
| 1436 | • EADPE D RE <i>Var. Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.</i> | • PIDA ON PINCESI: Wt. 20·5. | Widia. |
| 1437 | " . . . <i>Var. Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.</i> | • PIDA DN PINCESI: Wt. 20·7. | |
| 1438 | • EADPER D REX <i>Var. Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis.</i> | • PIDIA ON PINCESTI Wt. 19·4. | |
| <i>Type vii. var. b.</i> | | | |
| 1439 | • EADPE RD REX AN | • GARVLF ON PINCRE: Wt. 20·0. [Pl. XXX. 7.] | Garulf. |
| <i>Type ix.</i> | | | |
| 1440 | EADPEAR D REX ANGL: | • ELFPINE ON PINCE Wt. 19·8. | Ælfwine. |
| 1441 | EADVVEARDVS REX ANGLO | " PINCES Wt. 21·4. | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|------|--|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1442 | EADPEARD REX ANGL: | ‡ELFPINE ON PINES: Wt. 17·7. | |
| 1443 | EADVVEARDVS REX ANGL | ‡ESTAN ON PINCES Wt. 21·2. | Æstan. |
| 1444 | „ „ ANGLO | ‡EDESTAN ON PINCES Wt. 21·0. | Ædestan. |
| 1445 | EADPEARD REX ANGL: | ‡ANDERBOD ON PIN Wt. 21·4. | Anderboda. |
| 1446 | „ „ „ | ‡ANDERBODA: ON PIN Wt. 20·0. | |
| 1447 | „ „ ANG: | ‡ANDERBODA ON PINCE Wt. 18·8. | |
| 1448 | „ „ ANGL: | ‡ANDERODA ON PINC Wt. 19·8. | |
| 1449 | EADVVEARDVS REX ANGLO | ‡BIRIHTMÆR· ON PINCE Wt. 20·0. | Brihtmaer. |
| 1450 | „ ANGLO | ‡BRIHTMÆR· ON PINC Wt. 21·0. | |
| 1451 | „ REX: | ‡BRIHTMEHR· ON PINCES Wt. 18·7. | |
| 1452 | EADPARD EX HNGL | ‡GODPINE ON PINC: Wt. 19·8. | Godwine. |
| 1453 | EADPEARD REX ANGL: | ‡GODPINE· ON PINC: Wt. 19·0. | |
| 1454 | EADRPARD REX AN | ‡GODPINE ON PINC: Wt. 20·0. | |
| 1455 | EADPEARD REX ANGL: | ‡GODPINE: ON PINC: Wt. 18·4. | |
| 1456 | EADVVEARDVS REX VCLD [PI. XXX. 8.] | ‡GODPINE ON PINCES Wt. 21·0. | |
| 1457 | „ ANGLO | ‡LIFINC ONN PINCE Wt. 21·0. | Lifine. |
| 1458 | „ „ „ | ‡LIFINC ON PINCEST Wt. 21·4. | |
| 1459 | „ „ „ | ‡SPRÆCELINC ON PINC: Wt. 21·6. | Spraceline. |

| No. | Obv. | Rev. | Type. | Moneys. |
|------|--|------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1460 | HEADPAR RD RE | " | HALLEPINE ON PINCE Wt. 18.8. | Lifwin. |
| 1461 | " | " " | " ONPINCEES Wt. 20.1. | |
| 1462 | " | " " | " ON PINCE&T Wt. 19.6 | |
| 1463 | " | " " | " " PINCE& Wt. 20.0. | |
| 1464 | HEADPARD | " | HANDERBODA ON PIN Wt. 19.4. | Ambrodes. |
| 1465 | HEADPAR | " | HANDERBODE ONPINCE: Wt. 18.2 | |
| 1466 | HEADPAR | " | ONPINCE: Wt. 20.4. | |
| 1467 | " | " " | HRIHTMÆR ON PINCE Wt. 20.4. | Brihtmer. |
| 1468 | " | " " | HODPINE ON PINCE Wt. 20.4. | Godwine. |
| 1469 | " | " " | HODPINE ON PINCE& Wt. 19.2. | |
| 1470 | " | " " | HODPINE: ON PINE Wt. 20.4. | |
| 1471 | " | " " | " " Wt. 20.0. | |
| 1472 | LADPA RD REX | " | LEOPOLD ON PINC Wt. 19.8. | Leofwold or Liofwold. |
| 1473 | EADPEARD REX ANG. <i>For</i> Inscription con- tinuous from left to right. | " | " PINCE Wt. 19.8. | |
| 1474 | EDPAR RD RE | " | LEOPOLD ON PINCE Wt. 20.0. | |
| 1475 | HEADPA | " | LEOPOLD ONPINCEE Wt. 19.2. | |
| 1476 | EADPARDE RD R | " | ONPINCEES Wt. 19.0. | |
| 1477 | HEADPAR RD RE | " | ON PINCE&T Wt. 19.4. | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | MANNER. |
|------|--|---|---------------------------|
| 1478 | EADPEARD REX ANG. Var. Inscription con- tinuous from left to right. | ⊕ LIOFPOLD ON PINCEST Wt. 19·4. | |
| 1479 | ⊕ EDPARD RD RE | ⊕ SPRARELINE ON PINCE : Wt. 19·4. | Spraeline or Spraeling |
| 1480 | ⊕ EADPAR. „ „ | ⊕ SPRACELINE ON PINCE : Wt. 19·7. | |
| 1481 | ⊕ EADPARD „ „ | ⊕ SPRALIHE ON PINCE : Wt. 19·0. | |

Type xiii.

| | | | |
|------|-----------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1482 | EADPARD RE: | ⊕ ELFPIE ON PI : Wt. 16·7. | Ælfwine. |
| 1483 | ⊕ EADPARD REX D | ⊕ ANDERBODA ON P | Anderboda. |
| 1484 | EADPARD RE: | ⊕ ANDERBODE ON PI Wt. 17·7. | |
| 1485 | „ „ „ | " " Wt. 17·4. | |
| 1486 | „ RE : | ⊕ HEÐEPVLF ON PI C Wt. 16·1. | H. Sewulf. |
| 1487 | ⊕ „ REX : | ⊕ LEOFPOLD ON PIN | Leofwold. |
| 1488 | „ „ „ | " PN Wt. 17·9. | |
| 1489 | EADPARD REX A: | ⊕ LIFING ON PINC Wt. 16·3. | Liting or Lifine. |
| 1490 | „ REX : | ⊕ LIFNC „ PINCE Wt. 16·2. | |
| 1491 | EADPARD RE ⊕ | ⊕ LIFNC ON PINCES [Pl. XXX. 9.] | |
| 1492 | „ RE : | ⊕ SPRACALNG ON PI Wt. 16·6. | Spraeling or Spraeline. |
| 1493 | „ REX : | ⊕ SPRACELINE ON P Wt. 15·3. | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|----------|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| 1494 | •EADPARD REX A· | •SPRACLEIN ON PIN Wt. 16.7. | |
| 1495 | •EAPPARD RE· | •SPRARELN ON PIN Wt. 13.8. | |
| Type xv. | | | |
| 1496 | EADPARD RE:: | •IELFFINE ON PI Wt. 15.0. | Ælfwine. |
| 1497 | " " | " " PIN Wt. 17.0. | |
| 1498 | " RE | " " PINC Wt. 17.3. | |
| 1499 | " REX | " " Wt. 19.3. | |
| 1500 | " " | •ANDERBODA ON PIN Wt. 17.1. | Anderboda. |
| 1501 | " " | •ANDERBODE ON Wt. 17.5. | |
| 1502 | " RE• | •ANDERBODE ON P Wt. 15.3. | |
| 1503 | " REX | " " PI Wt. 19.0. | |
| 1504 | EADPARD RE | •ANDRBODE ON I Wt. 18.8. | |
| 1505 | EADPARD RE | •LEOEPOLD ON PCI Wt. 18.8. | Leofwold. |
| 1506 | " " | •LEOFFOLD ON PEN Wt. 18.8. | |
| 1507 | EAPARD REX | •LEOFPOLD ON PI Wt. 17.5. | |
| 1508 | EAPARD R | " " Wt. 17.7. | |
| 1509 | EADPARD RE | •LEOFFOLLD ON PIN Wt. 18.3. | |
| 1510 | EAPARD REX A | •LEOFPOLD ON PINCE; Wt. 19.3. | |
| 1511 | EADPARD RE :: | •LFINE ON PINCE: Wt. 17.5. | Lifinc. |
| | [Pl. XXX. 10.] | | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneys. |
|-------------------|------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| 1512 | EADPARD RE | ‡LIFINC ON PINCE : Wt. 16·1. | |
| 1513 | „ RE.·. | „ „ „ Wt. 18·0. | |
| 1514 | „ RE | „ „ PINPIL Wt. 18·0. | |
| 1515 | „ R | ‡SPRACELINE ON P Wt. 18·6. | Spraceline. |
| 1516 | „ „ | ‡SPRACELING ON : Wt. 19·1. | |
| 1517 | „ „ | ‡SPRACELING ON PI Wt. 16·1. | |
| 1518 | „ „ | „ „ PIN Wt. 19·5. | |
| <i>Type xvii.</i> | | | |
| 1519 | EADPARD RE | ‡SPEARTING ON PI Wt. 18·5. | Swearting. |

PINCELSEA.

[Winchelsea.]

Type xi.

| | | | |
|------|--------------|---|-----------|
| 1520 | ‡EADPAR D RE | ‡GOLDPINE ON PINCELE Wt. 20·2. [Pl. XXX. 11.] | Goldwine. |
|------|--------------|---|-----------|

DEODFORD.

[Thetford.]

Type i.

| | | | |
|------|-----------------|--|---------|
| 1521 | ‡EDPER D REX A: | ‡ELSIIE ONN DEO Wt. 14·3. [Pl. XXX. 12.] | Elfsie? |
|------|-----------------|--|---------|

| | | | |
|------|----------|--------------------------------|----------|
| 1522 | „ „ „ A· | ‡ESTMVND ON DEO : Wt. 17·0. | Estmund. |
|------|----------|--------------------------------|----------|

Type ii.

| | | | |
|------|--------------|----------------------------|---------|
| 1523 | ‡E-DPE RD RI | ‡ELFRIC ON DE Wt. 16·6. | Elfrie. |
|------|--------------|----------------------------|---------|

| N. | Obverse | Reverse | Moneyer. |
|------|----------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1524 | •HEDPE RD RE | •ESTMVND A DE Wt. 17·5. | E-tmmd. |
| 1525 | " " " | " " Wt. 17·2. | |
| 1526 | •HEDP " " | •LEFRIC ON DE Wt. 17·7. | Lefric (cf. Elfric). |
| | | Type iii. | |
| 1527 | •HEDPE: RD REX | •ECLSIE ON DEOD: Wt. 17·7. | Aegelsie. |
| 1528 | •HEDPE " " | •BRVNSTAN ON D: Wt. 17·5. | Brunstan. |
| 1529 | •HEDPE: RD REX | •LEOFREDE ON DEO Wt. 17·0. | Leofred. |
| | | FARTHING. | |
| 1530 | RD .. | ON DE Wt. 3·5. | |
| | | Type iv. | |
| 1531 | •HEDP REX ON: | •EDRIC O:N D:EO [PL. XXX. 13.] | Wt. 14·2. Edrie. |
| 1532 | •EDPI I RE:EX | •EDRIC O:N D:EO Wt. 13·0. | |
| 1533 | •HEDP PD XEN | •EDRIC:C ON DEO Wt. 13·7. | |
| 1534 | •EDPA: D REX | •LEOFFIN DEOD Wt. 13·9. | Leofwine. |
| 1535 | •EDPAR D RECX | •LEOFFIN DEOD: Wt. 14·9. | |
| 1536 | •EDP DNTNEI | •TN:DRED ON: DED Wt. 13·7. | Wintred? |
| | | HALFPENNIES. | |
| 1537 | •HEDP . . . | •ED DEO Wt. 6·5. | Edrie? |
| 1538 | D RX NT | NE DEOD: Wt. 6·5. | Leofwine? |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---|
| <i>Type v.</i> | | | |
| 1539 | ‡EDPER ·D REX.. | ‡EILSIE ON ȤEODFO: | Eilsie. Wt. 24·9. |
| 1540 | ‡EDPE ·RD REX: | ‡ESTMVND ON ȤEO | Estmund. Wt. 26·8. |
| 1541 | " " " | ‡ES‡MVND ON ȤEO | Wt. 25·8. |
| <i>Type vi.</i> | | | |
| 1542 | ‡EDPER ·D REEX: | ‡GODELEOF ON ȤEOT | Godelef. Wt. 17·8. [Pl. XXX. 14.] |
| <i>Type vii.</i> | | | |
| 1543 | ‡ED[P]ER D RE | ‡BLARERE ON ȤITFOR | Blarer. (cf. Blacer). Wt. 17·0. |
| 1544 | ‡EDPE ·D REX | ‡GODELEOF ON ȤEOT | Godelef. Wt. 20·7. <i>Var.</i> Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis. |
| 1545 | ‡EDPER ·D RE | ‡LEOFPINE ON ȤEOT | Leofwine or Lifwine. <i>Var.</i> Sceptre terminating in fleur-de-lis. |
| 1546 | ‡EDDER D RE | ‡LIPPINE ON ȤIDFOR | Wt. 19·6. |
| <i>Type xi.</i> | | | |
| 1547 | ‡EADPER RD RE | ‡ATSEERE ON PIODFOI | Atsere. Wt. 19·6. |
| 1548 | ‡EDPAI D RE | ‡BLACER ON ȤETFO | Blacer. Wt. 19·1. |
| 1549 | ‡EADPAR RD RE | ‡FOLCERD ON ȤATFOR: | Folcerd Wt. 19·2. |
| 1550 | ‡EDPARD ERE | ‡DELIC: ON PIODFOD | Gwelie (= Gedelic?). Wt. 17·5. |
| 1551 | ‡EADPAR RD REX | ‡VMERLIDE ONPIODFO | Summerleda. Wt. 21·0. |
| 1552 | ‡EDPARD RD RE | ‡SVMRED ON ȤET | Wt. 19·0 |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 1553 | ‡EAD·PAR RD RE | ‡SVMRLED ON ÐET: | |
| | | Wt. 19·2. | |
| 1554 | ‡EADPAR RD REX | ‡PVRFVRP ON PIODFO | Wurfurd (cf. Purfurð). |
| | | Wt. 19·9. | |
| <i>Type</i> xiii. | | | |
| 1555 | ‡EADPARED REX· | ‡ELFPINE ON ÐETF | Ælfwine. |
| | | Wt. 18·3. | |
| 1556 | EADPARD REX· | ‡ATSER ON ÐETF | Atsere. |
| | | Wt. 16·0. | |
| 1557 | ‡EADPARED REX | ‡GODRIC ON ÐETFO | Godric. |
| | | Wt. 16·0. | |
| 1558 | ‡EADPARD REX‡ | ‡SVMRD ON ÐETFOR | Sumerleda. |
| | | Wt. 17·7. | |
| <i>Type</i> xv. | | | |
| 1559 | EADPARD REX | ‡GODRI ON ÐETFORDI | Godwine. |
| | | Wt. 18·5. | |

UNCERTAIN MINTS.

| | | <i>Type</i> ii. | |
|-----------------|-----------------|--|------------|
| 1560 | ‡DERE RD RE | ‡ELEIPREMPHO | Uncertain. |
| | | Wt. 12·5. | |
| 1561 | ‡EDPE RD RE | ‡HOREEP ON ED | Uncertain. |
| | | Var. Pellet in one angle of cross. Wt. 15·0. | |
| 1562 | ‡EDPA·: RD E | ‡PIDRED ON RTF: | Widred. |
| | | Wt. 10·4. | |
| <i>Type</i> iv. | | | |
| 1563 | ‡EDPER D REX·:. | ‡LIFINE ON SPES* | Lifinc. |
| | | Var. Crescent at end of each limb of cross enclosing pellet. Wt. 15·6. | |
| <i>Type</i> v. | | | |
| 1564 | ‡EDPE· RD REX: | ‡HLIHHHHOCHFHIII· | Uncertain. |
| | | Wt. 18·0. | |

* Ipswich?

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Meyer. |
|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Type vii.</i> | | | |
| 1565 | †EDPER· D REX | †ELFPINE ON HTIME: | Ælfwine. Wt. 20.1. |
| 1566 | †AEDP DREI | " " | HTIMN Wt. 19.7. |
| 1567 | †EDPE· D RE· | †ODPINECC OON | Godwine. Wt. 19.0. |
| <i>Type ix.</i> | | | |
| 1568 | EADPEARD REX ANGLO | †EADPEARD O IEENE | Eadweard. Wt. 19.1. |
| 1569 | " " " | " " | " " Wt. 21.0. |
| 1570 | EADPAPD X ANGOR: | " O IENENE: | Wt. 20.0. |
| 1571 | EADRND ·EX IIIO· | †EILNOÐ ON CINE | Eilnoð. Wt. 17.0. |
| HALFPENNIES. | | | |
| <i>Type i.</i> | | | |
| 1572 | ... DPERD ... | ... IHTRED O ... | Brihtred? Wt. 5.2. |
| 1573 | †EDP . . . REC· | . PLFSICE O . . . | Wulfsige. Wt. 6.5. |
| 1574 | ... PER· D ... | ... VLSIDE ON ... | Wt. 6.8. |
| <i>Type ii.</i> | | | |
| 1575 | ... PER . . . | †ELFRE . . . | Ælfred. Wt. 6.5. |
| 1576 | †ED· . . . D RE· | †BRIHTRE . . . | Brihtred. Wt. 6.0. |
| 1577 | †EDP . . . RDE | †DIREME . . . | Direme. Wt. 7.2. |
| 1578 | ... PE RD . . | †EDPAR . . . | Edward. Wt. 8.6. |
| 1579 | †EDP . . D RE | †LEOFPI . . . | Leofwine. Wt. 7.5. |

| N. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneys. |
|------------------|-------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1580 | ‡EDPE | . . . OPFINE ON . . . Wt. 7·2. | |
| 1581 | ‡EDPE | PINE ON . . . Wt. 5·5. | |
| 1582 | ‡EDP . . D RE | ‡LIFINC Wt. 6·0. | Lifinc. |
| <i>Type iii.</i> | | | |
| 1583 | RD REX: | ‡ELFGAR Wt. 7·0. | Ælfgar. |
| 1584 | [‡]EDPNER: . . . | ‡GODSVNE Wt. 5·5. | Godsune. |
| 1585 | ‡ RE R‡ | ‡HAREIN ON . . . Wt. 6·3. | Harein or Marein. |
| 1586 | RD REX: | . . EFPINE ON . . . Wt. 8·5. | Lefwine. |
| 1587 | ‡EDPE | ‡PVLCPIN Wt. 7·5. | Wulfwine. |
| <i>Type iv.</i> | | | |
| 1588 | ‡EDPAR | ‡BVRNR <i>Var.</i> Crescent at end of each limb of cross enclosing pellet. Wt. 8·7. | Burnred. |
| 1589 | [‡]EDPER: | . . . EPICNE O: <i>Var.</i> Crescent at end of each limb of cross enclosing pellet. Wt. 7·7. | Leofwine? |
| FARTHINGS. | | | |
| <i>Type ii.</i> | | | |
| 1590 | D RE . | ‡E N Wt. 2·0. | |
| 1591 | ‡ED | . . . NA Wt. 4·2. | |
| 1592 | ‡EDP | . . . REC Wt. 3·0. | |
| 1593 | | . . . RIN Wt. 3·9. | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1594 | [‡]ED | . . . SBR Wt. 3·0. | |
| 1595 | [‡]EDPE | [‡]PVL Wt. 4·0. | Wulfwine. |
| 1596 | RE | INE Wt. 3·6. | |
| 1597 | E | PINE Wt. 2·7. | |
| 1598 | AR | NE ON Wt. 3·0. | |
| 1599 | [‡]ED | E ON M Wt. 5·0. | |
| 1600 | RD | E ON N Wt. 3·0. | |

Type iii.

HAROLD II.

SUCCEDED A.D. 6 JAN. 1066; DIED A.D. 11 OCT. 1066.

Moneyers.

- Aeldwine (Heb., Leie., Thetf.).
 Aelwina [= Elfwine] (Thetf.).
 Elfwine (Line).
 Elfreðr "Erfi" = Chelsea ?.
 Aelfwi[g] (Oxf.).
 Aelfwine or Elfwine (Brist., Cant., Chich., Ipsw., Winchest.).
 Aelfwold or Alfwold (Wilt.).
 Aldgar [cf. Aldgar] (Lond.).
 Agnanius.
 Aldgar (Lond.).
 Aleof (York).
 Alfred.
 Alf - see also Elf -.
 Almer [= Ulmer? cf. Wulmer] (Line.).
 Alxi [= Elfsg?] (Chest.).
 Anderboda (Winchest.).
 Blaseman.
 Briltnær (*Wallingf.*).
 Briltnas (*Glowe*).
 Brihtric (Exet., Taunt.).
 Brihtwai [= Brighthwine].
 Brihtwold (Oxf.).
 Brummen (Ipsw.).
 Brunwine (Stamf.).
 Burgwine (*Wallingf.*).
 Centwine or Caentwine (Wilt.).
 Coorl (Brist.).
 Cinstan (Dover).
 Colman.
 Colric.
 Dermen [= Dermon?] (Steyn.).
 Ealdward.
 Eastnær (Winchest.).
 Edric (Heref.).
 Edwine (Cant., Heref., Lond.).
 Elfhei [= Elfwig or Elfwine] (Heref.).
 Elfwine, see Aelfwine.
 Elfred.
 Ernechtel [= Arnechtel] (York).
 Edric.
 Forna (Nott.).
 Farste.
 Fren [= Frerna?] (Derby).
 Gerefin.
 Gisla (Ipsw.).
 Godrie (Lond., Shaft., Thetf.).
 Godwine (Chich., Hunt., Lewes, Mald., Norw.).
 Godwine (Winchest.).
 Heasow (Winchest.).
 Hid (thef.)
- Iocetel or Jocitel (York).
 Leisine [= Leifine?] (York).
 Leofric (Wore).
 Leofsi [= Leofstige] (Lond.).
 Leofstan (Roeh., Southamp.).
 Leofward (Lewes).
 Leofwine (Brist., Exet., Roch., Stamf.).
 Leofwold (Guild., Winchest.).
 Lifine or Luffine (Exet., Warw., Winchest.).
 Manna (Nott.).
 Orþrie (Glowe.).
 Osmund (Lond., Southw.).
 Oswald (Lewes).
 Ouþbearn (York).
 Ouþgrim (York).
 Ouþulf (York).
 Rentwine [= Kentwine or Centwine?] (Wilt.).
 Roseoff (York).
 Sæwine (Southamp.).
 Sentwine, see Centwine.
 Sigod (Bedf.).
 Snaeborn or Snaeborn (*Colch.*, York).
 Spraceling (Winchest.).
 Sueman [see also Swetman] (Lond.).
 Sutere (York).
 Swearling, see Swearting.
 Sweartcol or Swartcol (York).
 Swearting, Sweartling, &c. (*Wallingf.*, Winchest.).
 Swetman or Siveman (Lond., Southamp., Wareh.).
 Ulfcetel (York).
 Urstan, see Purstan
 Watman (Wore.).
 Winne.
 Winus (Wilt.).
 Wulfgeat (Glowe.).
 Wulfn or Wulfwi [= Wulfwig or Wulfwine] (Cambr., Coleh.).
 Wulfmarr, Wulmær, &c. (Line., Romn., Shrews.).
 Wulfred (Cant.).
 Wulfward (Dover, Lond.).
 Wulgar [Wulfgar] (Lond.).
 Wulmær, see Wulfmarr.
 Peodred (Hast.).
 Permon [= Dermon?] (Steyn.).
 Purcel.
 Purged (Thetf.).
 Purstan (Norw.).

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.

| Obverse. | Reverse. |
|--|---|
| Head 1., wearing arched crown from which depend two fillets; in front, sceptre, pommeé. Around, inscription: outer circle. | Across field and between two lines, P A X. Around, inscription between two circles. [Cf. Pl. XXXI. 1.] |

| Type i. var. a. |
|--|
| Similar: no sceptre. Same. [Cf. Pl. XXXI. 4.] |

| Type i., var. b. |
|--|
| Similar; head r.; in front, sceptre, pommeé. Similar; inscription in field, retrograde. [Cf. Pl. XXXII. 5.] |

DESCRIPTION OF COINS.

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|---------------------------|--|-----------|
| | | BEDEFORD. [Bedford.] | |
| 1 | †HAROLD REX ANGL | Type i. †SIGOD ON BEDEFOR [Pl. XXXI. 1.] | Sigod. |
| 2 | †HAROLD REX ANG | Type i. †LEOFFPINE ON BRI Wt. 21·0. | Leofwine. |
| | BRICGSTORF. [Bristol.] | | |

| No. | Obverse | Reverse | Messenger |
|-----|---------|---------|-----------|
|-----|---------|---------|-----------|

CÆNTPARABYRIG.

[Canterbury.]

Type i.

| | | | |
|---|---------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 3 | ꝝHAROLD REX ANGL | \| ꝫEDPINE ON CANTI [Pl. XXXI. 2.] | Edwine. Wt. 20·8. |
| 4 | " " | \| ꝫELFPINE ON CAN: | Elfwine. Wt. 21·7. |

CICESTRIE.

[Chichester.]

Type i.

| | | | |
|---|-----------------|---|-----------------------|
| 5 | ꝝHAROLD REX ANG | \| ꝫELFPINE ON CICEI Var. No fillets to crown. [Pl. XXXI. 3.] | Elfwine. Wt. 20·3. |
| 6 | " AI | \| ꝫGODPINE ON CICE: | Godwine. Wt. 21·7. |

COLECEASTRE.

[Chechester.]

Type i. var. a.

| | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|--|
| 7 | ꝝHAROLD REX ANGL | \| ꝫVLFPI ON COLEC | Wulfwi (Wulfwig or Wulfwine). Wt. 20·2. |
| 8 | " " | \| " " " " COLEICST | Wt. 19·5. |

DEORABY.

[Derby.]

Type i.

| | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| 9 | ꝝHAROLD REX ADL | \| ꝫFRON ON DEORBI | Fron (= Frome). Wt. 21·0. |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----------|--|---|--------------------------|
| DOFERAN. | | | |
| | [Dover.] | | |
| | <i>Type i. var. a.</i> | | |
| 10 | ‡HAROLD REX ANGLOVI <i>Var.</i> Inner circle around bust. | ‡CINSTAN ON DOFI Wt. 20·8. | Cinstan. |
| 11 | ‡HAROLD REX ANGL | ‡PVLFPVRD ON DO <i>Var.</i> X A 9 Wt. 20·3. [Pl. XXXI. 4.] | Wulfward. |
| EOFERPIE. | | | |
| | [York.] | | |
| | <i>Type i.</i> | | |
| 12 | ‡HAROLD REX ANGL | ‡ALEOF ON EOFER Wt. 17·5. | Aleof. |
| 13 | " .. ANGL | ‡ERNCETEL ON EOF Wt. 20·3. | Erneotel (=Arneotel). |
| 14 | " .. ANGL | ‡IOCETEL ON EOFER Wt. 21·5. | Iocetel. |
| 15 | " .. ANGL | ‡IOCETL ON EOFER Wt. 22·7. | |
| 16 | " .. " | ‡LEISINGE ON EOFRI Wt. 21·5. [Pl. XXXI. 5.] | Leisine (=Leifine?). |
| 17 | ‡HAROLD REX ANG | ‡OVÐGRIM ON EOF Wt. 22·0. | Ougrim. |
| 18 | ‡HAROLD REXI [AN]GL | ‡OVÐVLF ON EOFERP Wt. 21·2. | Onulf |
| 19 | " .. ANGL | ‡SNÆBEORN ON EON Wt. 20·2. | Snaeborn |
| 20 | " .. " | " .. Wt. 21·5. | |
| 21 | " .. ANGLO | ‡SUTERE ON EOFER Wt. 21·? | Sutere. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|---------------|------------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| 22 | HAROLD REXI ANGLO | HAROLD REXI ANGLO | EOFER |
| | | | Wt. 21.2. |
| 23 | " | ANGL | SPEARTCOL |
| | | | Wt. 20.7. |
| 24 | " | ANG | VLFCETEL |
| | | | Wt. 20.0. |
| EXCESTER. | | | |
| | [Exeter.] | | |
| | <i>Type i.</i> | | |
| 25 | HAROLD REX ANGL | LEOFDINE ON EXE | Leofwine. |
| | | | Wt. 21.0. |
| | <i>Type i. var. a.</i> | | |
| 26 | HAROLD REX ANGL | BRIHTRIC ON EXE | Brihtric. |
| | | | Wt. 20.0. |
| 27 | " | ANGL | LIFINE ON |
| | | | EXCESTR |
| | | | Wt. 20.5. |
| GIFELCEASTER. | | | |
| | [Ilchester.] | | |
| | <i>Type i.</i> | | |
| 28 | HAROLD REX ANGL | ÆGLPINE ON GIFELC | Ægelwine. |
| | | | Wt. 20.0. |
| 29 | HAROLD REX ANGL | ÆGLPINE ON GIF | Ægelwine. |
| | | | Wt. 20.0. |
| | <i>Type i. var. a.</i> | | |
| 30 | HAROLD REX ANGL | ÆGLPINE ON GIFE | Ægelwine. |
| | [PI. XXXI. 6.] | | |
| | Wt. 20.2. | | |
| GILDEFORDA. | | | |
| | [Guildford.] | | |
| | <i>Type i.</i> | | |
| 31 | HAROLDE ANGL | LEOFPOLD ON GILDI | Leofwold. |
| | | | Wt. 19.3. |
| | [PI. XXXI. 7.] | | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|----------------|-------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| GIPESPIE. | | | |
| [Ipswich.] | | | |
| <i>Type i.</i> | | | |
| 32 | †HAROLD REX ANG· | †ÆLFPIE ON GIPPE Wt. 20·0. | Ælfwine. |
| 33 | †HAROLD REX ANG· | †BRVMMON ON GIPE Wt. 21·0. | Brunmon. |
| GLEPCEASTER. | | | |
| [Gloucester.] | | | |
| <i>Type i.</i> | | | |
| 34 | †NAROLD REX ANGRO | †ORDRIC ON GL·EPEC Wt. 20·3. [Pl. XXXI. 8.] | Orðric. |
| 35 | †HAROLD REX ANGL: | †PNLFGEAT ON GLE Wt. 20·0. | Wulfgeat. |
| GRANTEBRYCGE. | | | |
| [Cambridge.] | | | |
| <i>Type i.</i> | | | |
| 36 | †HAROLD REX AI | †PVLFPI ON GRANTI Wt. 20·6. | Wulfwi (Wulfwig or Wulfwine). |
| HAMTUNE. | | | |
| [Southampton.] | | | |
| <i>Type i.</i> | | | |
| 37 | †HAROLD REX ANG | †SÆPINE ON HAMT Wt. 20·0. | Sawine. |
| 38 | ," , , AI | †SPETMAN ON HA Wt. 20·3. [Pl. XXXI. 9.] | Swetman. |

| No. | Oblverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|---|---|-----------|
| 39 | <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type i. var. a.</i></p> <p>†HAROLD REX ANGLO \| †LEOFSTAN ON HA [PI. XXXI. 10.]</p> | <p style="text-align: right;">Wt. 21·2.</p> | Leofstan. |
| | HÆSTINGA. [Hastings.] | | |
| 40 | <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type i.</i></p> <p>†HAROLD REX \| †DEODRED ON /EST ANGLO \|</p> | <p style="text-align: right;">Wt. 19·7.</p> | Deodred. |
| | HEREFORD. [Hereford.] | | |
| 41 | <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type i.</i></p> <p>†HAROLD REX ANG \| †EDRIC ON </p> | <p style="text-align: right;">HEREFOR Wt. 20·6.</p> | Edric. |
| | HUNTENDUNE. [Huntingdon.] | | |
| 42 | <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type i. var. a.</i></p> <p>†HAROLD REX ANG: \| †GODYINE ON </p> | <p style="text-align: right;">HVNIED Wt. 21·3.</p> | Godwine. |
| | <p style="text-align: center;">[PI. XXXI. 11.]</p> | | |
| | LÆPES. [Lewes.] | | |
| 43 | <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Type i.</i></p> <p>†HAROLD REX AN: \| †GODPINE ON LEPE:</p> | <p style="text-align: right;">Wt. 21·0.</p> | Godwine. |
| 44 | <p style="text-align: center;">.. .. ANG \| †LEOFFARD ON </p> | <p style="text-align: right;">LEPE: Wt. 20·8.</p> | Leofward. |
| | <p style="text-align: center;">[PI. XXXI. 12.]</p> | | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|-------------------|--------------------------------|----------|
| 45 | †HAROLD REX ANGL. | †OSPOLD ON LEPEI Wt. 21·0. | Oswold. |
| 46 | †HALOLD REX ANG | †ORPOLD ON LEPEEI Wt. 21·0. | |

LEHERCEASTER.

[Leicester.]

Type i.

| | | | |
|----|----------------|--|-----------|
| 47 | †HAROLD REX AI | †ÆGELPINE ON LEHRI Wt. 20·2. [Pl. XXXII. 1.] | Ægelwino. |
|----|----------------|--|-----------|

LEIGECEASTER.

[Chester.]

Type i.

| | | | |
|----|----------------|--|-----------------------|
| 48 | †HAROLD REX AN | †ALXXI ON LLEGEC Wt. 21·0. [Pl. XXXII. 2.] | Alxxi (= Ælfsg ?). |
|----|----------------|--|-----------------------|

LINEOLNE.

[Lincoln.]

Type i.

| | | | |
|----|----------------|------------------------------------|----------|
| 49 | †HAROLD REX AI | †ÆLFGEAT ON LINEOI Wt. 20·0. | Ælfgeat. |
|----|----------------|------------------------------------|----------|

| | | | |
|----|-------|-----|-----------|
| 50 | " " " | " " | Wt. 19·0. |
|----|-------|-----|-----------|

| | | | |
|----|-------------------|------------------------------|--|
| 51 | †HAROLD REX ANGL: | †ALMER ON LINEO Wt. 22·0. | Almer (= Ulmer? cf. Wulmer). |
| 52 | " " ANGL | †PVLMER " | Wulmer (Wulfmaer). [Pl. XXXII. 3.] |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----------------------|--|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| LUNDENE. [London.] | | | |
| <i>Type i.</i> | | | |
| 53 | ‡HAROLD REX ANGOL ‡ÆLDER ON LVNDI Wt. 19·8. | | Ælger (cf. Aldgar). |
| 54 | " " ANG: ‡ALDGAR " | Wt. 19·2. | Aldgar. |
| 55 | ‡HAROLD REX ANGLORI <i>Var.</i> Inner circle around bust. | ‡EDPINE ON LVND Wt. 17·5. | Edwine. |
| 56 | ‡HAROLD REX ANGL | ," ON LVNDE: Wt. 20·2. | |
| 57 | " " ANGL:. | ," " LVNDEI: Wt. 20·2. | |
| 58 | " RE‡ ANGLO: | ," " Wt. 22·0. | |
| 59 | " REX ANGL | ," " LVNDEN Wt. 18·5. | |
| 60 | " ANGL <i>Var.</i> No fillets to crown. | ," " LVNDI. Wt. 19·0. | |
| 61 | " " ANGLO | ‡GODRIE ON LVNDE: Wt. 19·8. | Godrie. |
| 62 | " " " | ," " Wt. 18·3. | |
| 63 | " " AI | ," " LVNDEI Wt. 22·0. | |
| 64 | " " ANG | ‡LEOFSI ON LVND Wt. 21·5. | Leofsi(ge). |
| 65 | " " ANGI | ," " LVNDE Wt. 21·0. | |
| 66 | " ANGO <i>Var.</i> Inner circle around bust. | ," " LVNDEI Wt. 22·7. | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|---------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 67 | ꝝ HAROLD REX ANGLO: | LEOFSI ON LVNDEN Wt. 19·7. | |
| 68 | „ „ ANGLO | ꝝ OSMVND ON LVN Wt. 19·0. | Osmund. |
| 69 | „ „ ANG: | ꝝ SVEMAN DE LVN Wt. 18·2. | Sueman (cf. Swetman). |
| 70 | „ „ „ | ꝝ SPETMAN ON LVN Wt. 20·6. | Swetman. |
| 71 | „ „ „ | ꝝ SPETMAN ON LVND Wt. 19·3. | |
| 72 | „ „ AN | ꝝ PVLGAR „ Wt. 21·0. | Wulgar (Wulfgar). |
| 73 | „ „ ANGLO: | „ „ LVND Wt. 21·9. | |
| 74 | „ „ ANGIO | „ „ LIINDE Wt. 19·8. | |

Type i. var. b.

| | | | |
|----|------------------|---|-----------|
| 75 | ꝝ NVROLD REX VNC | ꝝ PVLECPVRD ON LVDI Wt. 15·2. [Pl. XXXII. 5.] | Wulfward. |
|----|------------------|---|-----------|

NORDPIC.

[Norwich.]

Type i. var. u.

| | | | |
|----|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------|
| 76 | ꝝ HAROLD REX ANGLO | ꝝ ÐVRSTAN ON NOI Wt. 20·5. | Purstan. |
|----|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------|

OXENAFORD.

[Oxford.]

Type i.

| | | | |
|----|------------------|------------------------------------|------------|
| 77 | ꝝ HAROLD REX ANG | ꝝ ELFPI ON OXENEFO | Ælfwi(e). |
| 78 | „ „ „ AG | ꝝ BRIHTPOLD ON OXEI Wt. 19·5 | Brihtwold. |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| ROFECEASTER. | | | |
| [Rochester.] | | | |
| | <i>Type i.</i> | | |
| 79 | ꝝHAROLD REX ANGL: ꝝLEOFSTAN ON ROFI | Wt. 21·0. [Pl. XXXII. 6.] | Leofstan. |
| RUMENEÀ. | | | |
| [Romney.] | | | |
| | <i>Type i. var. a.</i> | | |
| 80 | ꝝHAROLD REX ANGL \| ꝝPVLMÆR ON RVMEI | Wt. 18·5. | Wulmær (Wulfmær). |
| SCEFTESBYRIG. | | | |
| [Shaftesbury.] | | | |
| | <i>Type i.</i> | | |
| 81 | ꝝHAROLD REX TN6O ꝝGODRIE ON SCEFTES | Wt. 18·0. [Pl. XXXII. 7.] | Godrie. |
| SNOTINGAHAM. | | | |
| [Nottingham.] | | | |
| | <i>Type i.</i> | | |
| 82 | ꝝHAROLD REX ANGL: ꝝFORNA ON SNOTH | Wt. 20·0. | Forna? |
| 83 | .. „ ANG·L ꝝMANNA ON ZNOT | Wt. 17·3. | Manna. |
| STÆNIG. | | | |
| [Steyning.] | | | |
| | <i>Type i.</i> | | |
| 84 | ꝝHAROLD REX ANGLO ꝝDERMON ON STÆNI | Wt. 21·5. [Pl. XXXII. 8.] | Dermon (Dermon?). |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|-------------------|---|-----------------------|
| | | STANFORD. [Stamford.] | |
| 85 | ꝝHAROLD REX ANGL· | Type i. ꝝBRVNPINE ON STA Wt. 21·3. | Brunwine. |
| 86 | ꝝHAROLD REX AN | ꝝLEOFFINE ON STAN Wt. 21·8. | Leofwine. |
| | | SUÐGEPEORC. [Southwark.] | |
| 87 | ꝝHAROLD REX ANGLO | Type i. ꝝOSMVND ON SVDEP Wt. 17·7. | Osmund. |
| | | PÆRINCPIĆ. [Warwick.] | |
| 88 | ꝝHAROLD REX ANGLO | Type i. ꝝLVFFINE ON PEARP [Pl. XXXII. 9.] | Luffine (=Lifine). |
| | | PALINGAFORD. [Wallingford.] | |
| 89 | ꝝHAROLD REX ANGLO | Type i. ꝝBVRCPINE ON PALIN [Pl. XXXII. 10.] | Burgwine. |
| 90 | ꝝHAROLD REX ANG | ꝝSPEARTLINE ON PAL | Sweartling. |
| | | Wt. 20·5. | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----------------------|------------------|--|------------------------|
| PERHAM. [Wareham.] | | | |
| 91 | †HAROLD REX AN | Type i. †SPEMAN ON PERH Wt. 19·0. | Swetman. |
| PILTUNE. [Wilton.] | | | |
| 92 | †HAROLD REX AN | †ÆLFPOLD ON PILT Wt. 20·0. | Ælfwold or Alfwold. |
| 93 | „ „ ANGL | †ÆLFPOLD ON PILTI Wt. 19·2. | |
| 94 | „ „ ANGL: | „ PILTV Wt. 18·0. | |
| 95 | †HAROLD REX ANI | „ ON PITV Wt. 18·5. | |
| 96 | †HAROLD REX ANGL | „ ON PITVI Wt. 20·0. | |
| 97 | †HAROLD REX ANI | †ÆLPOLD ON PILTVI Wt. 19·4. | |
| 98 | „ „ AN | †ÆLFPOLD ON PILTV Wt. 19·7. | |
| 99 | †HAROLD REX ANGL | †HALPOLD „ Wt. 19·4. | |
| 100 | †HAROLD REX ANGL | †CENTPINE ON PITI Wt. 18·8. [Pl. XXXII. 11.] | Centwine. |
| 101 | †HAROLD REX XI | „ „ PITAI Wt. 19·5. | |
| 102 | †HAROLD REX ANGL | †CENPINE ON PILT: Wt. 19·0. | |
| 103 | †HAROLD REX XI | †G/ENTPINE OH PI Wt. 20·1. | |

| No. | Obverse. | Reverse. | Moneyer. |
|-----|------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 104 | HAROLD REX AN | RENTPINE ON PILTVN Wt. 20·1. | Rentwine (= Kentwine?). |
| 105 | HAROLD REX ANGOL | PINVS ON PILTIA Wt. 19·9. | Winus. |
| 106 | AN | PINVS ON PILTVN Wt. 20·4. | |

PINCEASTRE.

[Winchester.]

Type i.

| | | | |
|-----|------------------|--|--|
| 107 | HAROLD REX AN | ÆLFFINE ON PINC Wt. 16·0. | Ælfwine. |
| 108 | „ „ ANGL | ANDERBODE ON P Wt. 19·7. | Anderboda. |
| 109 | „ „ AII | ANDERBODE ON PI Wt. 17·4. | |
| 110 | „ „ „ | „ PH Wt. 18·0. | |
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|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| 1 | .064 | 41 | 2.656 | 81 | 5.248 | 121 | 7.840 |
| 2 | .129 | 42 | 2.720 | 82 | 5.312 | 122 | 7.905 |
| 3 | .194 | 43 | 2.785 | 83 | 5.378 | 123 | 7.970 |
| 4 | .259 | 44 | 2.850 | 84 | 5.442 | 124 | 8.035 |
| 5 | .324 | 45 | 2.915 | 85 | 5.508 | 125 | 8.100 |
| 6 | .388 | 46 | 2.980 | 86 | 5.572 | 126 | 8.164 |
| 7 | .453 | 47 | 3.045 | 87 | 5.637 | 127 | 8.229 |
| 8 | .518 | 48 | 3.110 | 88 | 5.702 | 128 | 8.294 |
| 9 | .583 | 49 | 3.175 | 89 | 5.767 | 129 | 8.359 |
| 10 | .648 | 50 | 3.240 | 90 | 5.832 | 130 | 8.424 |
| 11 | .712 | 51 | 3.304 | 91 | 5.896 | 131 | 8.488 |
| 12 | .777 | 52 | 3.368 | 92 | 5.961 | 132 | 8.553 |
| 13 | .842 | 53 | 3.434 | 93 | 6.026 | 133 | 8.618 |
| 14 | .907 | 54 | 3.498 | 94 | 6.091 | 134 | 8.682 |
| 15 | .972 | 55 | 3.564 | 95 | 6.156 | 135 | 8.747 |
| 16 | 1.036 | 56 | 3.628 | 96 | 6.220 | 136 | 8.812 |
| 17 | 1.101 | 57 | 3.693 | 97 | 6.285 | 137 | 8.877 |
| 18 | 1.166 | 58 | 3.758 | 98 | 6.350 | 138 | 8.942 |
| 19 | 1.231 | 59 | 3.823 | 99 | 6.415 | 139 | 9.007 |
| 20 | 1.296 | 60 | 3.888 | 100 | 6.480 | 140 | 9.072 |
| 21 | 1.360 | 61 | 3.952 | 101 | 6.544 | 141 | 9.136 |
| 22 | 1.425 | 62 | 4.017 | 102 | 6.609 | 142 | 9.200 |
| 23 | 1.490 | 63 | 4.082 | 103 | 6.674 | 143 | 9.265 |
| 24 | 1.555 | 64 | 4.146 | 104 | 6.739 | 144 | 9.330 |
| 25 | 1.620 | 65 | 4.211 | 105 | 6.804 | 145 | 9.395 |
| 26 | 1.684 | 66 | 4.276 | 106 | 6.868 | 146 | 9.460 |
| 27 | 1.749 | 67 | 4.341 | 107 | 6.933 | 147 | 9.525 |
| 28 | 1.814 | 68 | 4.406 | 108 | 6.998 | 148 | 9.590 |
| 29 | 1.879 | 69 | 4.471 | 109 | 7.063 | 149 | 9.655 |
| 30 | 1.944 | 70 | 4.536 | 110 | 7.128 | 150 | 9.720 |
| 31 | 2.008 | 71 | 4.600 | 111 | 7.192 | 151 | 9.784 |
| 32 | 2.073 | 72 | 4.665 | 112 | 7.257 | 152 | 9.848 |
| 33 | 2.138 | 73 | 4.729 | 113 | 7.322 | 153 | 9.914 |
| 34 | 2.202 | 74 | 4.794 | 114 | 7.387 | 154 | 9.978 |
| 35 | 2.267 | 75 | 4.859 | 115 | 7.452 | 155 | 10.044 |
| 36 | 2.332 | 76 | 4.924 | 116 | 7.516 | 156 | 10.108 |
| 37 | 2.397 | 77 | 4.989 | 117 | 7.581 | 157 | 10.173 |
| 38 | 2.462 | 78 | 5.054 | 118 | 7.646 | 158 | 10.238 |
| 39 | 2.527 | 79 | 5.119 | 119 | 7.711 | 159 | 10.303 |
| 40 | 2.592 | 80 | 5.184 | 120 | 7.776 | 160 | 10.368 |

T A B L E
OF
THE RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF ENGLISH GRAINS AND FRENCH GRAMMES.

| Grains. | Grammes. | Grains. | Grammes. | Grains. | Grammes. | Grains. | Grammes. |
|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| 161 | 10·432 | 201 | 13·024 | 241 | 15·616 | 290 | 18·79 |
| 162 | 10·497 | 202 | 13·089 | 242 | 15·680 | 300 | 19·44 |
| 163 | 10·562 | 203 | 13·154 | 243 | 15·745 | 310 | 20·08 |
| 164 | 10·626 | 204 | 13·219 | 244 | 15·810 | 320 | 20·73 |
| 165 | 10·691 | 205 | 13·284 | 245 | 15·875 | 330 | 21·38 |
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| 167 | 10·821 | 207 | 13·413 | 247 | 16·005 | 350 | 22·67 |
| 168 | 10·886 | 208 | 13·478 | 248 | 16·070 | 360 | 23·32 |
| 169 | 10·951 | 209 | 13·543 | 249 | 16·135 | 370 | 23·97 |
| 170 | 11·016 | 210 | 13·608 | 250 | 16·200 | 380 | 24·62 |
| 171 | 11·080 | 211 | 13·672 | 251 | 16·264 | 390 | 25·27 |
| 172 | 11·145 | 212 | 13·737 | 252 | 16·328 | 400 | 25·92 |
| 173 | 11·209 | 213 | 13·802 | 253 | 16·394 | 410 | 26·56 |
| 174 | 11·274 | 214 | 13·867 | 254 | 16·458 | 420 | 27·20 |
| 175 | 11·339 | 215 | 13·932 | 255 | 16·524 | 430 | 27·85 |
| 176 | 11·404 | 216 | 13·996 | 256 | 16·588 | 440 | 28·50 |
| 177 | 11·469 | 217 | 14·061 | 257 | 16·653 | 450 | 29·15 |
| 178 | 11·534 | 218 | 14·126 | 258 | 16·718 | 460 | 29·80 |
| 179 | 11·599 | 219 | 14·191 | 259 | 16·783 | 470 | 30·45 |
| 180 | 11·664 | 220 | 14·256 | 260 | 16·848 | 480 | 31·10 |
| 181 | 11·728 | 221 | 14·320 | 261 | 16·912 | 490 | 31·75 |
| 182 | 11·792 | 222 | 14·385 | 262 | 16·977 | 500 | 32·40 |
| 183 | 11·858 | 223 | 14·450 | 263 | 17·042 | 510 | 33·04 |
| 184 | 11·922 | 224 | 14·515 | 264 | 17·106 | 520 | 33·68 |
| 185 | 11·988 | 225 | 14·580 | 265 | 17·171 | 530 | 34·34 |
| 186 | 12·052 | 226 | 14·644 | 266 | 17·236 | 540 | 34·98 |
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| 188 | 12·182 | 228 | 14·774 | 268 | 17·366 | 560 | 36·28 |
| 189 | 12·247 | 229 | 14·839 | 269 | 17·431 | 570 | 36·93 |
| 190 | 12·312 | 230 | 14·904 | 270 | 17·496 | 580 | 37·58 |
| 191 | 12·376 | 231 | 14·968 | 271 | 17·560 | 590 | 38·23 |
| 192 | 12·441 | 232 | 15·033 | 272 | 17·625 | 600 | 38·88 |
| 193 | 12·506 | 233 | 15·098 | 273 | 17·689 | 700 | 45·36 |
| 194 | 12·571 | 234 | 15·162 | 274 | 17·754 | 800 | 51·84 |
| 195 | 12·636 | 235 | 15·227 | 275 | 17·819 | 900 | 58·32 |
| 196 | 12·700 | 236 | 15·292 | 276 | 17·884 | 1000 | 64·80 |
| 197 | 12·765 | 237 | 15·357 | 277 | 17·949 | 2000 | 129·60 |
| 198 | 12·830 | 238 | 15·422 | 278 | 18·014 | 3000 | 194·40 |
| 199 | 12·895 | 239 | 15·487 | 279 | 18·079 | 4000 | 259·20 |
| 200 | 12·960 | 240 | 15·552 | 280 | 18·144 | 5000 | 324·00 |

T A B L E
FOR
CONVERTING ENGLISH INCHES INTO MILLIMÈTRES AND THE
MEASURES OF MIONNET'S SCALE.

| ENGLISH INCHES | | FRENCH MILLIMÈTRES |
|----------------|-----|--------------------|
| | 3.5 | 100 |
| | | 95 |
| | | 90 |
| | | 85 |
| | | 80 |
| | | 75 |
| | | 70 |
| | | 65 |
| | | 60 |
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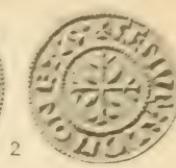


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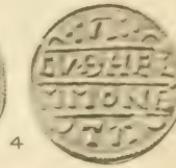


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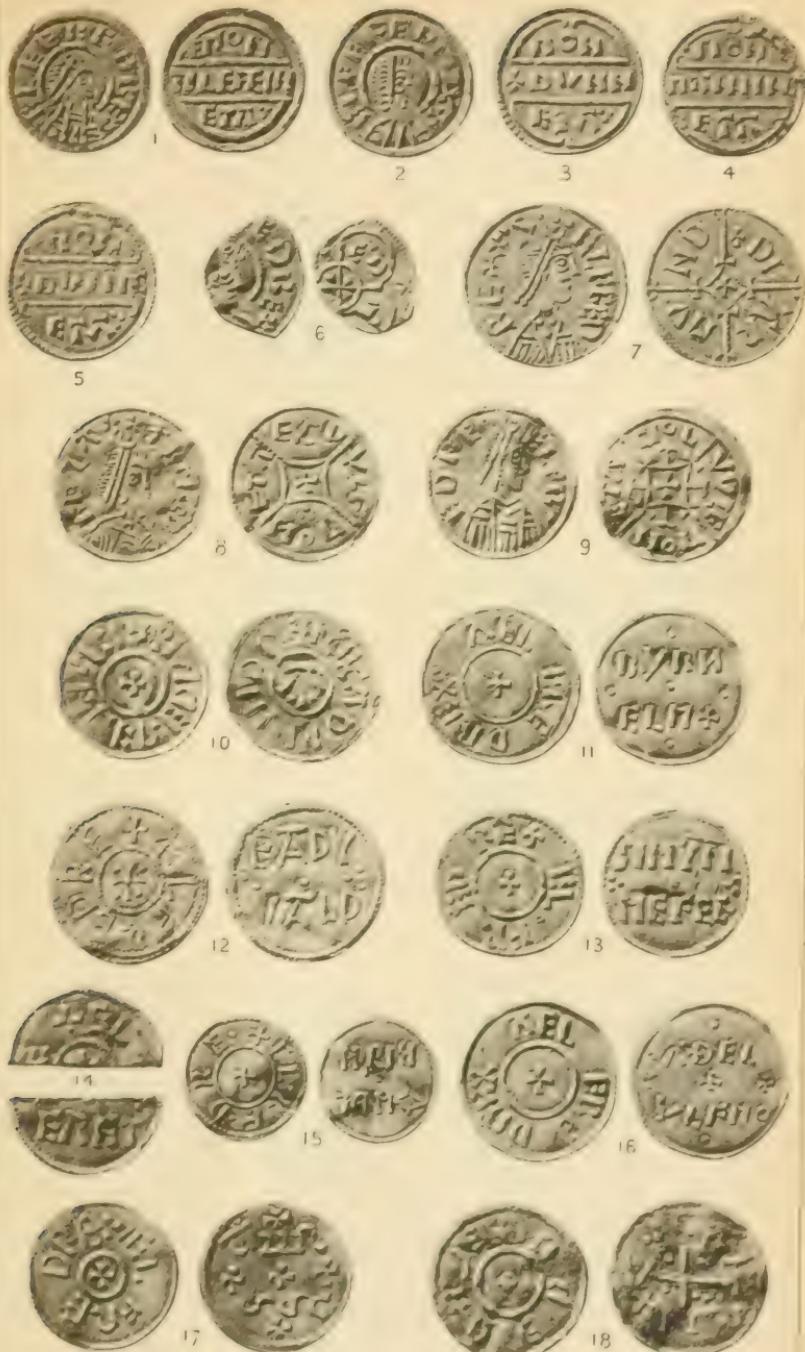


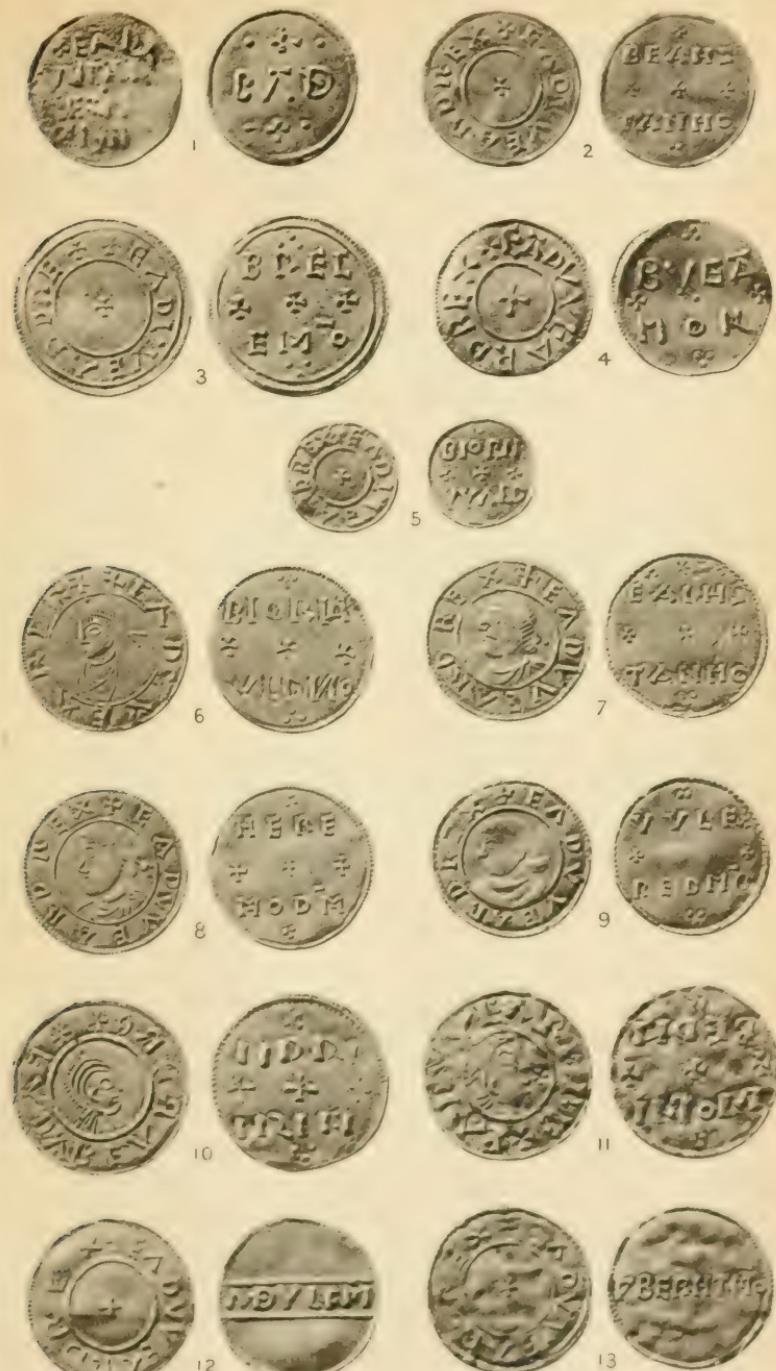
AELFRED

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EADWEARD THE ELDER.





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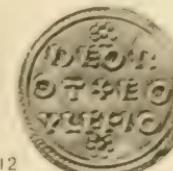
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EADWIG

EADRED - EADWIG



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EADGAR

EADWIG - EADGAR

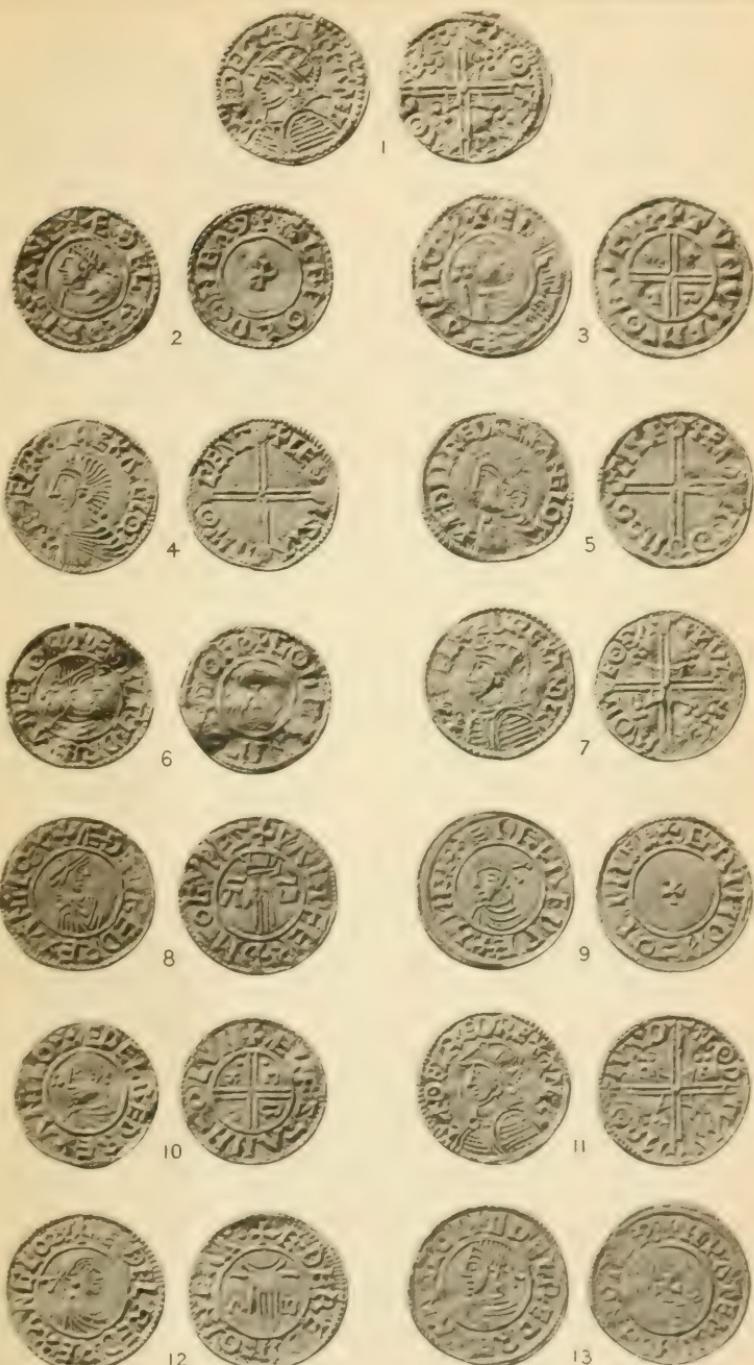


EADGAR



EADWEARD II

EADGAR. EADWEARD II.





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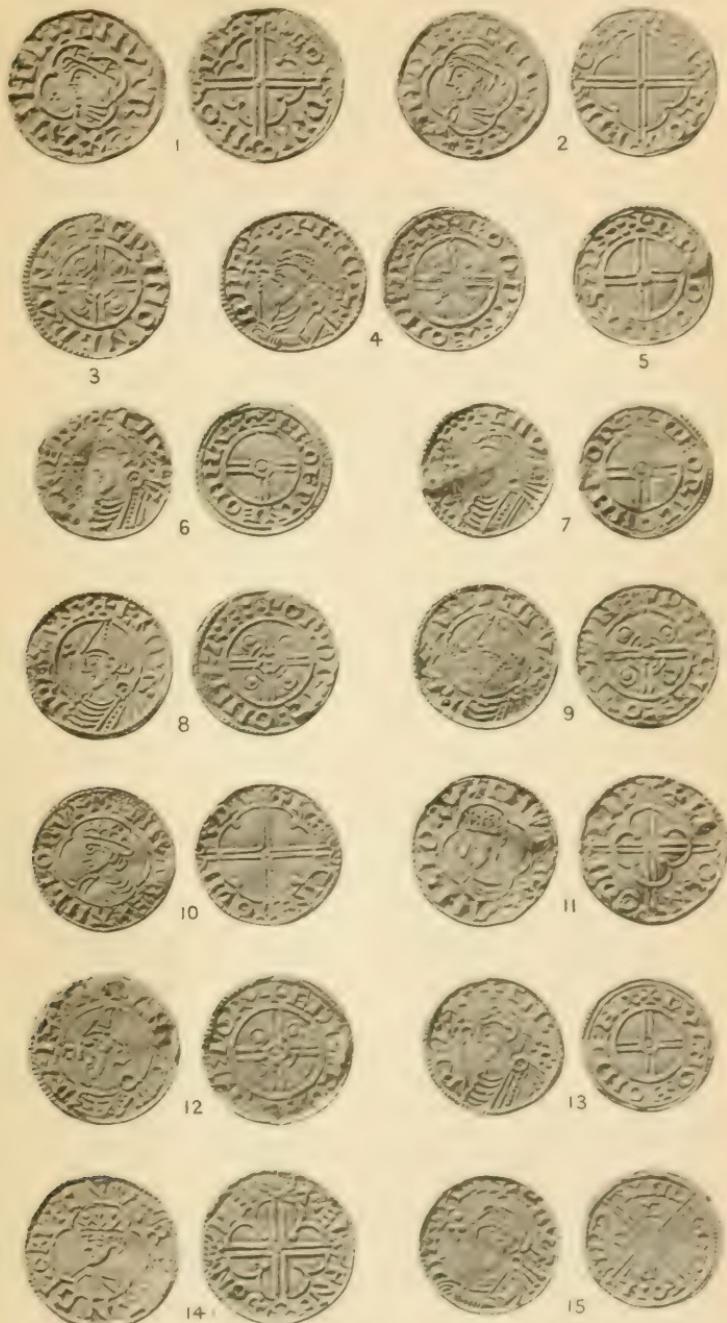
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Cat Fing. Coins. Vol II Pl XVIII.

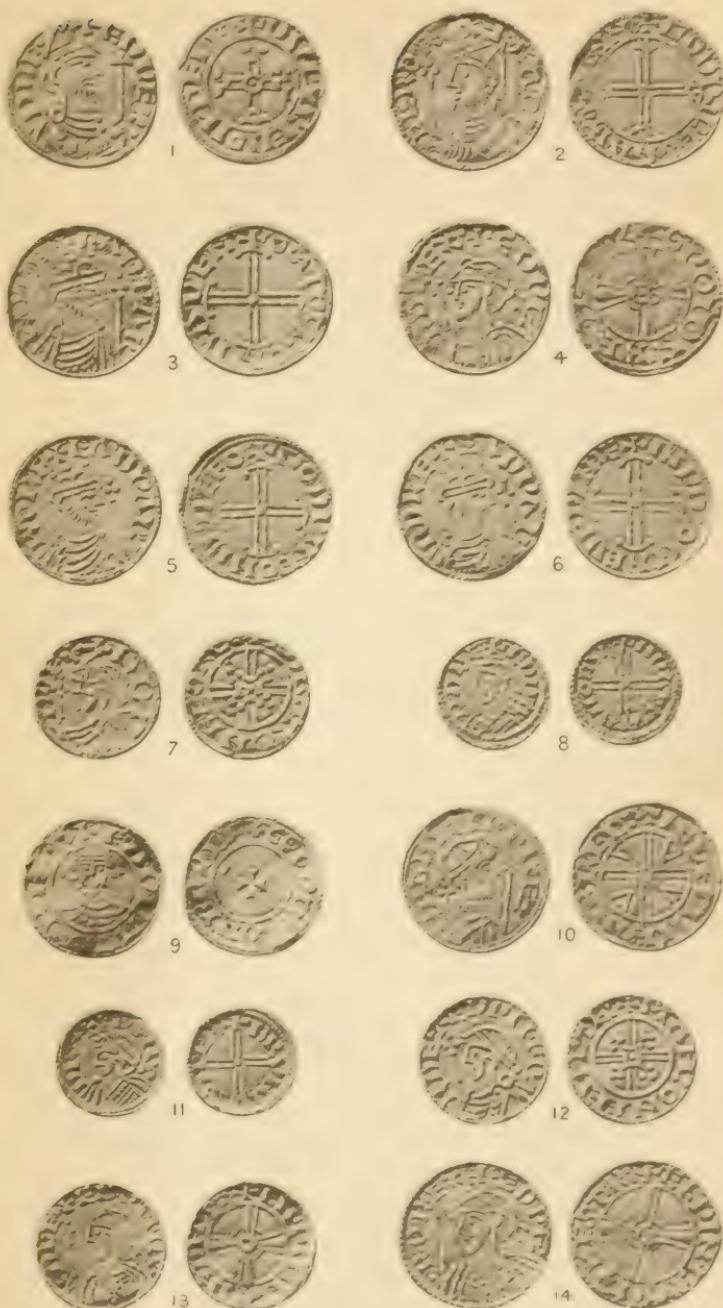


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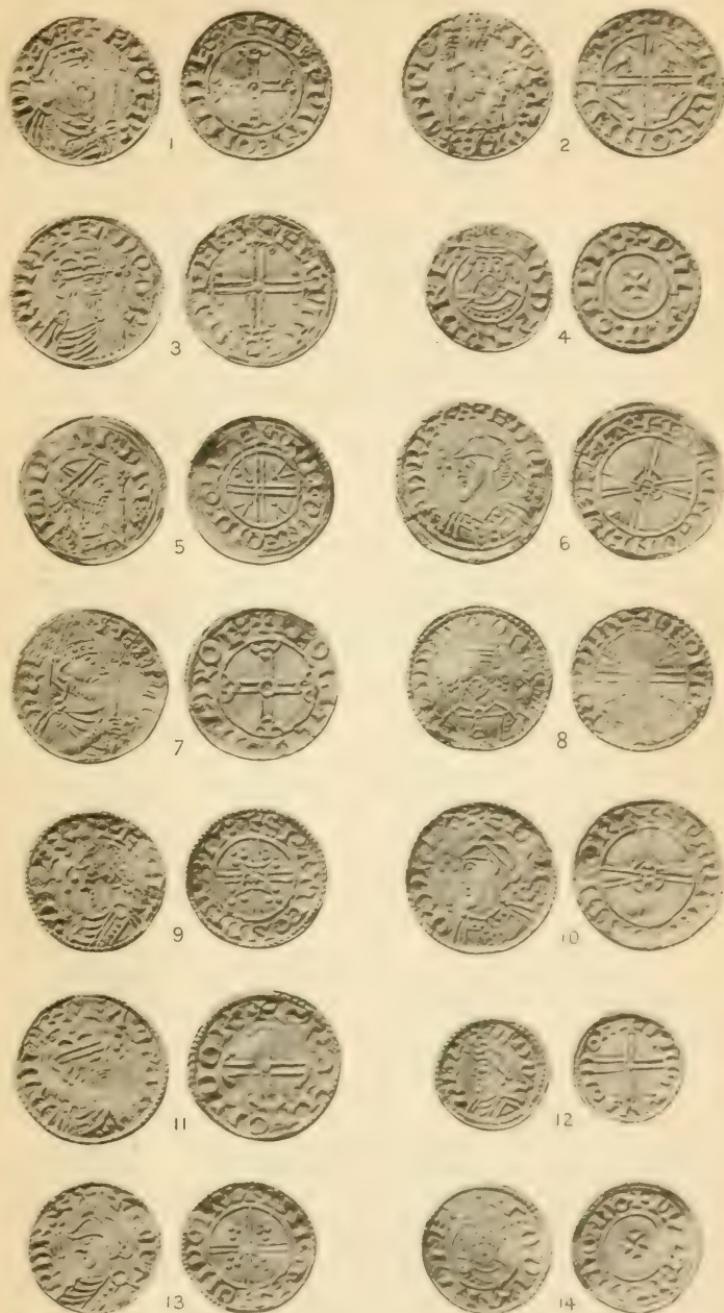








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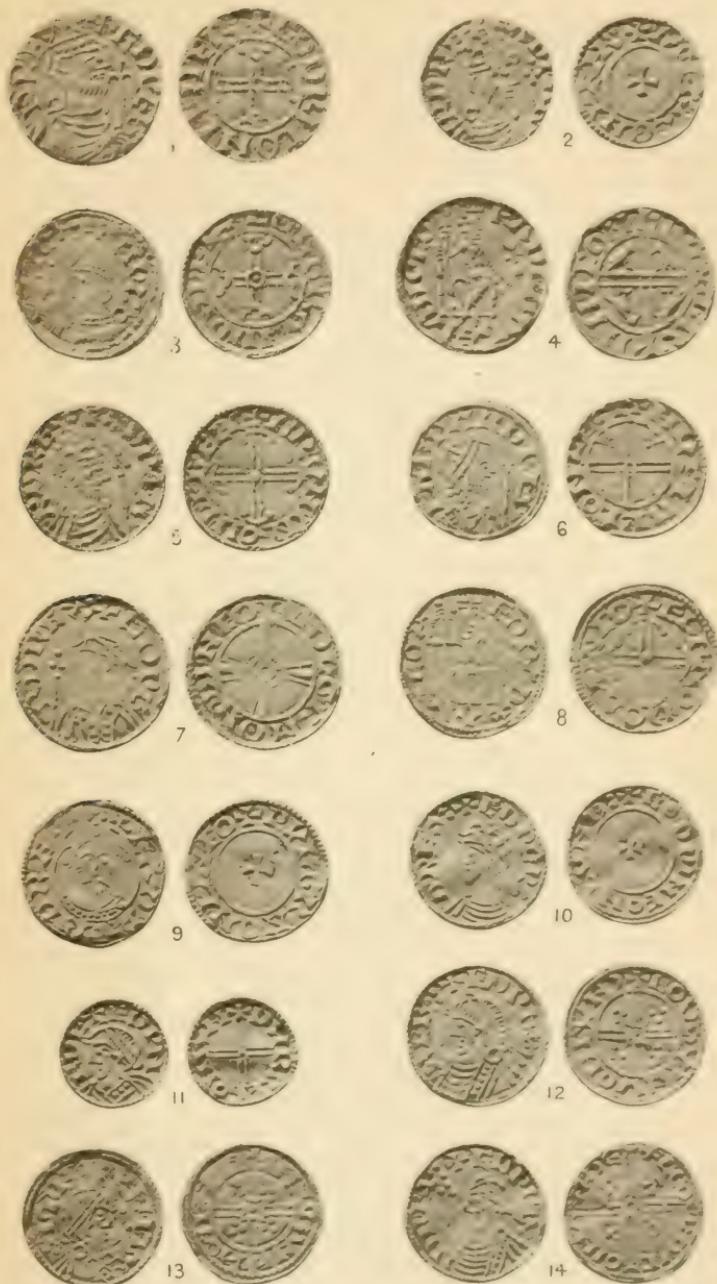
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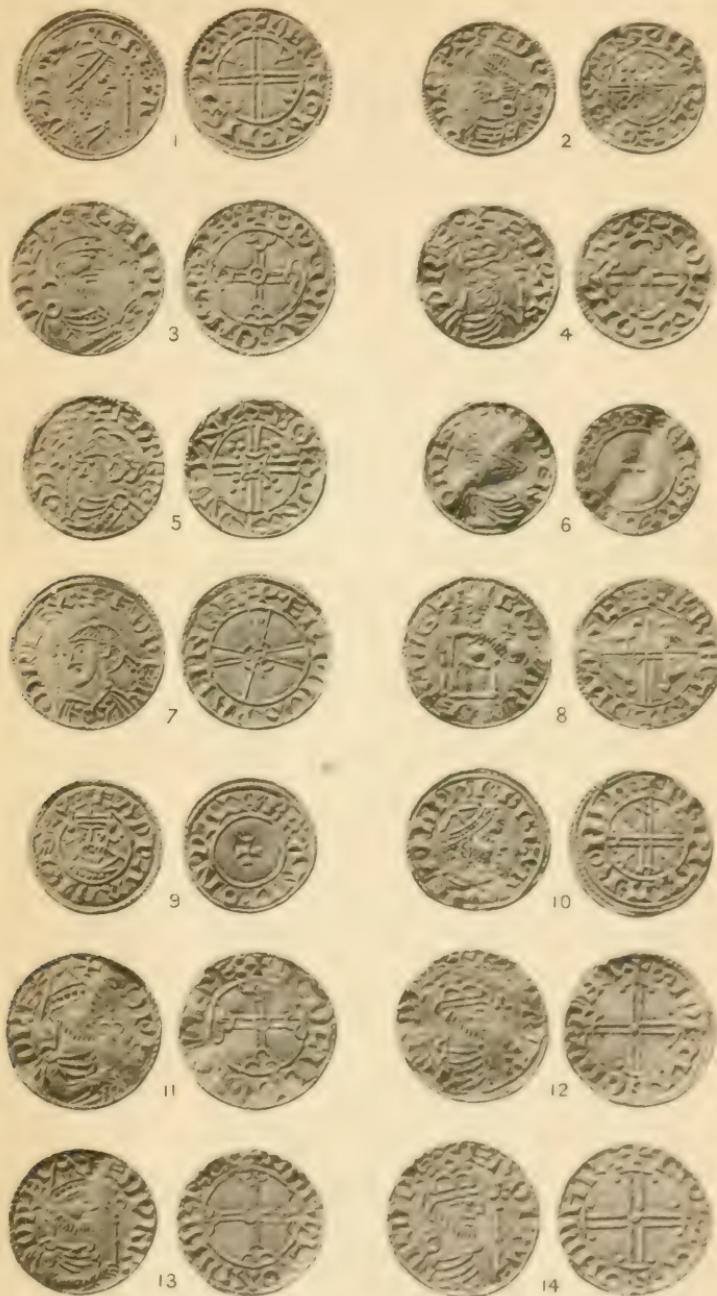


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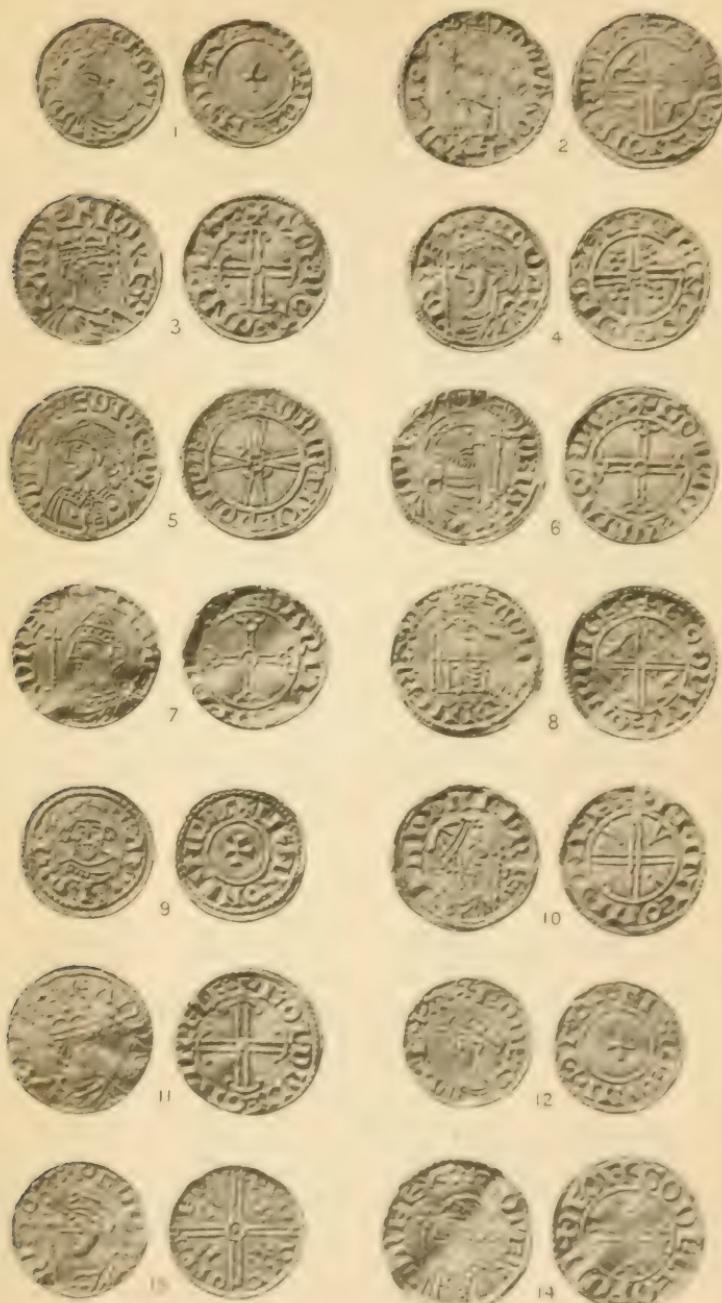


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